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No. 104

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 14, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable BETH VAN DUYNE 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.

REMEMBERING YELLOWSTONE FLOODS

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

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, 1 year ago, record-breaking floods devastated much of southern Montana, shattering communities in and around Yellowstone National Park.

The destruction caused by these rushing waters was immense, washing away homes, businesses, and property that Montanans had spent generations

building. But it did not wash away their hope.

I had the chance to survey the aftermath and speak with residents who had been impacted by this tragic natural disaster. Many understood that it would take months, maybe even years to recover.

What surprised me about my conversations with those who lost so much to these historic floods was not their desperation, but their courage.

The people of Montana have always been stronger than the challenges that they face. Local leaders in Park, Stillwater, and Carbon Counties did not let the disaster destroy their communities. Instead, they came together to support their friends and neighbors when they needed it the most.

Local leaders like Sherry Weamer were instrumental in directing the rebuilding of Red Lodge when floodwaters overwhelmed the area. These efforts were also led by dedicated public servants, like Yellowstone National Park Superintendent Cam Sholly.

Communities in southern Montana rely on tourist traffic from Yellowstone to survive. When floodwaters closed two entrances to the park, Superintendent Sholly sprang into action and accelerated the opening of the Old Gardiner Road, restoring access to Yellowstone just 4 months after the floods.

I spoke with countless Montanans whose lives were turned upside down by the Yellowstone floods, and I have made it my mission to ensure leaders in Washington support them.

Although our work to restore our gateway communities is far from over, I am proud of the work that we have done so far.

I thank Sherry Weamer, Superintendent Sholly, and the countless Montanans who stepped up to help their communities during this difficult time. Their work is an example of Montana, and it is a privilege to represent them in the United States House of Representatives.

HONORING THE CAREER OF HUGO MORALES

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

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a friend and a citizen of Fresno, California, Hugo Morales, for being awarded with an honorary doctorate degree by Harvard University, the school from which he graduated. It is fitting and appropriate, for his lifelong pursuit has been in service to others throughout our valley and throughout our country, specifically focusing on Hispanic communities.

His story is the story of immigrants past and immigrants present. It is the American story. Born in Oaxaca, Mexico, Hugo and his family came to this country to pursue what so many immigrants have throughout generations, the American Dream.

As a child, he worked in the fields alongside his parents and attended public schools. Despite the challenges he faced, he persisted and was able to receive a scholarship to Harvard University, where he graduated law school in 1972.

After graduating, he came back home to Fresno and decided to start a radio station. Radio Bilingue is what they called it. Today, Radio Bilingue is the leading Spanish-language public radio in the United States, serving as a voice to empower Latinos, farmworkers, Dreamers, the undocumented, and people who are in underserved communities throughout our country.

Radio Bilingue has been a critical messenger in so many issues and challenges we have faced over the decades, from COVID-19 responses to immigration policy, to encouraging participation in the United States Census, so many different efforts of public service.

Hugo is a pioneer in public broadcasting, an inspiration to many of us, especially our young people and aspiring journalists in the valley. But,

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

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



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again, his reputation has spread nationwide. Therefore, it is fitting and appropriate, as I said at the outset, that Harvard University provide him with an honorary doctorate degree.

I congratulate my friend on his well-deserved honor. He is a role model and an inspiration for so many. He makes the San Joaquin Valley proud. I thank him very much.

CELEBRATING DIA DE PORTUGAL

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special day for Americans of Portuguese descent to celebrate Dia de Portugal, a national Portuguese holiday.

The story of Portuguese Americans is part of the American story, which is about immigrants past and present—in this case, the Portuguese community.

As a proud descendant of Portuguese immigrants, the traditions and values that my family took from the Azore Islands off the coast of Portugal have never been far from my heart. It is the story of my family.

The fact is that Portugal is one of America's longest and strongest allies. It was one of the first nations to recognize the United States as an independent nation after the Revolutionary War.

As co-chairman of the Portuguese Caucus, I look forward to continuing our efforts in a bipartisan fashion to advance mutual interests and strengthen the bonds between the United States and Portugal.

We celebrate the richness and ethnic diversity of all the communities in our country. I am convinced it is the secret sauce of America. De Tocqueville wrote a book about it in the late 19th century, wondering why America could reinvent itself with every generation of immigrants that came to these shores with nothing more than the clothes on their back but a deep desire to work hard and succeed for themselves and their families. That is the secret sauce, the American Dream that we share in common.

For Dia de Portugal, Feliz Dia de Portugal.

PHILOSOPHICAL CONSISTENCY

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

Mr. McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I wanted to take this time to explain to my constituents why consistency in political thought is important.

Many people were excited and encouraged when I voted against lifting the deficit cap recently. The reason I did this was that I did not want an unidentified amount of debt accumulation while we shaved a small portion of 11 percent off the budget. Meanwhile, we did not address executive power and bureaucracies that were out of control and that could cost us far more than we could save. In short, I wanted the REINS Act in exchange for raising the debt ceiling.

Ironically, I have made unpopular votes that are consistent with the same philosophy. For example, I voted against keeping a fee for all VA loans, that all veterans have to pay for every loan. The fee is taken in order to pay for IT training for a small number of veterans. I did not think it was fair that every veteran would pay for the education of just a few veterans that would otherwise be paid for by the GI Bill already. Just because the name "veteran" is attached to a bill does not make it the right thing to do.

Likewise, I voted against creating more government oversight on the Abraham Accords. The Abraham Accords are working great. It has created some of the most innovative peace-keeping processes in modern history. However, creating more government, especially in the form of another executive appointee, to a process that is already working well did not make sense to me. Well-intended bureaucracy and increasing executive power is the greater part of what I have been fighting against since I arrived in D.C.

We are already out of balance. The REINS Act was meant to bring back into control executive power and bureaucracies. Why would I vote for something that would increase more bureaucracy and more executive power?

No one should doubt my support for Israel or my admiration of the Abraham Accords. In April of this year, I voted in favor of H. Res. 311, a resolution encouraging the expansion and strengthening of the Abraham Accords, a resolution urging nations throughout the region to improve their relationships with Israel and strengthen the U.S.-Israel alliance.

With that said, whether it is about government spending, debt, increasing fees on an entire veteran population for the sake of a few, or increasing executive power and bureaucracy, I will remain politically consistent and thoughtful. That is my promise. I believe in the individual, not more government.

We need to bring back the balance of power that was designed by the Constitution for a purpose. More government, more debt, and more fees are seldom the answer. I remain semper fidelis to this philosophy, and to the people.

CRACKING DOWN ON WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE

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

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, beware when Washington says it is getting fiscally responsible. Too often that is code for cutting programs that families rely on while throwing more money at defense contractors.

This year, my Republican colleagues want most government programs to tighten their belts while defense spending increases without accountability.

Nowhere is this more evident than the F-35 program.

The Department of Defense expects to spend \$1.7 trillion over the life of the F-35 program, including the countless spare parts contractors are losing. In fact, since May 2018, under the watch of just one company, over 1 million parts have been lost, damaged, or destroyed.

I came to Washington to protect taxpayer dollars, not flush them into the Pentagon's black hole. As Congress considers the National Defense Authorization Act, I encourage my colleagues to join me in cracking down on waste, fraud, and abuse.

ORANGE COUNTY EVICTION DIVERSION COLLABORATIVE

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, higher inflation and housing costs harm us all, especially our most vulnerable neighbors who are on the brink of losing their homes. Low-income families are struggling to make do, falling behind on rent, and unable to find affordable housing.

One unexpected medical emergency or job layoff can be all it takes to doom a family into eviction. Evictions are not momentary inconveniences. They are long-term setbacks that make it harder to find a new home, driving families deeper into poverty. Single moms and women of color are disproportionately at risk of being evicted. Seventy-eight percent of Orange County households that are behind on rent are headed by females.

Thankfully, the Orange County Eviction Diversion Collaborative is stepping in to help. By advocating for rental assistance and landlord mediation services, they are saving tenants and families from the destabilizing damage of an eviction. As a single mom myself, I am grateful Orange County is looking out for women and children. Our community is stronger, healthier, and safer when we take care of one another.

SILICON VALLEY BANK COMMUNITY BENEFITS AGREEMENT

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, when banks make promises to the public, we should expect that they are upheld. Disappointingly, First Citizens Bank is falling short of this standard.

After purchasing Silicon Valley Bank's assets at a whopping \$16.5 billion discount, First Citizens has been silent on whether it will uphold Silicon Valley Bank's promise to invest \$9 billion in California's low-income communities. This investment promised to expand affordable housing, small business loans, and other needed services in underserved areas.

I led 15 of my California colleagues in a letter last month calling on First Citizens Bank to honor this commitment. They have not responded.

It is an injustice that communities of color and low-income households stand to lose out more from First Citizens' purchase than all of Silicon Valley Bank's billionaire depositors.

First Citizens has a responsibility to make sure that neighborhoods with the least financial resources are not left behind.

□ 1015

CALOPTIMA FUNDING FOR YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I rise to commend CalOptima Health's board of directors for approving up to \$25.5 million in funding for behavioral healthcare for Orange County students.

All 29 Orange County school districts could use this funding to hire additional staff, enhance training and development, and develop new respite spaces for children in K-12 schools. This funding comes at such a crucial time.

Children's mental health has declined since the start of the pandemic. In California, young people between the ages of 14 and 18 are suffering the most. CalOptima Health and the Student Behavioral Health Incentive Program are doing important work by partnering with Hazel Health, Children's Hospital of Orange County, and Western Youth Services to improve behavioral health among our students.

Mental health care is healthcare, and I applaud Orange County for prioritizing the health and well-being of our children.

GAS STOVES

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, today I rise in opposition to President Biden's and the extreme Green New Deal Democrats' attempts to ban gas stoves and cooking appliances. I rise in support of H.R. 1615 and H.R. 1640, which would extinguish this egregious abuse of power.

Madam Speaker, natural gas stoves are currently the preferred cooktop appliance for nearly 40 percent of American households. In fact, nearly 187 million Americans use natural gas because it is a relatively affordable and reliable source of energy.

As Americans have been facing the gripping reality of surging prices for almost everything, thanks to the reckless and out-of-control spending of President Biden and Congressional Democrats, the last thing they need is to be forced to spend an additional \$1,068 per year from using only electric appliances.

During debate, Democrats will say, and have said that no one is trying to take away your gas stoves. That couldn't be any further from the truth.

In fact, a recent CNN headline read: "New York becomes the first state to ban natural gas stoves and furnaces in most new buildings."

While discussing gas stoves in January of this year, Consumer Product Safety Commissioner Richard Trumka, Jr., said: "Any option is on the table," meaning that banning gas stoves was certainly a potential option.

A month later, in February, seemingly following the Consumer Product Safety Commission's lead, the U.S. De-

partment of Energy issued a proposed rule that, if finalized, would set maximum annual energy consumption standards for electric and gas cooking tops manufactured and sold into commerce.

This proposed rule would have an estimated cost of \$183.4 million for manufacturers that will need to comply with the new standards. Somehow, the administration tentatively concluded that the new standards would be "technologically feasible and economically justified."

Give me a break.

Now, Madam Speaker, gas stoves in my home State of Tennessee may not be as common as they are in some other States. Given our relatively affordable electricity rates and our historical reliance on other forms of energy, Tennessee's use of gas stoves accounts for only 20.4 percent of households in our State. But even though only one in five Tennessee households use a gas stove, the Tennessee State legislature passed, and the Governor signed into law, legislation that prohibits local governments from banning gas stoves. As a result, no localities in the Volunteer State have pursued this ill-guided policy.

All of this to say, Americans should be allowed the freedom to make this decision for themselves. The last thing they need is the Federal Government coming into their kitchen and telling them what appliances they should be using. Not only is it extremely costly and ineffective but it is another step toward becoming a socialist nanny state.

Lastly, Green New Deal Democrats in favor of banning gas stoves claim that it will save the environment and help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The truth is that homes with natural gas appliances emit 22 percent less CO₂ than all electric homes.

Madam Speaker, let's call this what it is: a blatant overreach and abuse of power by Green New Deal Democrats and the power-hungry Biden administration.

Thankfully, House Republicans are taking action to protect America's freedom to choose for themselves whether a gas stove is the best choice for their needs by passing H.R. 1615, the Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act, and H.R. 1640, the Save Our Gas Stoves Act.

It is a shame that we have to take these types of actions to push back against an overly aggressive regulatory state led by the Biden administration.

EMANCIPATION DAY RESOLUTION

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 to honor my ancestors as we approach the 175th anniversary of our emancipation—the self-emancipation of the enslaved people of the Danish West Indies.

It is ironic that now in the United States, right now, there is a war being waged to censor and erase history and heritage, not just of Virgin Islanders but for Black and Brown people in this Nation.

The bloody insurrection of American revolutionaries to attain their freedom is celebrated, yet the history of resilience and strength, the story of the African Diaspora in this country, is attempted to be taken away.

Shackled and bound, over 120,000 of my ancestors, men, women, and children, were stolen and trafficked from the shores of Africa to the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John in the Danish West Indies, now known as the Virgin Islands of the United States.

From the early 1650s until 1848, the Danish subjected the people of the Virgin Islands to the atrocities of chattel slavery. Forgotten today, the Danes were notorious for having some of the most grueling and inhumane conditions in the Caribbean. Under these conditions and the watchful eye of the Danish, the people resolved to mobilize and seize their freedom.

On July 3, 1848, 9,000 enslaved and freed people on the island of St. Croix collected en masse at Fort Frederik and demanded their immediate and indefinite liberation. Under the superior leadership of Moses "General Buddhoe" Gottlieb, they had coordinated, strategized, and executed a plan for freedom.

Overcome by the people, the Danish surrendered by the declaration of the Danish governor.

The Virgin Islands became one of only two places to ever successfully gain their freedom through an organized slave revolt, armed insurrection, in the history of the Western Hemisphere. They would wait for no man to unshackle their chains.

This is what it means to be a Virgin Islander, to overcome the most harrowing of circumstances, to reclaim the power that which is kept seemingly out of reach, and to wait for no one to give us freedom, equity, or prosperity.

Malcolm X at the founding rally of the Organization of Afro-American Unity stated: "A race of people is like an individual man; until it uses its own talents, takes pride in its own history, expresses its own culture, affirms its own selfhood, it can never fulfill itself."

We, the people of the Virgin Islands, must not sit idle expecting that the same system that oppressed our ancestors, that continues to deny us rights, will solve the very problems of its creation. We don't need to look for others to solve our problems. We have within ourselves, within our own diaspora, all the answers to heal ourselves and grow.

Throughout the Virgin Islands and the United States and beyond, we are doctors, engineers, writers, educators, builders, economists, organizers. We are a people of immeasurable talent, borne from a history of strength and resilience, possessing a rich and vibrant culture capable of good things,

all of which are squandered if we continue to allow our mental slavery to bind our true freedom.

We may have the scars of countless injustices, but Virgin Islanders also have the blood of our ancestors that organized and were willing to give up all for freedom of self-definition and their own determination of their lives.

Mr. Speaker, 175 years ago, our ancestors abandoned their sense of "I" and adopted "we." Through ingenuity, bravery, and unity, they rejected the brutal reality forced upon them and reclaimed the power to manifest a present and future of their will and their creation.

We are the heroes of our own story. This is from which we are born. It is in our blood to rise.

CONGRATULATING CAPTAIN MIKE LAWHORN

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

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of Campbell County, Virginia's, finest: Captain Mike Lawhorn.

On May 30, Rustburg High School's faculty and staff named Captain Lawhorn the winner of this year's Hugh D. Pendleton Award of Leadership, which recognizes exceptional community leadership.

As a graduate of Rustburg High School, a lifelong resident of Campbell County, and a veteran of the United States Air Force, Captain Lawhorn has dedicated his life to bravely serving his Nation and his community.

Captain Lawhorn has climbed the ranks in the Campbell County Sheriff's Office, beginning as a school resource officer at Rustburg High School in 1998, and now serving as captain of the administrative services division where he has been dedicated to ensuring school and court safety since 2018.

Captain Lawhorn participated in the FBI National Academy in 2022, becoming the first only Campbell County Sheriff's employee to complete this distinguished and challenging program.

I am honored to represent such an outstanding member of the Campbell County community, and I thank and congratulate Captain Lawhorn for his lifetime of service.

NCAA DIII MEN'S BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP
WINNER—UNIVERSITY OF LYNCHBURG

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary accomplishment of the University of Lynchburg's men's baseball team.

On June 8, the Lynchburg Hornets earned a 7-6 victory over Johns Hopkins University to win the NCAA Division III National Baseball Championship, representing the program's first national title.

In the third and final game of the championship series, the University of Lynchburg fell behind by four runs in the top of the first inning, but they

clawed their way back with two runs in the bottom of the first and second innings, and three in the fifth, to claim the lead for good and clinch the title.

The Hornets' 48 wins this season set an Old Dominion Athletic Conference record for victories and reflects the countless hours of discipline and dedication required to reach this pinnacle of success.

I congratulate the Lynchburg Hornets for their victory in the NCAA Division III National Championship, and I am honored to represent this championship team from my hometown and the Fifth Congressional District of Virginia.

A PATH TO FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, the number one responsibility of the House of Representatives is to secure and protect the fiscal stability of the United States of America. What that means is we are protecting and ensuring our ability to meet our obligations, to fund our government, and when necessary, to borrow to meet those needs in extenuating circumstances.

We just came through a debt ceiling battle where the debt ceiling was raised unconditionally through January of 2025, and there was the scary narrative that was used that we were facing some kind of a national default if we didn't raise the debt ceiling.

However, there was not going to be any default because there is more than enough revenue coming in to meet the approximately \$70 billion a month that it takes to pay the interest on the Nation's debt, to service our debts, and to prevent an actual default.

However, if we do not make true reforms and cuts in spending, we will surely have a national default in the near future.

Madam Speaker, it is incumbent upon us that we use the upcoming budgetary process, the appropriations process, to cut our spending and put us on a path to fiscal responsibility.

As the new Republican majority, we must ensure that the appropriations process reflects the priorities of our majority: that we secure our border; that we strengthen our military; that we defund climate extremism; that we restore American energy, reliable and affordable energy; that we defund DEI; that we defund CRT; that we defund LGBTQ programs; that we defund abortion; and that we defund indoctrination in our education systems.

This will have the result, as we restore fiscal responsibility, of reducing inflation that is crushing the purchasing power of the American people; that we reduce the interest rates, we allow the Federal Reserve to stop raising interest rates because we are reducing inflation, and those interest rates that are crushing the cost of housing and mortgages for Americans across the country; that we reduce gas prices that are crushing middle-income, lower income, and fixed-income Americans; that we help our farmers to reduce the

grocery prices that are making it so hard for Americans to put food on the table; and that, again, we restore fiscal responsibility to ensure the fiscal future for our children and our grandchildren.

□ 1030

REMOVING THREATS TO SALMON

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

Ms. PEREZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on a huge threat facing salmon and other fish in Washington State.

Salmon are not just a fish for us. They are a cultural touchstone, an economic bedrock, and also a huge part of meeting our Tribal obligations.

In Washington State, we have a long series of dams along the Columbia River and others, and that slows the speed of salmon as they travel up to spawn.

Sea lions have figured this out. There is an all-you-can-eat buffet waiting for them at the dams, and they are exploiting that. These are not cute, Disney-level sea lions. These are about the weight of a Volkswagen Bug, about the size of a bear. These are serious creatures, and they are not just a small predation risk.

Almost one out of two fish at Merwin Dam on the Lewis River is returning with sea lion bites out of it. Sea lions come up the river, chunk up on the salmon, and then go back out to the ocean to breed. Other sea lions see this, these glossy guys, and they say, "Hey, where did you get that?" and they follow them back up.

There is a massive amount of recruitment. There was actually a really interesting natural experiment on the Willamette River, where there was a smaller number of sea lions. They were able to effectively remove all of them at once and end this cycle of recruitment.

Right now, our Federal policies don't allow the effective removal of these sea lions, so the recruitment continues.

As a result of the actions at Willamette, fewer sea lions died, and more fish were saved. We have to act faster, in a more rational way, to end this cycle of recruitment.

CELEBRATING TENINO'S 150TH JUBILEE

Ms. PEREZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 150th Jubilee of Tenino, Washington.

Jubilee is not the kind of word you are going to hear a lot if you visit Tenino, Washington. It is one of those words my grandpa would say costs a quarter when a nickel will do.

Folks in Tenino are really proud of our working-class heritage. It is originally a town based on logging and quarrying, and it is actually where my great-grandparents are buried. It was built on the determination of people who believe in hard work.

They are creative thinkers. When the traditional currency collapsed during

the Great Depression, they invented their own wooden currency. It worked because this is a community where people trust each other, where they believe in each other. That kind of independent thinking is exactly what has brought the town resiliency today.

I am so excited to honor the legacy and future of this great city. I sincerely thank all the folks who put their shoulder behind the wheel of making it a great town.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF CHRIS RUST

Ms. PEREZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank retiring Superintendent Chris Rust for his 8 years of service to the Toledo School District.

During his tenure as superintendent, Chris demonstrated a passionate commitment to his students, staff, parents, and the community of Toledo. Throughout his career, Chris always sought to learn and improve, and he approached each new challenge with creativity and humility.

The construction of the Toledo High School is a testament to this. Under his direction, the school came in \$2 million under budget, and as a result, people in the town had lower taxes for 4 years.

Rust's dedication to our community is further demonstrated by his use of pandemic funding to bolster the district's mental health staff, proactively addressing this growing crisis and ensuring access in schools to a safe and supportive environment.

Leaders like Chris do not come around very often, but we are lucky to have them when they do.

I thank Chris. I wish him all the best in his well-deserved retirement.

THANKING RURAL FIREFIGHTERS

Ms. PEREZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to tell you about rural firefighters.

Rural fire districts are 100 percent volunteer staffed and can have annual budgets under \$100,000. That has to pay for medical supplies, fuel, vehicle maintenance, training, insurance, and administrative costs.

Because of these financial limitations, rural departments can offer training but not permanent paid positions. The result is effectively a farm system for more urban districts. Rural departments expend resources to train the firefighters who end up leaving for bigger towns, causing perpetual staffing shortages.

One emergency manager was telling me about their son, who started out his firefighting career in one of these rural districts. He was scheduled for a one-off, one-on for 6 days, but because of staffing shortages, he was on for 6 days nonstop, responding to life-critical emergencies while barely able to keep his eyes open, all without getting paid.

This type of schedule is not sustainable for any job, much less a volunteer gig, let alone one with the physical, mental, and emotional challenges of a firefighter.

I stand with my community in thanking our rural firefighters for their efforts and service. I will always

be an advocate for programs that support rural firefighters.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DON BONKER

Ms. PEREZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my distinguished predecessor, Don Bonker, a dear friend. I had the honor of knowing Don personally before he passed. His loss will be felt deeply by all of our community members.

HONORING THE LIFE OF PAUL NELSON

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

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Paul Nelson, a longtime Erie, Pennsylvania, businessman who passed away on Sunday, May 21.

Mr. Nelson was 89 years old, but I don't think you could ever say that Mr. Nelson was old. Oftentimes, people compared him to a cross between Willy Wonka and Peter Pan. Why was that? Well, Mr. Nelson ran Waldameer Park & Water World.

Mr. Nelson started working there when he was 11 years old. He married the love of his life, Lane, and together, they ran Waldameer.

You can say many things about Mr. Nelson, but what you can't say is that he ever had a bad day because he never had a bad day.

I think when we talk about people at their passing, oftentimes, we are very sad, and we say it is horrible that we have lost him. I am different. I am just happy that we had him.

What if Paul Nelson had never been born? What if Paul Nelson had never been in Erie, Pennsylvania? What if Paul Nelson had never married Lane? What if Paul Nelson had never taken Waldameer and made it an iconic place for people to take their children?

When he was 83 years old, Madam Speaker, I was visiting with Mr. Nelson up at Waldameer, and he goes: Mike, how much time do you have?

I said: Mr. Nelson, as much time as you need.

He says: Come with me.

We went to his office. He looked around to see who else was there and pulled out a set of plans. He unfolded them.

I said: What are you going to show me?

He said: This is my 10-year plan for Waldameer Park.

I said: Mr. Nelson, I don't think you could define optimist other than an 83-year-old man with a 10-year plan.

His passing, yes, we grieve. We don't want to lose him, but what if we never had him? Where would the tragedy have been? The tragedy would not have been that he was here and died. The tragedy would have been if Mr. Nelson had never lived.

I think when we go through moments like this and have a chance to reflect on the people who we represent, we un-

derstand that we represent more than a person. We represent an attitude. We represent a legacy. We represent people who rely on us to come here and represent them.

Look, you can't say enough about Mr. Nelson. I told you, he is a cross between Willy Wonka and Peter Pan. I always found him to be so charming. We awarded him as a Community Champion of the district when I was able to see him.

I think people need to take time every once in a while to look not just at the birth date and passing date but look at the time in between. What did they do with that time? Was it time well spent? At the end of that time, can we look back and smile and say how blessed was I to have had something that made saying good-bye so hard to do?

This guy was incredible.

Madam Speaker, I will never yield this man's memory and what he did for Erie, Pennsylvania, and for childhood devotees who just couldn't wait to go to Waldameer in the summer.

PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO GUN VIOLENCE VICTIMS

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

Mr. EVANS. Madam Speaker, America is experiencing a gun violence epidemic, both in mass shootings and everyday gun violence.

More and more of our fellow Americans have to deal with mental health and physical injury in the aftermath of shootings. In many cases, they come out of the hospital with long-lasting disabilities.

The residents in my hometown of Philadelphia have become much too familiar with gun violence. In a poll taken 6 months ago, two-thirds of residents reported having heard gunshots in their neighborhoods.

Over Memorial Day weekend alone, 32 people were shot in Philadelphia. Seven of them died, including a 16-year-old boy. Those 32 families are changed forever.

The toll of gun violence on the victims is enormous. It is emotional, mental, and financial. It is not just borne by those who are shot but also by family and friends, as well as witnesses, first responders, and countless others.

I believe in prevention. That is why I signed the discharge petitions for the three gun safety bills. I also believe in helping those who have already been affected.

We are becoming a nation of victims and survivors. As a country, we must not forget those who are struggling in the aftermath of gun violence. That is why I, along with Senator CASEY, introduced the Resources for Victims of Gun Violence Act, H.R. 3962. This bill would create a council to assess the resources that are available and determine how we can ensure victims are getting the assistance they need.

It is important for all of us to realize that this affects everyone, that we must address this question of violence and must not take it for granted. It can affect any family throughout this Nation, and it is important that we do all that we can to send a message that this is just not acceptable.

Surely, we all agree on helping victims of crimes. The time to help victims is now. We must help victims. We must send a message that this is unacceptable, no matter where we live, no matter where we are, no matter where in this Nation.

For the victims who are being affected, we must rise up and send a message that this behavior is no longer accepted. It will take us all working together to make a difference.

I share with you, Madam Speaker, that it is important during this moment, like never before, that we come together and focus. No matter what city, no matter what State, no matter where in the United States, it is unacceptable.

□ 1045

HONORING THE LIFE OF SAMUEL BARNARD ADAMS

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. Samuel Barnard Adams, a veteran, a banker, and a businessman from Savannah, Georgia.

Sam was a graduate of Roanoke College and a member of Kappa Alpha Fraternity. Sam served in the U.S. Army during the Vietnam war. Afterwards, he worked as a banking officer with Citizens & Southern National Bank before beginning his own company, Intermodal Shipping Maintenance.

Sam was committed to community throughout his life, serving on the vestry of Christ Church, as chairman of the Tybee Island Beach Task Force, and a board member of both Hospice Savannah and Savannah Little Theater.

His contributions to the culture and vitality of Savannah will be felt for years, and his presence will be dearly missed.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MICHAEL HOLTON

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of one of my constituents, Michael Holton.

Michael was recently recognized as the Most Fab School Support Staff member of 2023 by Effingham Living Magazine for his work at South Effingham Elementary School.

He is an alumnus of South Effingham Elementary where he currently works as instructional support staff in the technology department.

Outside of work, Mike was vice president of the Lowcountry Down Syndrome Society, and he was selected to

be 1 of 10 participants on Treasure Maps: The Georgia Storytelling Roadshow. Treasure Maps is a collection of short films that provide a personal viewpoint on living with a disability.

He also was an avid moviegoer, current event guru, and a very impressive equestrian.

I have had the opportunity to meet with Michael and I know personally that he is deserving of this award.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Michael again, and I look forward to seeing what the future holds for him.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF TOMMY DUBBERLY

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and the legacy of Mr. Tommy Dubberly, a committed and heroic volunteer firefighter from Glennville, Georgia.

Dedicated to public service, Tommy spent 40 years fighting fires in addition to his work at the Department of Corrections where he retired as a sergeant.

At Tattnall County EMS, he served as deputy director, always leading by example and demonstrating unwavering care and support for his community.

Even when he was off the clock, Tommy still found ways to build community. As the vice president of his county's Shriners Club, he helped build fraternity and camaraderie among his peers.

Mr. Dubberly's devotion to serving others is emblematic of the virtues we should all strive to live by, and I mourn his loss dearly.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CONNOR MATHIS

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Connor Mathis, a 16-year-old whose tragic passing has impacted our entire community.

Set to enter his junior year at Glynn Academy, Connor was a joyous, young boy, always seen with a large smile on his face. His smile lit up every room he entered, and Connor's infectious energy and love, especially for sports, was constantly felt by those closest to him.

I mourn the loss of such a caring young man, and I give my most sincere prayers to Connor's family. His family now wears shirts with hearts colored green—Connor's favorite color—to honor him.

Madam Speaker, to those listening, next time someone wears green, I encourage them to think of and remember Connor, a life we lost far too early.

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 48 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

PROCEEDINGS OF FORMER MEMBERS PROGRAM

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

UNITED STATES ASSOCIATION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS 2023 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

The meeting was called to order by the Honorable Barbara Comstock, President-Elect of Former Members of Congress Association, at 8:42 a.m.

PRAYER

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

God of the ages, we give You thanks for the past, for the present, for the future, and all the opportunities therein as we gather today, and we consider those whose past was dedicated to serving You and this country and their country with the abilities and the skill and the enthusiasm that You have graced upon them. Thank You that they have the opportunity, and we have the opportunity to honor their service in this moment together.

In our present, may we realize that You are not done with us yet, that You have continued to give us opportunity, even an opportunity like this one here, to connect with people we haven't seen in a while, to connect with people over the pond, to be able to see that in this time and in this place, yet, we are needed, and that You look to us once again to our graces, our abilities, our skills, our enthusiasm, to find a way to serve You in a different way with as much effectiveness and purpose.

So we give to You then our future that as we have dedicated ourselves in service to You and to our countries, we ask once again that You can look within us and You call within us a sense of reality, of purpose, and of hope that in our contributions, we will be effective, but most importantly, faithful in our service to You. We pray these things in the strength of Your name.

Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable Barbara Comstock 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.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. I now ask the clerk to call the roll of all former and retiring Members.

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

Mr. Altmire of Pennsylvania
Mr. Carnahan of Missouri
Mrs. Comstock of Virginia
Mr. Davis of Tennessee
Mr. DiGiardi of New York
Mr. Goodlatte of Virginia
Mr. Gordon of Tennessee
Mr. McMillen of Maryland
Mr. Nye of Virginia
Mr. Payne of Virginia
Mr. Ross of Florida
Ms. Sánchez of California

Mr. Stearns of Florida
 Mr. Upton of Michigan
 Mr. Yarmuth of Kentucky
 Mr. Baird of Washington
 Mrs. COMSTOCK. The Chair announces that 13 former Members have responded to their names.

The Chair now calls on the Honorable L.F. Payne of Virginia, president of the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress, to address the Members.

Mr. PAYNE. Good morning.

Barbara, thank you very much. It is always a great honor and a real pleasure to be back here in the House Chamber and especially being here with friends and so many colleagues. Thank you all for being here.

Let me begin by thanking Speaker MCCARTHY for inviting our association into the House Chamber for this annual report. You may recall that it wasn't that long ago in December when we were here to do the 2022 report. You may wonder why are we back so soon. Well, the reason for that is that we are returning to normal. We had changes during COVID, and now we are back to what we have done for a very long time. I am so pleased that we are here and so pleased that you all have joined us.

I want to welcome a very special group of guests who are with us today. We are very pleased to have more than a dozen of the Irish Association of Former Parliamentarians and their guests who traveled to Washington to join our annual meeting. They are led by their association's president, Mary Flaherty, and they will be with us today for the activities of the day. They will experience the Gettysburg battlefield tomorrow and Congressional Baseball Game tonight, which is a wonderful bipartisan tradition where the Democrats and Republicans play each other at the Nationals Ballpark. We thank you all so much for coming a long way to join us, and we are very honored by your presence here.

Like most of you here, I consider my service in Congress to be the most important and impactful chapter of my professional life, and the memories that are evoked standing here in this Chamber are ones that are really very, very special. I cherish these relationships, and I cherish the relationships I had with my colleagues and the congressional staff when I was a Member of Congress.

I am proud of the legislation that I was involved in. There is a great sense of satisfaction, as you all know, that comes with public service. That is what I remember most, and that is what I try to highlight when I speak about our Congress, our Article I branch of the Constitution.

That is why I am so committed to this organization, the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress, because it empowers those of us who have served to be able to continue to give back. We do so by both involving Senators and House Members, and more importantly—and this is really impor-

tant today, more than a lot of other times—we are doing this in a completely bipartisan manner. Today, you will hear members of the Democratic Party and members of the Republican Party speaking about our organization, the U.S. Former Members of Congress.

We will focus today, my colleagues and I, on two of the main programs that achieve our mission. First is the Congress to Campus program, which aims to engage the next generation in representative democracy. Second are the Congressional Study Groups, which have become an unparalleled resource to current Members, and they serve to strengthen our important international relationships with our allied countries, including Korea, Japan, Germany, the EU, all while fostering bipartisanism in Congress.

Let me just briefly highlight some of our accomplishments, our organization's accomplishments, during the first half of this year before we get to those two main programs. We had a record year this year for recruiting, with an unprecedented number of new former Members joining us both as annual members and sustaining members.

Of the Members who left in the last election, more than half have already joined our organization, and the recruiting process is still going on. This new class of former Members has yielded our biggest number yet of new sustaining members, which is a special category of membership. These folks make financial commitments to ensure the longevity of FMC, our organization, the Former Members of Congress. I want to thank all of the former Members who have made this commitment.

I am inserting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD their names to help express our appreciation and our gratitude.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS OF FMC

The Hon. Les AuCoin (Oregon)
 The Hon. Brian Baird (Washington)
 The Hon. Joe Barton (Texas)
 The Hon. Mike Bishop (Michigan)
 The Hon. Rick Boucher (Virginia)
 The Hon. Susan Brooks (Indiana)
 The Hon. Cheri Bustos (Illinois)
 The Hon. Dave Camp (Michigan)
 The Hon. Ben Chandler (Kentucky)
 The Hon. Mike Conaway (Texas)
 The Hon. Paul Cook (California)
 The Hon. Ryan Costello (Pennsylvania)
 The Hon. Rodney Davis (Illinois)
 The Hon. Peter DeFazio (Oregon)
 The Hon. Val Demings (Florida)
 The Hon. Jeff Denham (California)
 The Hon. Charles W. Dent (Pennsylvania)
 The Hon. Sean Duffy (Wisconsin)
 The Hon. Donna Edwards (Maryland)
 The Hon. Elizabeth Esty (Connecticut)
 The Hon. Sam Farr (California)
 The Hon. John Faso (New York)
 The Hon. Bill Flores (Texas)
 The Hon. Martin Frost (Texas)
 The Hon. Tom Garrett (Virginia)
 The Hon. Bob Gibbs (OH)
 The Hon. Phil Gingrey (Georgia)
 The Hon. Dan Glickman (Kansas)
 The Hon. Bob Goodlatte (Virginia)
 The Hon. Bart Gordon (Tennessee)
 The Hon. Tom Graves (Georgia)
 The Hon. Gene Green (Texas)
 The Hon. John Hall (New York)

The Hon. George Holding (North Carolina)
 The Hon. Asa Hutchinson (Arkansas)
 The Hon. Lynn Jenkins (Kansas)
 The Hon. Doug Jones (Alabama)
 The Hon. Kaiiali'i Kahele (Hawaii)
 The Hon. John Katko (NY)
 The Hon. Ron Kind (Wisconsin)
 The Hon. Adam Kinzinger (Illinois)
 The Hon. John Kline (Minnesota)
 The Hon. Scott Klug (Wisconsin)
 The Hon. Brenda Lawrence (Michigan)
 The Hon. Andy Levin (Michigan)
 The Hon. Alan Lowenthal (California)
 The Hon. Elaine Luria (Virginia)
 The Hon. Jim Matheson (Utah)
 The Hon. Ben Michael McAdams (Utah)
 The Hon. Jim McDermott (Washington)
 The Hon. Mike McIntyre (North Carolina)
 The Hon. Pat Meehan (Pennsylvania)
 The Hon. Jeff Miller (Florida)
 The Hon. Jim Moran (Virginia)
 The Hon. Stephanie Murphy (Florida)
 The Hon. Randy Neugebauer (Texas)
 The Hon. Erik Paulsen (Minnesota)
 The Hon. Tim Petri (Wisconsin)
 The Hon. Ted Poe (Texas)
 The Hon. Kathleen M. Rice (New York)
 The Hon. Tom Rice (South Carolina)
 The Hon. Martha Roby (Alabama)
 The Hon. Peter Roskam (Illinois)
 The Hon. Dennis Ross (Florida)
 The Hon. Loretta Sanchez (California)
 The Hon. Kurt Schrader (Oregon)
 The Hon. James Sensenbrenner (Wisconsin)
 The Hon. Donna Shalala (Florida)
 The Hon. John Shimkus (Illinois)
 The Hon. Bill Shuster (Pennsylvania)
 The Hon. Lamar Smith (Texas)
 The Hon. Jackie Speier (California)
 The Hon. Cliff Stearns (Florida)
 The Hon. Steve Stivers (Ohio)
 The Hon. John Tanner (Tennessee)
 The Hon. Mac Thornberry (Texas)
 The Hon. Pat Tiberi (Ohio)
 The Hon. David A. Trott (Michigan)
 The Hon. Fred Upton (Michigan)
 The Hon. Greg Walden (Oregon)
 The Hon. Henry Waxman (California)
 The Hon. Rob Woodall (Georgia)
 The Hon. John Yarmuth (Kentucky)
 The Hon. Ted Yoho (Florida)

Mr. PAYNE. In addition, we have supported the work of the House Democratic Partnership, so ably led by two of our good friends and colleagues, David Price and Peter Roskam, both of whom will be with us today. The HDP aims to support the legislative branches of emerging democracies and when invited to do so, we involved former Members in overseas legislative strengthening projects. This year, for instance, former Members have traveled to places like Kenya, North Macedonia, or Guyana to support the important work of the HDP.

These are some of the 2023 highlights of two of our three objectives: teaching about Congress and supporting Congress as an institution. The third is FMC's original mission: to serve as an alumni group for former Senators and Representatives. We are aware that this is an important aspect of our work, and today's annual meeting clearly is a good example of that work.

In addition, we have hosted author presentations. We have tapped into our membership's institutional knowledge. For example, during the recent debt ceiling negotiations, our members held seminars that others learned from. When the new rules package was adopted by the Congress in January, we explained to the public what that meant,

and we have sent former Member delegations overseas to places like Iceland and Korea.

At this point, I want to give my colleagues an opportunity to talk more about our two main programming staples that the Former Members of Congress are rightfully very proud of. They are the Congress to Campus program, as well as our Congressional Study Groups.

I invite my colleague, Bob Goodlatte of Virginia, to make some remarks. He will be followed by Loretta Sanchez of California. We will then hear from Dennis Ross of Florida and Bart Gordon of Tennessee who will each talk about the Congressional Study Groups.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Thank you, L.F., for giving me and Loretta the chance to report to the membership on FMC's largest and most important domestic program, Congress to Campus. Loretta, who is a good friend, and I had the opportunity to actually participate in the program together. We have both done it many times, but we were together at Valley Forge Military Academy and College in Pennsylvania just last year.

L.F., thank you for your outstanding leadership of FMC and for your tireless efforts to make us an even better organization. I know I speak for our board and our membership when I say how much we appreciate all that you do for the Former Members Association.

I want to take a point of personal privilege now and join L.F. in welcoming the former members of the Irish Parliament. I do so, especially to Leader Flaherty because my wife, Mary Ellen Flaherty Goodlatte, is a first-generation American. Both of her parents were born in Connemara, west of Galway. On the west gate of the town of Galway, it says in Gaelic, from the fierce wrath of the O'Flahertys, dear Lord please save us. I married into that family.

As those of you who are active with FMC know well, the Congress to Campus program brings bipartisan pairs of former Members of Congress to college campuses for a day and a half to 3 days at a time to meet with classes, student groups, clubs, local media, faculty, and other members of the campus community.

We don't shy away from difficult conversations with these various audiences, and our bipartisan teams engage in frank, honest dialogues about our legislative branch in action, public service, our democracy, the role citizens play, current legislative issues, and other topics dictated by the headlines. Just because we are former Members of Congress doesn't mean we no longer have strong opinions shaped by our values and political beliefs. We continue to be partisan beings, and we showcase to our audiences that you can be partisan but still respectful and civil and that a clash of ideas is actually a good thing. We call it healthy partisanship, and that is what we showcase with Congress to Campus.

When you go to a Congress to Campus visit with a colleague from the

other side of the political aisle, you will be asked to share real-life experiences in both the political and public realms. You and your colleagues discuss your unique experiences, balancing public and private lives, giving an unparalleled insight into the many roles of our elected Representatives. In addition, you will focus on the real-world application of policymaking and illustrate how government policy influences the everyday lives of citizens. Congress to Campus is an exceptional insight into life in Washington and on Capitol Hill.

During a typical visit to a campus, Members arrive the evening before the full day of programming and connect with students and faculty right away with a welcoming reception. The next day starts around 8 or 9 in the morning and lasts until 5 or 6 in the afternoon, meeting with students for the entire day. The school is responsible for putting together the minute-by-minute schedule, which Members receive before hopping on a flight or driving in their car. Members then spend half of the third day with students on campus and the other half heading back home. During any regular visit to a campus, Members meet with anywhere between 150 to 800 students. Most importantly, we let the school dictate the schedule. Our conversation with the school always starts with: What is the best use of this resource? How can our Members team be most productive for your students?

Currently, there is a great deal of negativity surrounding Congress. The Congress to Campus program highlights the power of bipartisanship, the dignity of public service, and the importance of an actively engaged citizenry.

The three goals of Congress to Campus are first, to showcase civil, respectful, and productive debate on issues where former Members still wear their partisan hats, like environmental policy or the Second Amendment, but can engage the students in a back and forth, very different from the shouting matches they witness on cable news and social media, and, I hasten to add, all too often nowadays on college campuses themselves.

Second, to encourage public service in the next generation, show interested students a path toward Capitol Hill, and mentor future public servants.

Third, to remind the students of their roles as citizens. They need to be active participants in our representative democracy. Otherwise, our form of government does not work. Students hear from the former Members that, at a minimum, they have a responsibility to be informed voters, but Congress to Campus also shares the many other ways those being represented can hold accountable those doing the representing.

The program is important because it helps present a positive image of how government should work and can work, and it is really important for students

and faculty to see Democrats and Republicans talking to each other, joking with each other, agreeing with each other on some things, disagreeing on other things, but with grace and respect and ultimately teaching that people can and do like others who come from different backgrounds and points of view. This is something that there is just too little of today.

The former Members of Congress all donate their time and insight pro bono to the program. None of them receive any fee or honorarium for their time. FMC funding only goes toward covering travel and lodging costs. Congress to Campus is made possible, thanks to the support of the Stennis Center and the Park Foundation.

This past spring, Congress to Campus went to 16 different college campuses, 13 in-person and 3 virtual, reaching nearly 10,000 students. This fall, Congress to Campus is slated to host over 25 programs, which is a record-breaking semester by far. Most schools are hosting in-person programming, but there are still opportunities to hold these events virtually, as well.

To date, Congress to Campus sessions have been held on 181 campuses in 43 States and 5 countries with 2 new countries reaching out for programming this year. In just the past 10 years alone, the program has reached almost 60,000 students. Every year, Members donate between 800 and 1,000 hours to the program.

A faculty member at Boise State, who participated in programming earlier this year said: "The Congress to Campus event went really well. Both Representatives were fabulous and very open to the busy schedule. It was a near perfect 3 days, and I look forward to doing it again. Representative Smith was wonderful, and I would recommend her to any Congress to Campus program. She has an interesting story that resonated with a lot of different people. Representative Jones was also fantastic. We would have him back for other events without hesitation. He is a perfect representation of the program, and I hope you are able to entice him to other Congress to Campus events in the future. Truly A-plus-plus."

To quote a student from Skidmore College in New York: "Coming here today, [for the former Members] it was not a political opportunity. For them, it was just a talk about their beliefs and their experiences. So, it was definitely a new experience for me, and it was very refreshing."

A professor from the school also stated: "First, we talk about congressional committees. We talk about term limits. We talk about elections and gerrymandering in my class. But to hear the Members of Congress talk about how they experience those things, at a real level, just brings that material alive."

Another wonderful aspect of Congress to Campus is the summer program with Envision by WorldStrides. Envision is where over 225 middle school students

gather in this very room to listen to a bipartisan pair of former Members of Congress sharing their experiences and wisdom with young minds.

As you entered the Chamber this morning, you actually ran into a group of Envision kids who had just concluded one of these sessions led by Steve Israel and myself. Every summer there are between 13 and 15 slots to fill, 1 Democrat and 1 Republican each, every Tuesday and Wednesday during the summer. Programming started yesterday and happened earlier this morning. Out of the 26 spots we have available, 25 have been filled so far. We need one last Republican volunteer.

It is because of Members like you all, that students from around the Nation have the opportunity to come to the United States Capitol and hear Members from both sides of the political aisle discuss leadership and bipartisanship. That being said, if anyone will already be in D.C. on June 28 from 7:15 to 8:15 a.m., please contact Patricia Ochs at FMC. I encourage you to do so. It is a wonderful experience. You will feel like you were back in Congress again talking to a town meeting.

I participate because I think it is a great way to reach young people and give them a positive understanding of how government is supposed to and actually can work. I also believe strongly that it is important for all of us, including students, to learn that an important part of solving problems in their daily lives is to work with and listen to others, including people you don't agree with, in order to solve problems and move ahead.

Thank you very much for giving me this time, and I will now pass this on to my good friend from California, Loretta Sanchez.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Thank you for yielding me the time, both Mr. Payne and Mr. Goodlatte, and good morning to everyone. What a pleasure it is to be here and to speak to you on one of our greatest programs, the Congress to Campus program.

As Bob mentioned, the program continues to grow and to reach wider audiences. It is great because we get to educate and to inform our youth.

Thanks to a grant from The Park Foundation these past 2 years, we have actively reached out to minority-serving institutions, such as historically Black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, women's colleges, community colleges, Tribal colleges, and service academies.

The Park Foundation is a nonprofit, and it is dedicated to advancing a more just, equitable, and sustainable society and environment, both nationally and in our local communities.

They are committed to challenging the powers that threaten an independent media, a robust democracy, and the future of the planet.

The Park Foundation helps with funding, specifically for these minority-serving institutions, to put the program on their campus.

This year, we had 32 schools reach out to FMC to bring the program to their institutions. Seven of those were at these minority-serving institutions. The past spring, the number was four, and the fall before that, the number was three.

The word is getting out about our Congress to Campus, and it is spreading, and I think it is making a difference.

Most of us would agree that some students, or at least where I come from, I am a Latina, they don't get the opportunity to connect with current or former Members of Congress. Some don't even know what it is, quite frankly, and they want to be engaged. They want to be mentored, especially once they find out about what we are all doing here.

The program allows them to have one-on-one experiences, to inspire them, to show them the path that leads to public service.

A new vision and a possible extension of our current program is an idea that is called the Congressional pipeline.

FMC will expand and build upon the current program we have by encouraging the next generation of public servants. That is what we are really about, getting people excited about doing what we have done or being a staffer here or being in our Federal agencies. We want them to want to be public servants and demonstrating how respectful debate and a focus on solutions is really the root of our American democracy.

It is also going to provide unparalleled resources and opportunities to college students who participate in our Congress to Campus program and then want to take additional steps to become a public servant.

We envision accomplishing these goals by bringing some of these students who have experienced our program, for example, at an HBCU or an Hispanic-serving institution to Washington, D.C., for the total Washington experience.

The pipeline will do five things: It will provide equal access to opportunities for a wide range of students, including those students, like myself, who would have never had an opportunity to visit here or our district offices.

It will provide Congress to Campus students with information and resources on pursuing public service career paths, both in person and virtually.

It will facilitate opportunities for students to meet with individuals currently serving in Congress, and also the former Members because we are still important, including our staff, both in Washington and in the district offices.

It will create a one-semester fellowship for four and six students, which would include a semester internship at the FMC office here in downtown Washington, D.C.; scheduling meetings each week with current and former Members and staff and ambassadors

and embassy staff here in D.C. on how to pursue the careers in public service; of course, free time on weekends so they can go and see everything that you Irish leaders all want to go and see.

It will establish a network of Congress to Campus grads and FMC fellows who, in turn, will help other students who are interested in following in their footsteps by becoming speakers, reaching out in their own home districts, et cetera, so that we can continue to move people into public service.

We ask you to be a part of our Congress to Campus program, to help us to identify students, to help students seek bipartisanship and civility, that they are still alive and thriving and that this is the way forward, especially during a time that has been a difficult time for our Nation.

One big testament to the program is our before and after surveys. I don't know about before, but 100 percent—imagine that—100 percent of students on their post-event survey say that their mind has actually changed for the better about Congress.

The 76 percent—and I don't know what happened to the other 24, but 76 percent say they want the Congress to Campus program to come back to their school again.

I love this program. I love it because it makes me younger, right? When you are interacting with the young people, it makes you feel young. You hear their voices, their ideas. You hear their dreams about a better tomorrow. It makes me feel better about what kind of world we are leaving for our kids. They inform me. They inspire me. I see them, their minds clicking, thinking about how they can shape the world.

Many of the students come up to me afterward and they say: How do I get involved in politics? And I hand them my card, and I say: Let's keep in touch; and we do. Many of them are working in their local areas now to become politicians, and they are not afraid of it. It is not a bad thing to be a politician.

If you want to get involved, please contact Patricia Ochs, our Congress to Campus program manager.

L.S., let me thank you again and echo what Bob said earlier about your exceptional leadership at FMC, and thank you for the opportunity. I really think it is a godsend to be able to participate in the Congress to Campus program. Thank you also for giving me the opportunity to report on the program.

Mr. ROSS. Loretta, thank you. I admire your passion and your enthusiasm for the Congress to Campus program. I have had the fortunate opportunity, of course, of doing one of those digitally with you. It was inspiring for me as well and something I hope that we continue to develop with the game plan we have.

Today, my colleague Bart Gordon and I would like to report on the Congressional Study Groups on Germany, Europe, Japan, Korea, and maybe in the future with Ireland—who knows.

In the past year, there have been critical developments on the international stage amongst America's closest allies and partners around the globe.

We witnessed the somber anniversary of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and rededicated ourselves to a robust and reliable NATO alliance and celebrated one of our closest partnerships in the Indo-Pacific with Korea's President Yoon visiting Washington on an official State visit that culminated with his rousing speech right here in this Chamber.

With consideration of these and other international developments, it is my great pleasure to highlight the work of the Congressional Study Groups on Germany, Japan, Europe and Korea, the flagship international programs of FMC.

As you know, our four Congressional Study Groups are the most active and unparalleled peer-to-peer exchange involving current Members of Congress and senior congressional staff in a highly impactful dialogue with their colleagues in legislative branches overseas.

In an ever-changing world, the year-round bipartisanship, and nonadvocacy outreach of these study groups to Capitol Hill remains the premier forum for productive, candid, and timely dialogue on the issues most relevant not only to America's leaders but to our friends and allies abroad.

One is hard pressed to find another organization that so consistently engages a diverse group of Members of Congress, the diplomatic community, administration officials, the private sector, and civil society in such critical conversations.

Each study group is proud to count over 75 Members of Congress as members, and each is led by a bipartisan, bicameral group of four co-chairs. These co-chairs exemplify the study groups' dedication to meaningful and robust education, not only serving in their role at the official study group events, but connecting with the embassies and outside organizations to speak on panels, attend roundtables, and meet with countless visiting delegations to further the goals of their respective study groups and the international relationships that they support.

In the past year, the study groups have led six tours for Members of Congress and their senior staff; engaged new Members of the 118th Congress in introductory events with our embassy partners; hosted a German delegation of parliamentarians, business leaders, and key members of German civil society on a study tour in Texas; and held dozens of roundtables between Members of Congress, chiefs of staff, the diplomatic corps here in D.C., and business advisory members on critical issues such as the war in Ukraine, the debt ceiling, the IRA, supply chain security, energy, and international security, among other topics.

This critical work, however, would not be possible without the general pa-

tronage of a dedicated group of individuals, organizations, and business advisory council members.

In particular, I recognize Dr. Satoshihiro Akimoto of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA, Thomas Byrne of The Korea Society, Sung Won Bae of the Korea Foundation USA, Heather Conley of the German Marshall Fund of the United States, Paige Cottingham-Streater of the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, and Julia Friedlander of the Atlantik-Brücke for their support as key funders of the Congressional Study Groups in 2023.

We also benefit tremendously from our partners and Business Advisory Council, and I include their names for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

BAC PARTNERS TO FMC AND CONGRESSIONAL STUDY GROUPS

Aflac, Allianz, All Nippon Airways, BASF, Bayer, B. Braun Medical, Beam Suntory, Central Japan Railway Company, CJ America, Deutsche Telekom, DHL, Fresenius SE, Hitachi, Honda, Hyundai, Itochu, JTI, KITA, LG, Lockheed Martin, Lufthansa German Airlines, Marubeni America Corporation, Mercedes-Benz, Mitsubishi Corporation (Americas), Mitsubishi Heavy Industries America, Mitsui & Co., Mizuho, NEC, Nissan, Nomura, Panasonic, Philips North America, POSCO, Representative of German Industry and Trade, Samsung, Sojitz, Subaru, Tellurian, Toyota Motor North America, UPS, and Volkswagen Group of America.

Mr. ROSS. Since last year's report to Congress, FMC's Business Advisory Council has grown with the additions of Philips North America and LG. Our Business Advisory Council continues to benefit from the guidance and leadership of advisory board members Brad Knox of Aflac, Majida Mourad of Tellurian, Anna Schneider of Volkswagen, Mark Sobol of Longwave Partners, Jeff Werner of Panasonic, and Nancy Ziuzin Schlegel of Lockheed Martin.

Amidst economic uncertainties, supply chain difficulties, and energy and climate crises, these companies continue to be champions for effective and productive dialogue between our elected parliaments. We thank them for their support of our Congressional Study Groups.

In an increasingly tumultuous world where the bonds America shares with her allies abroad are more important than ever, I am proud to say the sustained involvement of our stakeholders and continued engagement with our international partners play a critical role in the maintenance and growth of these relationships and will continue to do so in the years ahead.

I yield to my friend and colleague, Mr. Bart Gordon of Tennessee, for further remarks.

Mr. GORDON. Thank you, Dennis, for giving us that overview of the Congressional Study Groups. I have been asked to elaborate a little bit on that with specific details, but first, Pete has asked me to give a quick tutorial for our Irish friends. We are glad you are here.

This is really sacred ground for us and Members of Congress. This is the

House Chamber. It is sort of like church, how you go back to the same pews. Over here on this side is where the Democrats normally sit. You have heard the expression "side of the aisle." That is the aisle. Republicans normally sit over here.

It is really an opportunity, since we don't have specific chairs, to interact, to go talk with somebody about a bill that may be coming up.

Of course, here, where Barbara is, is where the Speaker would sit, but the Speaker really doesn't come in very often. Normally, it is a Speaker pro tempore. Next to her is the Parliamentarian to make sure that the Speaker doesn't get in trouble, and then Susan Cole is the Reading Clerk. There is a variety of other clerks down here. They are all part of the family and all make sure that things work well.

When bills come before the Congress, you will see these tables behind us where there are microphones. What happens is we have a Rules Committee. The Rules Committee will say, okay, we are going to have a certain bill that Fred brought out of the Energy and Commerce Committee. It is going to have 4 hours of debate, equally divided between the Democrats and Republicans.

Fred would be here as chairman of that committee, and the Democratic ranking member would be over on the other side. "Ranking member" means the senior member of the minority party. They then would yield to folks as they go through the debate.

As a practical matter, there are not that many Members who are here during all of the debate because they can watch it on C-SPAN. When the bells start ringing, they know that they have 15 minutes to get here to vote.

When you come in to vote, you have an ID card like that. If you look on the back of some of these chairs, that is where we put in our ID for votes. This wallpaper will come up, and you can see how everybody votes up here. Above each door, it is like a basketball scoreboard. You will see the yeas and the nays, and we will have visitors.

This is a special place for all of us, and we are glad that you and the spouses are here.

It really does become a family here. It is spouses, our staff, and our clerks. We all work together to try to make this thing work.

Dennis gave you a good overview of the study groups. I am going to tell you a little more about it. Pete may give you a test, I am not sure, after this, but this year the FMC's Congressional Study Groups are celebrating an impressive and significant set of milestones. Our Congressional Study Group on Korea is celebrating its fifth anniversary. Our Congressional Study Group on Europe is celebrating its 12th anniversary. Our Congressional Study Group on Japan is celebrating its 30th anniversary. Our Congressional Study Group on Germany has been active for 40 years.

At their core, each study group engages an active cadre of Congresswomen and Congressmen dedicated to ensure productive dialogue between the prime decisionmakers in the United States Congress and our closest allies abroad.

This meaningful dialogue among elected parliamentarians, however, doesn't succeed in a vacuum. It is my pleasure to showcase a few takeaways of our past programming year that highlight the diversity of the Congressional Study Groups' programming.

The Congressional Study Groups' engagement has grown from beyond just including lawmakers in Washington to the active engagement of Members of Congress and their senior staff. It is complemented and synergized with discussions and events that draw from key voices in the executive branch, the diplomatic community, the private sector, and civil society.

Over the past year, our study groups had a chance to welcome new Ambassadors upon their arrival to Washington, featured Foreign Ministers upon visiting the United States, hosted CEOs and chairmen of the world's largest corporations, and engaged expert pollsters and journalists.

Congressional Study Groups gave current Members of Congress and senior congressional staff the chance to hear firsthand from our friends in Berlin, Tokyo, and Seoul about issues facing not just their nations but the everyday citizens of our closest allies.

Far more than just a few exchanges with policy experts, each visit is designed to ensure our programming has a reach far beyond our capital cities. Delegations met with student groups, representatives of the media, cultural and historical experts, and policy experts, all to give a comprehensive and representative impression of the bilateral relationship with the United States.

It bears repeating that all of our work through the Congressional Study Groups is completely bipartisan. Our delegations are always an equal mix of current Members or senior congressional staff from each side of the political aisle. As you all know, there is great value in creating opportunities for Members and staff to build relationships that transcend party labels.

While the Congressional Study Groups aim to chiefly strengthen relationships with our allies overseas, they also are a great resource for our current Members seeking to build collegiality and trust with Members of the other party.

Whether sending delegations abroad or hosting visiting delegations from overseas here in the United States, our mission remains the same: constructive, productive dialogue that informs, educates, and yields pragmatic solutions.

In addition to our many U.S. delegations traveling abroad, the study groups brought decisionmakers from Germany to Texas, Louisiana, and

Pennsylvania this past year to more deeply understand the issues that shape and inform American public opinion and the average voter.

A further delegation of Japanese parliamentarians will visit Texas this September, and maybe they can figure out what is going on in Texas.

In the spirit of furthering this dialogue among our friends and allies, FMC's Diplomatic Advisory Council continues to provide a form of high-level, candid dialogue among our partners abroad. This close group of dedicated diplomatic representatives based here in Washington grew in the past year to include 12 new Ambassadors. We now count 27 of the highest diplomatic representatives among this roster.

As a matter of fact, I am going to the Irish Ambassador's residence next week as they say good-bye to the German Ambassador. She has been a good friend of our group.

Furthermore, Ambassadors from Greece, Finland, the European Union, the Republic of Korea, and Japan have hosted over 30 individual Members of Congress through the council programs.

Let me conclude—and I am sure you are glad to hear that—with one important point. You all have heard over the past few years how supportive FMC is of the work of the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress. This committee, which is now a standing subcommittee of the House Administration Committee, identified several ways to strengthen bipartisanship and stronger ties among current Members of Congress. Among these recommendations aimed at civility and bipartisanship, the committee recommended the support and encouragement of bipartisan congressional delegation travels overseas, which is the work of Congressional Study Groups.

I strongly encourage you as former Members to help educate the public about the importance of these types of experiences.

FMC plays an incredible role through these study groups. All of us can play an equally important role by sharing our insights about this work that is so important to the Nation.

Let me close with a bit of a historical note. As Lincoln Davis, my friend and neighbor from Tennessee, knows, Davy Crockett was a Member of Congress from Tennessee. He represented a portion of the old district that I had. He was the only Member of the Tennessee congressional delegation who voted against the Indian Removal Act. They were going to move them out somewhere. Because of that, he was defeated in his next election.

He came and stood right where I am standing on the House floor. His last speech to the United States Congress was: I told my constituents that I would serve them to the best of my ability, and I did. So to hell with them. I am going to Texas.

Mr. PAYNE. Bob, Loretta, Dennis, and Bart, thank you very much for

those informative remarks, and thank you very much for all you do for FMC.

Bart has told you about the important work done by the Congressional Study Group on Korea. I want to note that the study group is a program that is exclusively offered to current Members of Congress and current staff. However, there is a very active former Member program with Korea, which we call Korea ExDel, that runs in parallel with the study group.

While wholly separate, both programs strengthen the U.S.-Korean relationship, and it would not be possible without the tireless work of two very dear friends of ours, former Member of Congress Jay Kim, who was the first Korean American elected to Congress, and his wife, Jennifer Ahn. Both of them are committed to the active and high-level dialogue involving the U.S. and Korea. Through Jay and Jennifer, we have sent several delegations to Korea.

I thank them both very much for all that they have made possible and for their incredible support of FMC as an organization.

I will take this opportunity to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement of appreciation for all of their very good work.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 2023

Hon. L.F. PAYNE,
FMC President of Virginia House of Representatives,

HONORING THE IMPACT OF MR. AND MRS. JAY
KIM TO U.S.-ROK RELATIONS

Madame Speaker, I rise today to thank our former colleague, the Honorable Jay Chang Joan Kim (R-CA, 1993-1999) and his spouse, Mrs. Jennifer Ahn Kim, for their incredibly positive impact on United States-Republic of Korea bilateral relations.

A survivor of the Korean War and witness to the birth of the U.S.-Republic of Korea alliance, Mr. Jay Kim was born 1939 in what is now Seoul, South Korea, and notably became the first Korean American Member of Congress.

After immigrating to the United States, Jay Kim completed public schools in California and earned his undergraduate degree in engineering in 1967 and subsequently, his master's degree in environmental engineering in 1969, both from the University of Southern California. A shining example of the American Dream, Mr. Kim founded his own engineering business with a loan from the U.S. Small Business Administration. Later, he tried his hand at local government and completed a PhD in Political Science at Hanyang University in Seoul, South Korea. In 1992, Mr. Kim handily won the race for the newly drawn 41st Congressional District in California.

In the 103rd Congress, Mr. Kim was assigned to the House Public Works and Transportation and Small Business Committees. He served on the panel for both the 104th and 105th Congresses, where he spoke out against the North Korean regime. His tenure in the House helped pave the way for more Korean American Member of Congress to follow. After departing Congress in 1999, Mr. Kim continued to advance U.S.-ROK relations as Chair of the Washington Korean-American Forum, later founding his own organizations to promote the advancement of U.S.-ROK relations, including the Jay Kim Foundation.

His wife, Mrs. Jennifer Ahn Kim, serves as Vice President of the Jay Kim Foundation,

and has worked diligently for many years to strengthen U.S.-ROK relations by developing delegations for Former Members of Congress to South Korea, among numerous other programs. She most recently has collaborated with the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress to help connect Korean government officials, corporations, and civil society groups with our membership.

I wish to honor Former Member and Mrs. Jay Kim, for their years of dedication and hard work to continue fortifying the relationship between the U.S. and one of our key allies, as well as for being a great partner to the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress. They have had a tremendously positive impact on the two countries they both love so much: Korea and the United States, and they are highly deserving of our recognition and appreciation for all they have accomplished.

Mr. PAYNE. I also thank all of the many volunteers, the former Members of Congress who make FMC's success possible.

All the work that you have heard about today is done by volunteers who are former Members of Congress. It is estimated that more than 7,000 hours a year of volunteer time is donated to FMC, enabling us to carry on what we consider to be this very important work.

In addition to volunteering their time, there are five members of the Executive Committee, and I thank Barbara Comstock, Donna Edwards, Dennis Ross, and Charles Boustany for that work.

I thank our Board of Directors, a number of whom are here today. There are 30 of us on the board, and we certainly appreciate all that you do. You are really a great board, and you do great work. Thank you all.

In that vein, we are asking now the membership of FMC to elect the 2023 class of board members to a 3-year term. In the interest of expediency, I will read their names, four Democrats, four Republicans, and ask for a vote.

The candidates are:

Russ Carnahan of Missouri,
Val Demings of Florida,
Elizabeth Esty of Connecticut,
Bob Goodlatte of Virginia,
Brenda Lawrence of Michigan,
Peter Roskam of Illinois,
Ileana Ros-Lehtinen of Florida, and
Fred Upton of Michigan.

Do I hear a motion and a second?

All in favor, say "aye." Opposed, "no." The ayes have it.

Congratulations, and I thank all eight of you for your willingness to serve. You will be a great class.

One last thank-you goes, importantly, to the staff of FMC: Pete Weichlein, who is here with us today; Sabine Schleidt, who is not with us at the moment; and all the folks who are here who are part of our FMC staff.

When Pete first came 20 years ago, he was sort of all there was at FMC. Today, we have 13 very capable staff members, and I would like them, if they would, to stand. Let's give them a round of applause for all the good work they do.

Finally, as many of you know, every fall, the FMC organizes a quite moving

memorial service to pay tribute to the current and former Members who we lost in the previous year. We will do so again in September, and we hope you will be able to attend that. We are coordinating with Speaker MCCARTHY the best date for that to be held, usually in September in Statuary Hall.

Unfortunately, we have lost a number of our friends and colleagues since we last gave our report to the Chamber in December.

I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names of these public servants.

MEMBERS WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY SINCE SEPT. 2022 FMC MEMORIAL SERVICE

Standish "Fletcher" Thompson of Georgia
James "Jim" Florio of New Jersey
Mark Souder of Indiana
Bill Brewster of Oklahoma
William Conover II of Pennsylvania
Gary A. Lee of New York
Romano "Ron" Mazzoli of Kentucky
Norman D. Shumway of California
Carroll Hubbard of Kentucky
A. Donald McEachin of Virginia
James "Jim" Kolbe of Arizona
William P. Curlin Jr. of Kentucky
Elliott H. Levitas of Georgia
Elwood "Bud" Hillis of Indiana
Arthur Ravenel Jr. of South Carolina
David Durenberger of Minnesota
James "Jim" Broyhill of North Carolina
John Oliver of Massachusetts
James Abourezk of South Dakota
Brian Donnelly of Massachusetts
Louis Arthur "Skip" Bafalis of Florida
Patricia "Pat" Schroeder of Colorado
John Jenrette of South Carolina
Ronald "Ron" Sarasin of Connecticut
Nick Galifianakis of North Carolina
Elmer "Bud" Shuster of Pennsylvania
Charles "Charlie" Stenholm of Texas
Robert "Marion" Berry of Arkansas
Thomas "Tom" Sawyer of Ohio
Donald "Don" Bonker of Washington

Mr. PAYNE. I now ask if you all might stand for a moment of silence for these people and the service that they provided.

Thank you very much.

This concludes our report. Let me remind you that, today, we have a full and exciting program, including tours of the Supreme Court and the Library of Congress, followed by a luncheon with the Ambassador and the people of Ukraine. Tonight, we have the Congressional Baseball Game, and tomorrow is our excursion to Gettysburg.

I want to highlight, too, that all Members and former Members by now should have received a survey. I would really appreciate it if you would take the time to complete this. It takes about 10 to 15 minutes, but it is going to give us a lot of information, not only about your insights into today's politics, but as we are embarking on a strategic planning process, this will be very helpful information about what you think is important for us to be doing over the next 5 years.

With that, I conclude my remarks, and I thank the Speaker for giving our association the opportunity to return to this place, which we cherish very much. Thank you all.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. Thank you, L.F., for this report, and more importantly,

thank you for your thoughtful and exemplary leadership of this outstanding organization.

The Chair again wishes to thank the former Members of the House for their presence here today. Before terminating these proceedings, the Chair would like to invite those former Members who did not earlier respond when the roll was called to give their names to the Reading Clerk for inclusion in the roll.

On behalf of the FMC, I thank the congressional staff who have helped make today's presentation possible.

As always, you have been a terrific resource, and we continue to very much appreciate all of your service, both here today and, as always, every day.

The meeting stands adjourned.

□ 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 and righteous Lord, bring us back to You. When everything around us demands our attention away from You, distracts our awareness of You, and draws us apart from You, like a shepherd lead us back to You, that we would acknowledge Your saving grace and loving mercy in every aspect of our lives.

In this, may every Member of this body align their work, their wants, and their words according to Your righteousness, and may we each yield our desires and demands to Your virtuous design for this Nation.

Open our eyes to those countries around the world who do not enjoy the liberties we have, and yet in their faithfulness have been preserved from their enemies and upheld by Your mercy. Nonetheless, no country is strong enough to boast of worldly strength nor able to rely solely on their own human virtue. None, not even Ukraine can claim as sacred the works done from the rightness of their cause. Only by Your grace, reflected in their faith, are they able to withstand their adversary.

Awaken us to share in this testimony of faithfulness and their belief in the gift of Your protection against all odds stacked against them. Summon our hearts to follow their example of trust in Your guidance, and remind us to hold on to, and claim in the face of all adversity, the hope we have in You.

In Your sovereign 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.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 305. An act 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. 376. An act to designate the area between the intersections of 16th Street, Northwest and Fuller Street, Northwest and 16th Street, Northwest and Euclid Street, Northwest in Washington, District of Columbia, as "Oswaldo Payá Way".

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 85-874, as amended, the Chair, on behalf of the President of the Senate, appoints the following individual to the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts:

The Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS).

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 99-93, as amended by Public Law 99-151, the Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, appoints the following Senators as members of the United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control:

The Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) (Vice Chairman).

The Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN).

The Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH).

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

FLAG DAY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate Flag Day and the birthday of the United States Army.

On this day, 246 years ago, the symbol of our Nation was born: the American flag.

Flag Day honors the adoption of our stars and stripes by the Second Continental Congress. From the time of its adoption until now, the flag serves as representation of freedom and liberty both at home and abroad.

Not only is our flag a symbol of our values, but it is also a reminder of what we can be as a Nation.

As Americans, we should be especially thankful today and every day to those who fought to protect and defend our flag. So how special it is that today we also honor the 248th birthday of the United States Army.

Since their founding, the Army has played a major role in supporting and defending our country, our flag, and our ideals. As an Army dad, today is very special to me.

Mr. Speaker, let us all take an extra moment to reflect on the importance of our flag and the Army for making America the land of the free and the home of the brave.

FLIGHT SAFETY STANDARDS

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, in 2009, Flight 3047 crashed in Clarence, New York, killing everyone on board and one person on the ground.

The 2010 FAA reauthorization bill took bold, bipartisan action to address the flight safety issues that caused this tragic crash. This included the 1,500-hour pilot training rule, which significantly increased the number of required flight training hours from just 250 to 1,500 hours.

Since then, commercial aviation fatalities have decreased by 99.8 percent. The new FAA reauthorization legislation introduced last week includes a provision allowing an additional 150 hours of the 1,500-hour standard to be completed in a simulator.

Madam Speaker, we oppose this change. It veers off the course from the reforms we fought so hard for. We cannot falter on the safety standards that this body of Congress has fought alongside the Flight 3407 families to achieve.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in calling for this provision to be removed from the bill in its entirety.

BIDEN WANTS TO REGULATE YOUR KITCHEN

(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. Madam Speaker, Biden and liberal Democrats are trying to ban gas cooking appliances as part of their Green New Deal.

This subverts legitimate environmental concerns by giving up all your

money by way of taxes and all of your freedom with the promise that there will be catastrophe avoided in 50 years, but actually it would be dependency on China.

This manufactured mandate would negatively affect 40 percent of American families. High electricity bills, and costly new appliances would force 187 million Americans to switch from gas to electricity as families would spend an extra 23 hours a year waiting for water to boil, lose \$1,000 annually, and emit over 22 percent more carbon dioxide.

House Republicans are promoting families by introducing Congresswoman DEBBIE LESKO's-led Save Our Gas Stoves Act and Congressman KELLY ARMSTRONG's-led Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act.

Happy birthday, U.S. Army. Happy birthday, Donald Trump.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, who successfully protected America for 20 years as the global war on terrorism continues moving from the Afghanistan safe haven to America with open borders by President Biden.

LAS VEGAS GOLDEN KNIGHTS STANLEY CUP CHAMPIONS

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

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, Go Knights Go. This is a great morning in Las Vegas as we celebrate the first-ever Stanley Cup in Nevada.

Our champions, the Las Vegas Golden Knights have truly entered their golden age.

Madam Speaker, our Knights played 82 games this season and won 51—their best season in franchise history. In their 6 years, they have blazed into NHL history and energized their fans in Nevada and across the Nation.

I would especially recognize Team Captain Mark Stone and Head Coach Bruce Cassidy, who celebrates 1 year on the job today.

Of course, congratulations go to the MVP and winner of the Conn Smythe Trophy, an original Golden Knight, Jonathan Marchessault.

Madam Speaker, Nevadans are beaming with pride over our Stanley Cup champions today. I know that glow will be with us for the weeks and months and years to come.

I look forward to getting back to the district and celebrating our NHL champions. Go Knights Go.

AGRICULTURE ECONOMY UPENDED

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, the Securities and Exchange Commission—not the social and environmental commission—has proposed a rule that would require small farmers in America who sell their products to large,

public companies to potentially have to calculate and report their total climate-related risks, including their emissions.

This proposed rule would upend the entire agricultural economy and impose a tremendous added cost to farmers who put food on our tables and subsequently to all of us who eat that food.

Congress never gave the Securities and Exchange Commission the authority to enact regulations regarding the environment or climate, but the Biden administration has been adamant about carrying out their progressive agenda nevertheless.

That is why we are working to put an end to out-of-control government and Washington bureaucrats by passing the REINS Act.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to join me in voting "yes" on this legislation so that Congress can go back to being the necessary check on these rogue officials just as our Founders intended.

HONORING THE LIFE OF OTTO WARMBIER

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Otto Frederick Warmbier, who died at the hands of the North Korean regime 6 years ago, on June 19, 2017.

Otto was a dedicated young man. He was a salutatorian of his high school and attended the University of Virginia. He was imprisoned and tortured by the brutal North Korean regime during a school tour.

He died just a few days after his release.

Otto experienced what no human being should ever have to go through. While he is no longer with us, his family carries on his legacy with their advocacy and strength.

As a proud Korean American and as chairwoman of the Indo-Pacific Subcommittee, I will always be a loud voice for global human rights and hold violators accountable.

Madam Speaker, we remember and honor Otto always. In Korean: "ul-neun Otto-leul yeong-wonhi gieok-hal geos-ibnida."

□ 1215

STOP ATF'S PISTOL BRACE RULE

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today because we are witnessing yet another attack on the Constitution by President Biden.

As of June 1, due to the reclassification of firearms attached with stabilizing braces, millions of law-abiding Americans are at risk of prosecution

by the Federal Government at a time in which trust in the justice system is at an all-time low.

There is no evidence that this rule would make Americans safer. In fact, it makes it more difficult to obtain a safety attachment, putting more lives at risk.

Historically, stabilizing braces were designed for disabled veterans, allowing them to safely participate in recreational shooting.

This is not just a threat to our rights but a direct attack on our veterans, who have selflessly put their lives on the line to protect this great country.

We have seen time and time again that, first, they come for your guns, and then, they come for everything else.

I am proud to have cosponsored this legislation to defend our God-given rights.

Under President Biden, Federal agencies such as the ATF have acted as lawmakers through the introduction of new rules and regulations.

Madam Speaker, it is time to rein in the President and bring lawmaking back to the people's House. I urge all of my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation. The future of America depends on you.

In God we trust.

CALLING ATTENTION TO RISE OF ANTI-SEMITISM

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

Mr. SANTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise to call attention to the concerning rise of anti-Semitism that is proliferating nationwide.

Last weekend, in Plainview, New York, my constituents were subjected to the intimidation of the Goyim Defense League, aka the GDL, a growing hate organization that propagates anti-Semitic rhetoric.

It pains me to report that the henchmen of the GDL descended on my district and distributed flyers that featured anti-Jewish propaganda images of the Star of David drawn onto the heads of Federal lawmakers.

As the Congressman for Plainview, I am speechless and appalled. For me, this is a sobering reminder that even in 2023, anti-Semitic incidents like this happen every day across the country.

It is critical that this body continues to support and stand with the Jewish community and Israel. I hope my colleagues join me in the fight against anti-Semitism and send a clear message that anti-Semitism will not be tolerated in the United States of America.

OPPOSING GAS STOVE BANS

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

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Madam Speaker, when Winter Storm Elliott hit my

district in western New York over Christmas, causing blackouts and tragically taking the lives of over 40 people, many of my constituents had to rely on their gas stoves for heating sources.

Soon, if left unchecked, access to this safe and reliable natural gas energy will be cut off by the Biden administration so that they can make their dreams of implementing the Green New Deal a reality.

This isn't just an empty threat. Governor Kathy Hochul and New York Democrats already passed a statewide ban on natural gas hookups in new residential and commercial buildings.

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 energy.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House and Senate to tell the unelected bureaucrats in the Biden administration that we won't stand idly and silently by while they take away our gas stoves.

HOOR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. SANTOS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS OF FORMER MEMBERS PROGRAM

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

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1761

Mr. SANTOS. Madam Speaker, I hereby remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 1761.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is granted.

REGULATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE IN NEED OF SCRUTINY ACT OF 2023

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 495 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 277.

Will the gentleman from Guam (Mr. MOYLAN) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1218

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further 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, with Mr. MOYLAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Tuesday, June 13, 2023, all time for general debate pursuant to House Resolution 495 had expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered as read.

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

H.R. 277

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2023” or the “REINS Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to increase accountability for and transparency in the Federal regulatory process. Section 1 of article I of the United States Constitution grants all legislative powers to Congress. Over time, Congress has excessively delegated its constitutional charge while failing to conduct appropriate oversight and retain accountability for the content of the laws it passes. By requiring a vote in Congress, the REINS Act will result in more carefully drafted and detailed legislation, an improved regulatory process, and a legislative branch that is truly accountable to the American people for the laws imposed upon them.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF AGENCY RULEMAKING.

Chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“CHAPTER 8—CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF AGENCY RULEMAKING

“Sec.

“801. Congressional review.

“802. Congressional approval procedure for major rules.

“803. Congressional disapproval procedure for nonmajor rules.

“804. Definitions.

“805. Judicial review.

“806. Exemption for monetary policy.

“807. Effective date of certain rules.

“§ 801. Congressional review

“(a)(1)(A) Before a rule may take effect, the Federal agency promulgating such rule shall publish in the Federal Register a list of information on which the rule is based, including data, scientific and economic studies, and cost-benefit analyses, and identify how the public can ac-

cess such information online, and shall submit to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General a report containing—

“(i) a copy of the rule;

“(ii) a concise general statement relating to the rule;

“(iii) a classification of the rule as a major or nonmajor rule, including an explanation of the classification specifically addressing each criterion for a major rule contained within subparagraphs (A) through (C) of section 804(2);

“(iv) a list of any other related regulatory actions intended to implement the same statutory provision or regulatory objective as well as the individual and aggregate economic effects of those actions; and

“(v) the proposed effective date of the rule.

“(B) On the date of the submission of the report under subparagraph (A), the Federal agency promulgating the rule shall submit to the Comptroller General and make available to each House of Congress—

“(i) a complete copy of the cost-benefit analysis of the rule, if any, including an analysis of any jobs added or lost, differentiating between public and private sector jobs;

“(ii) the agency’s actions pursuant to sections 603, 604, 605, 607, and 609 of this title;

“(iii) the agency’s actions pursuant to sections 202, 203, 204, and 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995; and

“(iv) any other relevant information or requirements under any other Act and any relevant Executive orders.

“(C) Upon receipt of a report submitted under subparagraph (A), each House shall provide copies of the report to the chairman and ranking member of each standing committee with jurisdiction under the rules of the House of Representatives or the Senate to report a bill to amend the provision of law under which the rule is issued.

“(2)(A) The Comptroller General shall provide a report on each major rule to the committees of jurisdiction by the end of 15 calendar days after the submission or publication date. The report of the Comptroller General shall include an assessment of the agency’s compliance with procedural steps required by paragraph (1)(B) and an assessment of whether the major rule imposes any new limits or mandates on private-sector activity.

“(B) Federal agencies shall cooperate with the Comptroller General by providing information relevant to the Comptroller General’s report under subparagraph (A).

“(3) A major rule relating to a report submitted under paragraph (1) shall take effect upon enactment of a joint resolution of approval described in section 802 or as provided for in the rule following enactment of a joint resolution of approval described in section 802, whichever is later.

“(4) A nonmajor rule shall take effect as provided by section 803 after submission to Congress under paragraph (1).

“(5) If a joint resolution of approval relating to a major rule is not enacted within the period provided in subsection (b)(2), then a joint resolution of approval relating to the same rule may not be considered under this chapter in the same Congress by either the House of Representatives or the Senate.

“(b)(1) A major rule shall not take effect unless the Congress enacts a joint resolution of approval described under section 802.

“(2) If a joint resolution described in subsection (a) is not enacted into law by the end of 70 session days or legislative days, as applicable, beginning on the date on which the report referred to in subsection (a)(1)(A) is received by Congress (excluding days either House of Congress is adjourned for more than 3 days during a session of Congress), then the rule described in that resolution shall be deemed not to be approved and such rule shall not take effect.

“(c)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section (except subject to paragraph (3)),

a major rule may take effect for one 90-calendar-day period if the President makes a determination under paragraph (2) and submits written notice of such determination to the Congress.

“(2) Paragraph (1) applies to a determination made by the President by Executive order that the major rule should take effect because such rule is—

“(A) necessary because of an imminent threat to health or safety or other emergency;

“(B) necessary for the enforcement of criminal laws;

“(C) necessary for national security; or

“(D) issued pursuant to any statute implementing an international trade agreement.

“(3) An exercise by the President of the authority under this subsection shall have no effect on the procedures under section 802.

“(d)(1) In addition to the opportunity for review otherwise provided under this chapter, in the case of any rule for which a report was submitted in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(A) during the period beginning on the date occurring—

“(A) in the case of the Senate, 60 session days; or

“(B) in the case of the House of Representatives, 60 legislative days,

before the date the Congress is scheduled to adjourn a session of Congress through the date on which the same or succeeding Congress first convenes its next session, sections 802 and 803 shall apply to such rule in the succeeding session of Congress.

“(2)(A) In applying sections 802 and 803 for purposes of such additional review, a rule described under paragraph (1) shall be treated as though—

“(i) such rule were published in the Federal Register on—

“(I) in the case of the Senate, the 15th session day; or

“(II) in the case of the House of Representatives, the 15th legislative day, after the succeeding session of Congress first convenes; and

“(ii) a report on such rule were submitted to Congress under subsection (a)(1) on such date.

“(B) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to affect the requirement under subsection (a)(1) that a report shall be submitted to Congress before a rule can take effect.

“(3) A rule described under paragraph (1) shall take effect as otherwise provided by law (including other subsections of this section).

“§ 802. Congressional approval procedure for major rules

“(a)(1) For purposes of this section, the term ‘joint resolution’ means only a joint resolution addressing a report classifying a rule as major pursuant to section 801(a)(1)(A)(iii) that—

“(A) bears no preamble;

“(B) bears the following title (with blanks filled as appropriate): ‘Approving the rule submitted by _____ relating to _____’;

“(C) includes after its resolving clause only the following (with blanks filled as appropriate): ‘That Congress approves the rule submitted by _____ relating to _____’; and

“(D) is introduced pursuant to paragraph (2).

“(2) After a House of Congress receives a report classifying a rule as major pursuant to section 801(a)(1)(A)(iii), the majority leader of that House (or his or her respective designee) shall introduce (by request, if appropriate) a joint resolution described in paragraph (1)—

“(A) in the case of the House of Representatives, within 3 legislative days; and

“(B) in the case of the Senate, within 3 session days.

“(3) A joint resolution described in paragraph (1) shall not be subject to amendment at any stage of proceeding.

“(b) A joint resolution described in subsection (a) shall be referred in each House of Congress to the committees having jurisdiction over the provision of law under which the rule is issued.

“(c) In the Senate, if the committee or committees to which a joint resolution described in subsection (a) has been referred have not reported it at the end of 15 session days after its introduction, such committee or committees shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the resolution and it shall be placed on the calendar. A vote on final passage of the resolution shall be taken on or before the close of the 15th session day after the resolution is reported by the committee or committees to which it was referred, or after such committee or committees have been discharged from further consideration of the resolution.

“(d)(1) In the Senate, when the committee or committees to which a joint resolution is referred have reported, or when a committee or committees are discharged (under subsection (c)) from further consideration of a joint resolution described in subsection (a), it is at any time thereafter in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business of the Senate until disposed of.

“(2) In the Senate, debate on the joint resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 2 hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the joint resolution. A motion to further limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the joint resolution is not in order.

“(3) In the Senate, immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a joint resolution described in subsection (a), and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate, the vote on final passage of the joint resolution shall occur.

“(4) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate to the procedure relating to a joint resolution described in subsection (a) shall be decided without debate.

“(e) In the House of Representatives, if any committee to which a joint resolution described in subsection (a) has been referred has not reported it to the House at the end of 15 legislative days after its introduction, such committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution, and it shall be placed on the appropriate calendar. On the second and fourth Thursdays of each month it shall be in order at any time for the Speaker to recognize a Member who favors passage of a joint resolution that has appeared on the calendar for at least 5 legislative days to call up that joint resolution for immediate consideration in the House without intervention of any point of order. When so called up a joint resolution shall be considered as read and shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered to its passage without intervening motion. It shall not be in order to reconsider the vote on passage. If a vote on final passage of the joint resolution has not been taken by the third Thursday on which the Speaker may recognize a Member under this subsection, such vote shall be taken on that day.

“(f)(1) If, before passing a joint resolution described in subsection (a), one House receives

from the other a joint resolution having the same text, then—

“(A) the joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee; and

“(B) the procedure in the receiving House shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the other House until the vote on passage, when the joint resolution received from the other House shall supplant the joint resolution of the receiving House.

“(2) This subsection shall not apply to the House of Representatives if the joint resolution received from the Senate is a revenue measure.

“(g) If either House has not taken a vote on final passage of the joint resolution by the last day of the period described in section 801(b)(2), then such vote shall be taken on that day.

“(h) This section and section 803 are enacted by Congress—

“(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such are deemed to be part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution described in subsection (a) and superseding other rules only where explicitly so; and

“(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as they relate to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

“§803. Congressional disapproval procedure for nonmajor rules

“(a) For purposes of this section, the term ‘joint resolution’ means only a joint resolution introduced in the period beginning on the date on which the report referred to in section 801(a)(1)(A) is received by Congress and ending 60 days thereafter (excluding days either House of Congress is adjourned for more than 3 days during a session of Congress), the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: ‘That Congress disapproves the nonmajor rule submitted by the _____ relating to _____, and such rule shall have no force or effect.’ (The blank spaces being appropriately filled in).

“(b) A joint resolution described in subsection (a) shall be referred to the committees in each House of Congress with jurisdiction.

“(c) In the Senate, if the committee to which is referred a joint resolution described in subsection (a) has not reported such joint resolution (or an identical joint resolution) at the end of 15 session days after the date of introduction of the joint resolution, such committee may be discharged from further consideration of such joint resolution upon a petition supported in writing by 30 Members of the Senate, and such joint resolution shall be placed on the calendar.

“(d)(1) In the Senate, when the committee to which a joint resolution is referred has reported, or when a committee is discharged (under subsection (c)) from further consideration of a joint resolution described in subsection (a), it is at any time thereafter in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business of the Senate until disposed of.

“(2) In the Senate, debate on the joint resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the joint resolution. A motion to further

limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the joint resolution is not in order.

“(3) In the Senate, immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a joint resolution described in subsection (a), and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate, the vote on final passage of the joint resolution shall occur.

“(4) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate to the procedure relating to a joint resolution described in subsection (a) shall be decided without debate.

“(e) In the Senate, the procedure specified in subsection (c) or (d) shall not apply to the consideration of a joint resolution respecting a nonmajor rule—

“(1) after the expiration of the 60 session days beginning with the applicable submission or publication date; or

“(2) if the report under section 801(a)(1)(A) was submitted during the period referred to in section 801(d)(1), after the expiration of the 60 session days beginning on the 15th session day after the succeeding session of Congress first convenes.

“(f) If, before the passage by one House of a joint resolution of that House described in subsection (a), that House receives from the other House a joint resolution described in subsection (a), then the following procedures shall apply:

“(1) The joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee.

“(2) With respect to a joint resolution described in subsection (a) of the House receiving the joint resolution—

“(A) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the other House; but

“(B) the vote on final passage shall be on the joint resolution of the other House.

“§804. Definitions

“For purposes of this chapter:

“(1) The term ‘Federal agency’ means any agency as that term is defined in section 551(1).

“(2) The term ‘major rule’ means any rule, including an interim final rule, that the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Management and Budget finds has resulted in or is likely to result in—

“(A) an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more;

“(B) a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; or

“(C) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets.

“(3) The term ‘nonmajor rule’ means any rule that is not a major rule.

“(4) The term ‘rule’ has the meaning given such term in section 551, except that such term does not include—

“(A) any rule of particular applicability, including a rule that approves or prescribes for the future rates, wages, prices, services, or allowances therefore, corporate or financial structures, reorganizations, mergers, or acquisitions thereof, or accounting practices or disclosures bearing on any of the foregoing;

“(B) any rule relating to agency management or personnel; or

“(C) any rule of agency organization, procedure, or practice that does not substantially affect the rights or obligations of non-agency parties.

“(5) The term ‘submission or publication date’, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, means—

“(A) in the case of a major rule, the date on which the Congress receives the report submitted under section 801(a)(1); and

“(B) in the case of a nonmajor rule, the later of—

“(i) the date on which the Congress receives the report submitted under section 801(a)(1); and

“(ii) the date on which the nonmajor rule is published in the Federal Register, if so published.

“§805. Judicial review

“(a) No determination, finding, action, or omission under this chapter shall be subject to judicial review.

“(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a court may determine whether a Federal agency has completed the necessary requirements under this chapter for a rule to take effect.

“(c) The enactment of a joint resolution of approval under section 802 shall not be interpreted to serve as a grant or modification of statutory authority by Congress for the promulgation of a rule, shall not extinguish or affect any claim, whether substantive or procedural, against any alleged defect in a rule, and shall not form part of the record before the court in any judicial proceeding concerning a rule except for purposes of determining whether or not the rule is in effect.

“§806. Exemption for monetary policy

“Nothing in this chapter shall apply to rules that concern monetary policy proposed or implemented by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or the Federal Open Market Committee.

“§807. Effective date of certain rules

“Notwithstanding section 801—

“(1) any rule that establishes, modifies, opens, closes, or conducts a regulatory program for a commercial, recreational, or subsistence activity related to hunting, fishing, or camping; or

“(2) any rule other than a major rule which an agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefore in the rule issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest, shall take effect at such time as the Federal agency promulgating the rule determines.”.

SEC. 4. BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF RULES SUBJECT TO SECTION 802 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 257(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 907(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF RULES SUBJECT TO SECTION 802 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—Any rule subject to the congressional approval procedure set forth in section 802 of chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, affecting budget authority, outlays, or receipts shall be assumed to be effective unless it is not approved in accordance with such section.”.

SEC. 5. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE STUDY OF RULES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to determine, as of the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) how many rules (as such term is defined in section 804 of title 5, United States Code) were in effect;

(2) how many major rules (as such term is defined in section 804 of title 5, United States Code) were in effect; and

(3) the total estimated economic cost imposed by all such rules.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to Congress that contains the findings of the study conducted under subsection (a).

The CHAIR. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in

order except those printed in part A of House Report 118-108. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by the 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part A of House Report 118-108.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 21, strike “and” at the end.

Page 3, insert after line 21 the following (and redesignate provisions accordingly):

“(iv) an estimate of the effect on inflation of the rule; and”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 495, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in favor of amendment No. 1 as it revises the Comptroller General's congressional review report to include an estimate of the effect on inflation.

Without my amendment, the real-life consequences of Joe Biden's spending spree in the White House will not be taken into account by Congress as they perform their Article I duties. This will provide transparency for the administration to answer to the people's House.

The GOP majority has been empowered to hold the Biden administration accountable and demand transparency by revealing just how much Biden's executive orders are costing American families and small businesses.

Coloradans are struggling right now as they deal with the disastrous effects of Joe Biden's destructive economic policies. The policies passed last Congress unleashed record inflation on Americans, which has decimated our bank and retirement accounts, increased gas prices to record levels, raised utility bills, drove up grocery costs, and made it harder for Americans to live their lives as they intended.

This excessive spending has real consequences. American families will pay an \$8,581 inflation tax over the next year. Currently, 20 million Americans cannot pay their electric bill. We have seen a 4.3 percent decline in real wages since Biden took office. Americans have lost more than \$2 trillion in retirement savings. Americans are paying more for everything because of left-wing extremist policies.

My amendment will allow House Republicans to conduct important over-

sight over these expensive executive regulations to ensure Joe Biden cannot continue to issue rules that send America into a deeper inflation crisis.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of my amendment as well as the underlying bill.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This amendment requires the Comptroller General to include an estimate of a rule's effect on inflation in the congressional review report.

I oppose this amendment because it requires an estimate of a rule's effect on inflation, which would require the Comptroller General to speculate, based on limited evidence, how rules that likely have little to do with the economy would affect inflation.

The GAO has already reported to Congress that they would be unable to assess a rule's impact on the economy with the limited information available, and in any case, the 15 days provided for major rule reports do not allow for the GAO to make a determination on a rule's effect even if they had the necessary information.

Adding more requirements for various officials to estimate a rule's effect on the economy when they lack the necessary time and information to provide a concrete answer will not heighten the efficacy of this bill but will, rather, create more unnecessary estimates for Congress to weigh in their review of agency rules.

In addition, the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service has previously noted that estimating the total cost of regulations is inherently difficult and that such estimates of the cost of regulation should be viewed with a great deal of caution. Like the OMB, CRS has noted that there are significant methodological challenges to estimating and aggregating the total costs and benefits of rules.

I oppose this amendment because it focuses only on the cost of regulatory protections while completely ignoring the monetary benefits of those critical rules and because it asks the Comptroller General to do what is impossible to do.

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

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I think it is perfectly reasonable to have a report that looks into the spending that has been taking place for the past 2 years and beyond.

This inflation is impacting millions of Americans across our Nation. As I stated, American families will pay \$8,581 in an inflation tax. We should be looking into the impacts of the spending that is taking place in Washington, D.C. Even if it is an estimate, we need to have an idea of how this is impacting families and why we currently have

20 million families that cannot afford their utility bills and why we have seen this 4.3 percent decline in real wages since Biden took office. I would like to see that report.

Mr. Chairman, again, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on amendment No. 1.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, it is very nice to say that we should examine the inflation that has occurred and the spending that has occurred, but that is not what the amendment calls for.

The amendment requires the Comptroller General to include an estimate of a rule’s effect, a rule that presumably hasn’t yet been issued, on inflation in the congressional review report.

Now, I stated before why it is impossible to do that, why the CRS and the OMB say that there are significant methodological challenges to estimating and aggregating the total costs and benefits of rules. Therefore, we shouldn’t be asking the impossible. It certainly has nothing to do with looking at prior expenditures or prior borrowing.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part A of House Report 118–108.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 21, line 22, insert after “submit a report” the following: “(and publish the report on the website of the Comptroller General)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 495, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in favor of my amendment, which will require the Comptroller General to publish the GAO study of rules on its website.

My simple, straightforward amendment ensures that the American people will be better informed of the regulations unelected bureaucrats are imposing on them, costing as much as \$2 trillion in compliance costs and economic losses.

During the first year of this administration, the Biden White House added more than \$200 billion in new regulatory costs. Without my amendment, the real-life consequences of Joe Biden’s leftwing agenda will not be seen by those impacted most.

This will provide transparency for the administration to answer to the American people.

While the Federal Government continues to spend trillions of dollars it doesn’t have, inflation has hit a 40-year high. Everything we buy, including food, gasoline, and so much more, costs more.

Instead of addressing these major economic concerns head-on, the Democrats’ solution is to keep imposing unnecessary regulations and spending money we do not have.

□ 1230

The GOP majority has been empowered to hold this administration accountable and demand transparency by revealing just how much these regulations are costing American families and small businesses.

Unnecessary government regulations and excessive red tape impose crushing economic burdens on the people in my district and across our great country.

Since Joe Biden took office, his administration and unchecked bureaucrats are going full steam ahead on enacting a radical leftwing agenda throughout unilateral executive action.

House Republicans should be working to cut wasteful spending, get to the bottom of fraudulent payments made by the Federal Government, support American energy production, and oppose tax increases proposed by the Democrats.

Economic strength and job growth result from policies that unshackle job creators, allow American ingenuity, and provide certainty.

My amendment ensures the legislative branch, and the American people can provide proper oversight and no longer allow this administration to go unchecked.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of my amendment as well as the underlying bill.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part A of House Report 118–108.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 12, insert after “House of Congress” the following: “(and to each committee of jurisdiction in each House)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 495, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise in favor of my amendment, which will require the Comptroller General’s Congressional Review Report to be made available to the congressional committees of jurisdiction.

This simple, good-governance amendment allows Congress to take back its Article I authority in our system of checks and balances. This will provide transparency for the administration to carry out its congressionally authorized duty.

By requiring the administration to submit its plan to the people’s House, we can provide important oversight and provide feedback. It is time for the legislative branch to actually do its job rather than ceding all the power to the White House and bureaucrats.

Our Founders were determined to create a government whose branches work together. By requiring the Comptroller General to submit the Congressional Review Report to the congressional committees of jurisdiction of the rule, we will allow Members who know these issues best to examine the real-life impacts of these executive regulations.

Congress needs to take back its power and advocate for the American people we represent. My amendment will ensure these voices do not go unheard. Hold this administration accountable and ensure Biden’s streak of unchecked power comes to an end.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of these amendments as well as the underlying bill.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BIGGS

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part A of House Report 118–108.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 17, line 13, strike “\$100 million” and insert “\$50 million”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 495, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

My amendment is needed to lower the economic threshold of the REINS Act to \$50 million, requiring congressional approval to go into effect. That will lead to more votes in this body, and that is what we do.

We are Members of Congress. That is what we do as Representatives of Congress, and I would rather vote more often than have unelected, unaccountable, partisan agency heads writing rules that we treat as law.

The Biden administration has abused executive authority by growing the administrative state. These abuses add up, and estimates indicate that the Biden administration has proposed more than \$1 trillion in rulemaking

proposals in 2022 alone. That is a trillion dollars without a single vote of anybody in this body. My amendment will fix that.

Actions this large, like student loan forgiveness, food stamp increases that nearly double in cost to Americans every 4 years—which even outpaces inflation—for every one of these overreaches, there are more smaller proposals that we never notice. I don't know if you realize that ketchup is regulated—breads, buns, cheese, Asiago cheese versus old Asiago cheese, that is what gets regulated by our government. There is virtually nothing that is untouched in regulation by this government.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, as I noted in our debate on the REINS Act last night, the REINS Act is aimed at undermining and frustrating the purpose of government by grinding Federal rulemaking to a halt.

By lowering the threshold of this dangerous bill from \$100 million to \$50 million, this amendment would make the REINS Act even more destructive.

I accordingly oppose this amendment for the same reasons I oppose the REINS Act at large. By requiring Congress to vote to approve and for the President to sign a resolution of approval for any major rule from the executive branch, we will be putting our constituents in harm's way.

Just last week, we saw how a small faction of far-right Republicans can hold the legislative process in the House hostage, all to make a point to the Speaker.

I oppose this amendment and the efforts of the majority to make the functions of government more political and subject to the whims of individual Members of Congress.

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

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona has 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

When we start looking at the regulatory environment and you start talking about a trillion dollars' worth of regulation being piled up by the Biden administration, a trillion dollars, you wonder why there is a persistence in inflation. That is one of the reasons.

I want to talk about something that my colleague said just a moment ago. He said: If you constrain the bureaucracy from making rules, somehow you are thwarting the purpose of government.

Mr. Chair, let me remind everyone what the purpose of government is. The purpose of government is to protect the rights and liberty of the American citi-

zen. It is when you delegate from this body—who are elected by the people we represent—to executive agencies and you give them carte blanche, which is basically what we do, we rarely even do a CRA, you are undermining that liberty, that freedom. That is one of the most insidious problems of this runaway regulatory bureaucracy that we have today.

My amendment simply says: If you are going to impact the United States of America's economy by more than \$50 million, we, the people's Representatives, should be okaying that regulation that ostensibly is going to be made and produced by people who are experts.

Well, let the people's Representatives adjudicate through a vote whether we agree with the so-called experts, and then we will be the ones who are held accountable, and we are the ones who should be held accountable.

Mr. Chair, I urge everyone to vote for my amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The central fallacy of the REINS Act that I noted last night is that Congress can possibly legislate on all the things, on all the regulations that we have. There are thousands of regulations, and there must be for the safety of our people.

How many parts per billion of arsenic in the atmosphere are safe? Is it 15? Is it 20? Is it 200? No one in this body has the expertise to say that, but there are experts in the agencies who are trained to do that.

How much exposure to radiation from x-rays is safe for an individual? We are not competent to decide that. That is why Congress has delegated over the years these decisions to agencies to make on our behalf. We write the general law, and we delegate the general power to decide these specific questions, and they do.

The central fallacy of the REINS Act is that it would make us try to make decisions in all of this. That is bad enough. The REINS Act now says you have to have Congress vote on every decision over \$100 million. That is bad enough. This amendment would make it over \$50 million, which makes it even worse.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment as I oppose the act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part A of House Report 118-108.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I rise today on behalf of Mr. CLOUD of Texas to offer amendment No. 5 to H.R. 277, the REINS Act.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 19, strike "a classification of the rule as" and insert "a finding, rendered in consultation with the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Management and Budget, whether the rule is".

Page 2, beginning on line 20, strike "classification" and insert "finding".

Page 17, line 10, insert after "Management and Budget" the following: "or the Federal agency promulgating such rule".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 495, the gentlemanwoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlemanwoman from Wyoming.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I am proud to be a cosponsor of the REINS Act, which is an important effort to ensure Congress reclaims its rightful authority and responsibility to legislate.

This amendment is technical in nature, but it is important, nonetheless. In April of this year, the Biden administration issued an executive order on modernizing the regulatory review.

The purpose of this executive order is to allow the administration to implement their agenda more quickly and efficiently.

The executive order also raises the threshold for centralized review by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, or OIRA, from \$150 million to \$200 million.

The order also gives the administrator of OIRA a discretionary role in determining which regulations are considered for full OIRA review.

OIRA serves as a responsible check on major regulations, reviewing the cost and benefits of each regulation, and ensuring that all public comments have been reviewed and considered before the regulation goes into effect.

□ 1245

OIRA, in other words, is a check on due diligence. This order will mean that fewer rules are reviewed by OIRA and, thus, less due diligence will be conducted over the administrative state.

So long as this executive order stands, a loophole will exist in the REINS Act. Fewer rules would be classified as major, and consequently would not be subject to congressional approval under the REINS Act.

My amendment would close this loophole by clarifying that OIRA must issue a finding of the full cost-benefit analysis of each rule and issue a determination as major or minor according to that finding.

Mr. Chair, I urge the adoption of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, the non-partisan Congressional Research Service has previously noted that estimating the total cost of regulations is inherently difficult and that such estimates of the cost of regulation should be viewed with a great deal of caution.

Like the OMB, CRS has noted that there are significant methodological challenges to estimating and aggregating the total costs and benefits of rules.

I rise in opposition to this amendment as it requires the OMB to make a specific determination of a rule's impact when they already say it is difficult to make an estimate of the impact.

This amendment requires the OMB to do the impossible, to make a specific finding when OMB and CRS have already said that even estimates are very difficult and inherently unreliable. To request a finding is to request the impossible, and, therefore, I oppose this amendment.

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

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I think that my colleague on the other side of the aisle just confirmed why this amendment is necessary and why the REINS Act is so important.

What I believe I heard him say is that because it is difficult for the administration to determine what the cost of these regulations are, they shouldn't have to make any determination at all and there should be no oversight whatsoever, either from OIRA or OMB, because it is just too doggone difficult to figure out how much these regulations are going to cost.

Frankly, I find that argument absolutely and completely absurd. We are talking about tax money. We are talking about a cost and expense that is being imposed against our small businesses, our mom-and-pop businesses, against our industry groups.

What the gentleman from the other side is saying is that nobody, including this administration, should ever have to disclose what the cost of those regulations are. That is exactly the reason as to why we need a robust review by OIRA as provided for in this amendment.

Mr. Chair, in closing, I do think it is clear that it is important to make this technical change for the REINS Act. It is important that we have an understanding as to what the cost of these regulations will be.

The very purpose of the REINS Act is to ensure that Congress is part of the legislative process for any regulation that would have an economic impact of over \$100 million.

Without a robust review by OIRA, it is not possible to determine which of these regulations, in fact, would fit within that category. It is for that reason that I request the adoption of this amendment. It is a good one for the REINS Act, and it ensures that we

close an important loophole to make sure that it is the Congress that is legislating and not the executive branch and unelected bureaucrats.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I have expressed my opposition to the entire REINS Act because, as I said before, we are not competent. Congress cannot possibly decide how many parts per billion of arsenic is safe in the air for people to breathe or how many rads of radiation are safe to have in x-rays before it causes cancer. We don't know that. That is why we write general laws, and in those laws, we have delegated the power to make specific rules to agencies who are staffed by thousands of experts in each particular field. That is why the REINS Act is so pernicious, because it would stop this. It would make us make those decisions. We have no competence to make those decisions.

The REINS Act is bad enough, but this amendment, which says that OIRA must issue a finding for each rule determining whether the rule has a significant economic impact, given that OMB and CRS have both said that it is very difficult to make even estimates, you can't make a finding. A finding implies exactitude. Given the fact that even the estimates are very difficult and unreliable, a finding is impossible. The amendment should not require that someone do the impossible. Therefore, I oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN). The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. GOOD OF VIRGINIA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part A of House Report 118-108.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of Mr. CLYDE from Georgia.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 4, insert after line 7 the following:

“(D) If requested in writing by a member of Congress—

“(i) the Comptroller General shall make a determination whether an agency action qualifies as a rule for purposes of this chapter, and shall submit to Congress this determination not later than 60 days after the date of the request; and

“(ii) the Comptroller General, in consultation with the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, shall make a determination whether a rule is considered a major rule under the provisions of this act, and shall submit to Congress this determination not later than 90 days after the date of the request.

For purposes of this section, a determination under this subparagraph shall be deemed to be a report under subparagraph (A).”

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 495, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Chair, again, I rise in support of the Mr. CLYDE's amendment to the REINS Act. This amendment simply says that if requested in writing by a Member, the Comptroller General shall make a determination whether an agency action qualifies as a rule for purposes of this chapter and shall submit to Congress this determination not later than 60 days after the date of the request.

It further states that the Comptroller General, in consultation with the director of the Congressional Budget Office, shall make a determination to whether a rule is a major rule under the provisions of this act and shall submit to Congress this determination not later than 90 days after the date of the request.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. TONY GONZALES OF TEXAS

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in part A of House Report 118-108.

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 7, strike “and” at the end.

Page 3, line 8, strike the period at the end and insert “; and”.

Page 3, insert after line 8 the following:

“(vi) a statement of the constitutional authority authorizing the agency to make the rule.”

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 495, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment.

This amendment is simple. Any time a Federal agency proposes a new rule, it must also submit a constitutional authority statement. This would force any administration to remain in compliance with the most sacred document in the American government, the U.S. Constitution.

Congress follows this simple principle every time a new bill is submitted. The White House should be held to the same standard.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues on both of sides of the aisle to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TONY GONZALES).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. GOOD OF VIRGINIA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part A of House Report 118-108.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to the REINS Act.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, as proposed to be amended by section 3 of the bill, is amended by adding at the end the following (and conforming the table of sections accordingly):

“§ 808. Review of rules currently in effect

“(a) ANNUAL REVIEW.—Beginning on the date that is 6 months after the date of enactment of this section and annually thereafter for the 4 years following, each agency shall designate not less than 20 percent of eligible rules made by that agency for review, and shall submit a report including each such eligible rule in the same manner as a report under section 801(a)(1). Section 801, section 802, and section 803 shall apply to each such rule, subject to subsection (c) of this section. No eligible rule previously designated may be designated again.

“(b) SUNSET FOR ELIGIBLE RULES NOT EXTENDED.—Beginning after the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this section, if Congress has not enacted a joint resolution of approval for that eligible rule, that eligible rule shall not continue in effect.

“(c) APPROVAL OF RULES.—

“(1) Unless Congress approves all eligible rules designated by executive agencies for review within 90 days of designation, they shall have no effect.

“(2) A single joint resolution of approval shall apply to all eligible rules in a report designated for a year as follows: ‘That Congress approves the rules submitted by the _____ for the year ____.’ (The blank spaces being appropriately filled in).

“(3) A member of either House may move that a separate joint resolution be required for a specified rule.

“(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘eligible rule’ means a rule that is in effect as of the date of enactment of this section.”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 495, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Chair, my amendment is a commonsense one that I hope everyone can support. It would simply require Congress to do a review of all agency rules within a 5-year period. If Congress did not vote to continue certain rules that are in place, then the rules would simply cease to exist. It puts the responsibility where it belongs, on the people’s elected Representatives.

The Washington regulatory state we all know to be cumbersome. It is actually hurtful to American businesses, families, and the American economy. By reining in the regulatory state, we can allow Americans to live and operate in an economy the way they want to. Washington bureaucrats cannot and should not tell my constituents in Virginia’s Fifth District what they can and cannot do.

The REINS Act will hold the Biden administration accountable for all major rules they present.

For far too long, Congress has let the executive branch run roughshod over Congress and the American people. Today that ends.

Mr. Chair, I urge all of my colleagues to support the Amendment and the underlying bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, this amendment is unnecessary. Congress already has many ways to control agency rule-making. We can delegate authority to agencies with specificity, thus limiting the scope of an agency’s authority. We can impose restrictions on rulemaking through appropriations. We can influence rulemaking through oversight activities. If all of these measures fail, we also have the blunt tool of the Congressional Review Act.

Therefore, we do not need the oversight the REINS Act offers, but we also do not need to open the door to revising rules that have been in place for years. Doing so would create uncertainty for businesses who have adapted to rules that were passed years ago and continue in force.

The current Congressional Review Act only allows Congress to roll back rules within a short time period. The CRA was drafted with a short period of review intentionally, and to open the door to reviewing years of rules would be a huge expansion of the CRA, and it would create too much uncertainty for businesses and for all other economic actors.

For these reasons, I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Chair, it is bad enough that we have unelected bureaucrats in the departments and the agencies making rules that oppress the American people, that suppress their freedom, that tell them how they can live, how they can heat their home, what kind of a car they can drive, and it goes on and on.

All this amendment does is require Congress to take responsibility every 5 years to vote to retain a rule. If it is not worth voting on to retain, then it probably should not be retained.

Once again, I would hope that all Members of Congress could agree to operate under their constitutional responsibility for the laws that affect their constituents and Americans across the country.

Mr. Chair, I encourage all Members to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, the gentleman said that rules tell Americans what kind of cars they can drive. No, they do not. They do provide for the safety of the cars that Americans drive. They provide for all of the safety mechanisms that must be in the cars.

Again, Congress does not have the competence to know what safety mechanisms ought to be in the cars. That is why we have delegated rulemaking authority to agencies which have experts on how many parts—I keep using this example—how many parts per billion of arsenic can be in the air, what safety measures must be in a car, et cetera.

The REINS Act violates this and is very dangerous to the American people. This amendment makes it even worse by essentially saying every rule has to be reviewed in 5 years by Congress. Congress can’t possibly review all of these rules.

Therefore, this amendment will make Americans even less safe in many ways, and I oppose the amendment. I urge a “no” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

The amendment was agreed to.

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AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. GOOD OF VIRGINIA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part A of House Report 118-108.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 17, line 17, strike “or” at the end.

Page 17, line 22, strike the period at the end and insert “; or”.

Page 17, insert after line 22 the following: “(D) increased access to abortion, abortion-related services, or abortion-related travel.”.

Page 18, line 12, insert after “personnel” the following: “(except to the extent such rule is described in paragraph (2)(D))”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 495, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Chair, the REINS Act is a very important piece of legislation for us to pass to rein in the unaccountable bureaucratic state that is telling Americans what kind of cars they can drive and much more than that with the regulations and rules that are coming out of the unelected bureaucratic states.

Rules like the VA abortion rule that was recently put in place by the Biden administration would not qualify as a major rule under the REINS Act. My amendment would make any agency rule that increases access to abortion subject to congressional review.

I am proud of this amendment because it is the first standalone pro-life amendment vote the House will take this year. My amendment will counter the radical, pro-death agenda the Biden administration promotes throughout their entire administration.

The REINS Act will significantly restore appropriate and constitutional

congressional oversight for the out-of-control bureaucracy. It is a step toward ending the “Washington knows best” attitude that too often prevails in this town. It is a step toward freedom and less government oppression for all Americans. It is a step toward fiscal responsibility.

Mr. Chair, in addition to the underlying bill, I urge all of my colleagues to support my pro-life amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, we have a very clear difference of perspectives here. The gentleman talks about the right to life. I talk about the right to freedom. The right to reproductive freedom is a core human right that is protected by our Constitution.

The majority of the work our agencies do has little to do with the private decisions women make with the consultation of their doctors. In an effort to continue the culture wars, my colleagues have added this purposefully politicized amendment to signal that they, contrary to their supposed beliefs, do think that Big Government is good and that Big Government's reach extends to a woman's private decisions about what to do with her body.

All the rhetoric about the REINS Act is that Big Government is bad, that we should have less government. That is all the rhetoric of the Republican Party, generally. Yet, here they are, saying that government should reach into the private decisions of a woman with respect to her own body that were made in consultation with her doctor or perhaps with her husband or whomever. It is up to her, and government shouldn't determine her decision for her.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment and the Republicans' crusade to create more laws about what we can do with our bodies and our reproductive decisions because government should not be in the business of dictating private decisions to private people.

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

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, it is refreshing to hear for the first time, I think, since I came to Congress 2½ years ago that my friends on the other side actually care about the freedoms of Americans, as they continue to try to control every aspect of Americans' lives.

Yet, the other side used to be the party of “safe, legal, and rare” when it came to abortion. I am unashamedly, unapologetically a believer in life from conception. I don't believe we ought to be negotiating the timeline when it comes to when you can kill a child in the womb.

However, the other side has become the party of abortion at any time, for any reason, up until the moment of birth. I challenge my friends on the other side to tell us when they actually would restrict abortion.

The Republican Party should proudly be the party of life.

The Supreme Court, which recently, about a year ago, overturned *Roe v. Wade* and the *Dobbs* decision, returned the responsibility on abortion to the people's Representatives. It ought to be up to Congress to vote to approve any agency rule that increases access to abortion. That is what this amendment does.

Mr. Chair, I urge everyone to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, the Republican Party claims to be the party of freedom, but not when it comes to women and the decisions they make with respect to their own bodies. It is then the party of government repression and dictation.

You cannot do what you decide to do. You cannot do what you think is best. You must do what government thinks is best—namely, not have an abortion.

I proudly support the right to abortion. I believe abortion should be safe and legal. Whether it is rare is up to the individuals. It is a personal freedom. The Democratic Party supports personal freedom, unlike the Republican Party, which while claiming to support personal freedom seeks to repress it.

They are a party that says you cannot decide what to do with your own body, a party that says you cannot read what we don't want you to read, a party that says: Let's ban books. Let's ban plays. Let's take them out of the school libraries and out of the public libraries.

Some freedom.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment. It is another example of the Republican Party's attempt to suppress freedom, and it must not pass.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. GREEN OF TEXAS

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part A of House Report 118–108.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add, at the end of the bill, the following:

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect only beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and only on the submis-

sion of a report by the Comptroller General of the United States detailing the effects of the implementation of this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 495, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chair and ranking member of the full committee that has jurisdiction of these issues.

I am grateful to have the opportunity to speak on this amendment. This amendment delays the implementation of the legislation by 1 year and requires that a study be conducted in time by GAO on the effects of implementation.

We are making drastic changes, and drastic changes ought not be made rapidly. We ought to give ourselves time to study these things so that we can make prudent and judicious decisions.

A GAO study would provide us with the rigorous, unbiased analysis of the likely impacts of the bill. It would examine the economic, regulatory, and administrative implications of this new approval process.

This amendment would help us to better understand how the shift might affect industries, consumers especially, the economy, and the government.

While the intent to improve regulatory oversight is laudable, we must not rush into this. There should not be this rush to judgment as to the implications without at least giving ourselves an opportunity to examine them. We shouldn't do this without fully appreciating the potential consequences.

Mr. Chair, I believe that this amendment, while simple, is something that can be of great benefit, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wyoming is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, this amendment is simply an attempt to delay implementation of a bill that the Democrats do not support. If the Democrats don't like the bill, they can vote against it.

Even if implementation was delayed a year, it is unclear what, if any, value a study could provide. However, during that year, agencies would continue issuing more and more major rules at the expense of the American public.

It is time for Congress to reclaim its constitutional role as the body that makes policy in this country.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Chair, it is my belief that moving with measured steps is not a delay. It is a judicious means by which we can ascertain whether this drastic change—one might say a radical change—will produce radical, unacceptable results.

Madam Chair, I think the amendment should be supported, and I ask my colleagues to do so.

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

Ms. HAGEMAN. Madam Chair, I just have a couple of points.

One is that the REINS Act has enjoyed longstanding, bipartisan support. In fact, the House passed prior versions of the REINS Act with bipartisan support in each one of the 115th, 114th, 113th, and 112th Congresses. In other words, this is an act that has been studied and discussed extensively over the years, and there is no reason for a 1-year delay in its implementation once the bill passes.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN). The gentlewoman has the only time remaining.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Madam Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

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

Ms. HAGEMAN. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. GREEN OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in part A of House Report 118–108.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 4, line 21, strike “or” and insert a comma.

Page 4, line 23, after “section 802”, insert “as provided for in the rule following failure to vote on a joint resolution of approval as referred to subsection (b)(3)”.

Page 5, line 10, strike “A major rule” and insert the following: “Except as provided in paragraph (3), a major rule”.

Page 5, insert after line 21 the following: “(3) If either House of Congress has failed to vote on passage of a joint resolution described in section 802 relating to a major rule by the end of 70 session days or legislative days, as applicable, beginning on the date on which the report referred to in subsection (a)(1)(A) is received by Congress (excluding days either House of Congress is adjourned for more than 3 days during a session of Congress), then the major rule shall take effect.”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 495, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Chair, the goal of this amendment is not to undermine the power of congressional oversight. Rather, it is to protect the functionality of government.

By providing a time-bound framework, we ensure that important regulatory decisions are not left in limbo. That is exactly what can happen without the benefit of this amendment. That is due to legislative inertia.

Madam Chair, the Framers of our Constitution designed a government that balances power between the branches. This amendment respects that design by allowing for robust legislative review while also ensuring that the executive branch can effectively administer and enforce our laws.

However, let me be clear. While this amendment aims to improve the proposed bill, I still remain fundamentally opposed to it because I believe that the drastic changes that will take place will not serve to benefit our legislative process.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1315

Ms. HAGEMAN. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wyoming is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Madam Chair, this amendment undermines the purpose of the REINS Act. The REINS Act rejects a standard of legislative disapproval concerning major rules. Instead, the REINS Act creates a standard of legislative approval for major rules.

The fact is that in listening to my colleagues on the other side, it is very clear that they simply do not want to legislate. They want to turn over that authority to the executive branch in violation of Article I, Section 1 of the United States Constitution.

We don't believe in doing that. The fact is that the administrative state has enacted unpopular and unwise regulations that could never pass Congress, and that is why President Biden and his predecessors have sought to legislate through regulation versus our constitutional process.

If Congress does not approve a major rule, it should not go into effect. This amendment would leave the status quo in place.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Chair, this amendment is not designed to delay but rather is designed to give us the opportunity to move forward expeditiously. In fact, that is what has been the argument of the other side that we should move expeditiously.

If expeditious movement is the choice of the other side, then they should support this because it forces us to take that necessary action as opposed to getting engaged in what has been called a paralysis of analysis.

This a great opportunity for us to link arms, join hands, and cause this legislation to move quickly. I think that this is what the gentlewoman wants, it is what I want, and it is what we can produce.

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

Ms. HAGEMAN. Madam Chair, I am prepared to close.

Again, this is just one more effort to try to undermine the very purpose of the REINS Act and make it so that it would not work as it is intended to work.

It is this body's responsibility to legislate, not the executive branch, not unelected bureaucrats, and not administrative agencies. We are the ones who represent the people of this country and are accountable to them through the decisions that we make.

Madam Chair, I urge the opposition to this amendment as it would undermine the very purpose of the REINS Act and is unnecessary, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in part A of House Report 118–108.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 17, line 13, strike “\$100 million” and insert “\$1 billion”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 495, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Chair, today I rise in support of my amendment which would simply require Congress to approve by vote any regulation with an economic impact over \$1 billion rather than \$100 million as the current underlying bill is written.

Congress does have a responsibility to ensure that Federal dollars are spent appropriately with congressional intent and oversight in mind. Yet all of us in this Chamber know just how challenging it can be to come to a consensus despite all of our best efforts, let alone to find the time and the space on the calendar to do so.

Requiring a vote in both the House and the Senate on any regulation with a price tag of \$100 million will put in jeopardy consumer protection, healthcare access, and environmental safety. We simply cannot afford in good faith to have this threshold this low. The American people cannot afford for the implementation of these items to be stalled.

The rulemaking process is designed to implement laws that have already passed Congress. However, the laws that we write and the dollars we spend do, of course, have tangible impacts, which is why my amendment would ensure that only the rules that are over \$1 billion would see a vote.

As a point of reference, during the Trump administration only 26 out of 1,327 rules had a price tag of over \$1 billion. Again, less than 2 percent of the Trump administration's 1,300 rules would, therefore, require a vote under the new threshold. To drill down on the math, that would mean less than 30 votes rather than 1,321 votes.

A little bit of back-of-the-envelope math for us: we here in the House are in session between 27 and 30 weeks a year. I would say we do 20 votes a week which is generously around 600 votes a year; not nearly close to the 1,321 votes that we would have had to have taken during the Trump administration.

Again, I cannot stress enough that regulations do have an impact on real people and American lives. They do ensure aircraft safety and food quality, and they do prevent hazardous material from entering our air and water. As a consequence and because of that, we cannot take unnecessary risks by delaying these quantity of votes.

So, Madam Chair, for all of these reasons, I do urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to please vote "yes" on this, my commonsense amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wyoming is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Madam Chair, I think this amendment perhaps defines the incredible contrast between this side of the aisle and the folks on the other side of the aisle.

I believe that \$100 million is an astronomical amount of money, and they don't see that it is all that much. I don't believe that unelected bureaucrats in agencies ought to be making decisions that have impacts on our businesses of over \$100 million without any legislative oversight, and they think that \$1 billion is pretty low. I think that that really epitomizes the difference in our philosophy, how we view government, and how we view our responsibilities.

Under no circumstance should unelected bureaucrats in agencies be imposing hidden taxes against the people of this country without the accountability of the legislative branch being involved in the decision. I believe \$100 million is too high and \$1 billion is absolutely absurd.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Chairwoman, while the estimate of the economic impact of any rule by the GAO would be highly speculative and should be considered with caution—as the GAO itself said—this rule would at least lessen the harm that this dangerous bill would effect.

Although this amendment does not cure all the ills in the REINS Act, the amendment would at least reduce the number of rules REINS would apply to, and, therefore, I support the amendment.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Madam Chair, I am ready to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Chair, I cannot stress enough that regulations do, of course, have an impact on real American people and real American lives. Once again, I will emphasize that they ensure aircraft safety and food quality and prevent hazardous materials from entering our air and our water. We cannot take unnecessary risks.

If there is one thing the last several months have taught us about this body and the way that we move, is that we cannot move with expedience and that we definitely take an enormous amount of time to vote on any one piece of legislation.

The idea that we would be standing here week after week month after month voting on thousands of bills in this way is really a demonstration of the fact that we don't simply understand how this body works.

So for that reason, I very much urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this commonsense amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Again, Madam Chair, I am going to say I think that this is clearly an effort to abdicate our responsibilities to legislate.

As far as protecting our air and water, I point out that the EPA is responsible for one of the worst environmental disasters in the history of the United States of America when it blew out the Gold King Mine and turned the Animus River yellow several years ago in southwestern Colorado.

So while they want to turn over the responsibility of governing in this country to unelected bureaucrats in agencies that cause those kinds of disasters, I am unwilling to do so. I believe that this body ought to be accountable to the people and in making the decisions that have an economic impact of \$100 million on their lives.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further pro-

ceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. JOYCE OF OHIO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in part A of House Report 118-108.

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 18, strike lines 1 through 16, and insert the following:

"(4) The term 'rule' has the meaning given such term in section 551, except that such term—

"(A) includes interpretative rules, general statements of policy, and all other agency guidance documents; and

"(B) does not include—

"(i) any rule of particular applicability, including a rule that approves or prescribes for the future rates, wages, prices, services, or allowances therefore, corporate or financial structures, reorganizations, mergers, or acquisitions thereof, or accounting practices or disclosures bearing on any of the foregoing;

"(ii) any rule relating to agency management or personnel; or

"(iii) any rule of agency organization, procedure, or practice that does not substantially affect the rights or obligations of non-agency parties.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 495, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to H.R. 277, the REINS Act. My amendment would insert a key provision included in my legislation, the LIBERTY Act, to ensure that economically significant guidance documents are subject to public notice and comment periods and much-needed congressional oversight.

While agency rules and regulations are subject to congressional oversight, guidance documents are not. As a result, the President can use guidance documents to sidestep congressional review and prevent Americans from weighing in on decisions made by their government.

Guidance documents were never intended to be used by Presidents to unilaterally enact their agenda, but today, that is precisely what we are seeing. For example, President Biden has attempted to use guidance documents to implement his \$450 billion student loan bailout, Medicaid expansion, and to make it easier to deny future natural gas pipelines.

As a result, it has become clear that Congress must exert its authority to ensure that guidance documents cannot be used without any review or accountability. My amendment would guarantee just that.

The principle underpinning this amendment is simple: our government was founded by the people and for the

people, and duly elected Representatives must be able to hold the executive branch to account.

No matter which party holds the White House, no President Republican or Democrat should be able to implement their agenda without first giving the American people the opportunity to weigh in on that agenda.

Madam Chair, that is why I ask that you support this amendment to strengthen the REINS Act and to provide Washington with a much-needed dose of transparency and accountability to the American people.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Chair, this amendment amends the definition of rule to include interpretive rules, general statements of policy, and all other guidance documents.

However, guidance documents from agencies are not given the force of law in court. Expanding this bill to also require any guidance the agency gives to businesses about how the rules will be enforced is a gross expansion of the Congressional Review Act and would ensure that agencies provide less guidance for business thus creating more uncertainty. More uncertainty in business stifles business.

Madam Chair, you want to know the environment you are operating in if you are a businessperson.

This amendment is an overstep and would stifle further the work of our agencies and would make it much more difficult to conduct business in this country.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Madam Chairman, I thank the ranking member for his reply, and I appreciate his concern.

I would simply say this: all of us regardless of our political affiliation should be invested in reining in the power of the executive and holding the President accountable to the people. That is not happening in the status quo, which is why my amendment and the underlying bill is so important.

Guidance documents were never intended to allow bureaucrats to make sweeping decisions without any oversight, but that is what they have become.

Economically, significant guidance documents, like President Biden's student loan bailout, will have major effects on our country and must be subjected to proper oversight. That is what my amendment aims to achieve: a commonsense, good governance reform that keeps the American people in control of their government.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Chair, I am prepared to close.

Madam Chair, at the risk of sounding repetitive from what I have said in sev-

eral other amendments, Congress is not capable of making the judgments—the thousands and millions of judgments—on specifics like how many parts of arsenic per billion in the atmosphere is safe? What should the tolerance of a braking system in the automobile be? How many units of radiation can a person tolerate that is worth risking in an MRI or a CAT scan?

That is why Congress has delegated to agencies, which we created, the power to make these decisions which we are not competent to make, the thousands and thousands of specific decisions on scientific and other questions; mostly scientific questions.

□ 1330

The REINS Act is a very bad piece of legislation because it would say that the agencies can't do this, that Congress must do it, and we don't have the capacity. We don't have the time, and we don't have the knowledge.

How many people here know how many units of radiation are safe?

How many hearings must be conducted for the thousands or even millions of decisions that must be made each year?

The REINS Act is a bad idea. This amendment, in effect, expands the REINS Act to include interpretive rules and general statements of policy. It makes it even more impossible. Therefore, it makes a very bad bill worse, and I oppose it and urge its defeat.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 14 printed in part A of House Report 118-108.

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 17, line 10, insert after "and Budget" the following "determines makes reference to Executive Order 14091, 14075, 14035, 14021, 13988, or 13985, or".

Page 18, line 12, insert after "personnel" the following: "(except to the extent such rule makes reference to Executive Order 14091, 14075, 14035, 14021, 13988, or 13985)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 495, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, it has been a treat listening to my colleagues with their newfound respect for private business and not wanting to have regulatory interference with private business.

Well, here we are talking about the REINS Act. What we are trying to do is ensure that you can't have unelected bureaucrats making decisions that have massive economic impacts and

have major impacts on the lives of the American people.

With all due respect to the ranking member from Judiciary, what we are talking about is not saying you are ending what the folks in the administrative state are saying about regulations. What we are saying is that they have got to come to Congress if it is going to have a major impact. They have got to come demonstrate what it is they are proposing.

If they have got some issue that involves radiation, if they have got some issue that involves some complexities, come make the case if you are going to have a massive economic impact, like \$100 million.

Here I am offering an amendment that goes a little bit beyond that; not just the economic impact, but the impact on our society, the impact on businesses to be able to function, the impact on people to be able to go out and carry out their lives.

Amendment No. 14 that I am offering here expands the definition of a major rule in the REINS Act to include any rule that references one of President Biden's major so-called diversity, equity, and inclusion executive orders.

This means that Congress would vote up or down on any rule promulgated by the executive branch that pushes radical gender or racial ideologies regardless of whether it is estimated to carry a fiscal or economic impact.

Why? Because the American people are tired of this stuff. They are tired of seeing this radical agenda being promoted by the Federal Government and pressed upon the private citizens of this country.

The executive orders covered in this amendment are meant to sow division among the American people in pursuit of radical racial and gender ideologies. For example, Executive Order 13985 is designed to ensure racial equity and support for underserved communities throughout the Federal Government.

That sounds nice in a title, but the fact is, it has directed every Federal agency to conduct equity assessments to determine whether new policies, regulations, or guidance documents may be necessary to advance equity in agency actions and programs. It has effectively made diversity, equity, and inclusion one of the most important factors, including at the Department of Defense.

We are not focusing on making sure our Department of Defense can defeat China; we are focusing on making it a social engineering experiment wrapped in a uniform. I wonder why we are having trouble recruiting people.

It has been referenced that CMS rules on health equity flirt with forcing providers to prioritize healthcare based on race. There are news articles about this. It has been referenced that the EPA and the Department of the Interior have rules that advance so-called environmental justice. Executive Order 13988 is titled: "Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation." Again, the title sounds, oh, that must be all nice and good. Well, it led to an HHS proposed rule that could compel hospitals receiving Federal funds to perform gender-affirming care, including surgeries. It has been used to justify moves by the VA to provide

gender-affirming care to veterans on taxpayer dollars.

Executive Order 14021 is titled: "Guaranteeing an Educational Environment Free From Discrimination on the Basis of Sex, Including Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity." However, the problem is, it is discriminating against women, which Riley Gaines knows all too well because she was forced to swim against a dude, and we all know she was forced to swim against a dude.

It was referenced in the Department of Education's proposed rule to leverage Title IX to restrict schools' ability to prohibit biological males from competing in girls' sports. Ironically, the rule recognizes schools may need flexibility to issue such a restriction for "fairness in competition or preventing sports-related injury."

The fact is, the American people are sick and tired of politicizing our entire culture through the executive actions that are being executed by this President without check from Congress, which we don't believe would have a chance of getting through the people's House.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Chair, the REINS Act would already frustrate the point of government by grinding the critical actions of our agencies to a halt.

Why, Mr. ROY—and I presume the majority generally—feels the need to also include efforts to protect some of the most vulnerable among us is beyond me.

America has a long history of discrimination, and efforts to include these historically marginalized groups should be celebrated and supported, not subjected to further scrutiny by Congress just because the majority disagrees with supporting these individuals.

May I remind you that we represent all the people, and amendments like this undermine our service to our constituents.

I would ask, why should we tell hospitals not to perform certain medical procedures? If gender-affirming surgery is necessary for the patient and the doctor says it is, why shouldn't the VA hospital provide such surgery?

We do not, I presume, want to say it is because we want to discriminate against transgender people, or we want to discriminate against gay or lesbian people. I hope that is not what we are saying, but that is what this amendment seems to do.

I oppose this amendment because it goes against our notions of equality and our notions of fairness.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, if my Democratic colleagues support these executive orders so much, if they believe that these are the best things since sliced bread, that we need to have all of these orders that are turning our entire society upside down, that are redefining traditional roles in society that we understand the difference between

men and women; if they are so excited about those policies, then why are they worried about voting on them? What is the problem?

Why must they just be executed by a faceless bureaucrat at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue or in the alphabet soup of agencies in this town?

Why shouldn't this body, the people's House, and the Senate, speak? That is all we are talking about in the REINS Act and these amendments.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Chair, the gentleman says: Why don't we legislate on some of this? We have.

Might I remind the gentleman that last year we passed the Respect for Marriage Act, codifying the rights of two men to marry each other or two women to marry each other because we respect freedom?

The amendment does not respect freedom. The amendment, by its description by its sponsor, would say, no, we don't want to do gender-affirming surgery. We don't want to perform surgery that people need because we disapprove of them. That is wrong.

The REINS Act is a very bad act for all the reasons I have stated many times already today. I am not going to repeat them. This amendment would make it worse because diversity, equity, and inclusion executive orders are things to be celebrated, not things to decry.

Madam Chair, I include in the RECORD a list of organizations opposing H.R. 277.

OPPOSITION TO H.R. 277

The Coalition for Sensible Safeguards, consisting of over 160 labor, consumer, and environmental organizations, including:

AFL-CIO	Environmental Law	National Consumers League
Alliance for Justice	Center for Progressive Reform	National Employment Law Project
American Association of University Professors	Center for Responsible Lending	National Family Farm Coalition
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees	Consumer Federation of America	National Women's Health Network
American Federation of Teachers	Consumer Reports	National Women's Law Center
American Forum	Demos	Natural Resources Defense Council
American Lung Association	Earthjustice	Partnership for Working Public Citizen
American Rivers	Economic Policy Institute	Reproductive Health Technologies Project
American Sustainable Business Council	Environment America	Sciencecorps Service Employees International Union
Americans for Financial Reform	Farmworker Justice	Sierra Club
BlueGreen Alliance	Free Press	STOP Foodborne Illness
Campaign for Contract Agriculture Reform (CCAR)	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	The Arc of the United States
Center for American Progress	International Center for Technology Assessment	U.S. PIRG
Center for Biological Diversity	International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW)	Union of Concerned Scientists
Center for Digital Democracy	League of Conservation Voters	United Food and Commercial Workers Union
Center for Food Safety	Main Street Alliance	United Steelworkers
Center for Foodborne Illness Research & Prevention	Media Matters for America	Voices for Progress
Center for International	National Association of Consumer Advocates	Waterkeeper Alliance
		Worksafe

The Center for Progressive Reform; a coalition of health partners including American Lung Association, Allergy & Asthma Network, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, and the National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners; and the American Association of Government Employees, AFL-CIO.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part A of House Report 118-108.

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 17, line 17, strike "or" at the end.

Page 17, line 22, strike the period at the end and insert "; or".

Page 17, insert after line 22 the following: "(D) in an increase in mandatory vaccinations."

Page 18, line 12, insert after "personnel" the following: "(except to the extent such rule is described in paragraph (2)(D))".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 495, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, with respect to what the gentleman was just talking about with the marriage vote last year, regardless of one's belief and vote on the outcome of that policy, the point is, Congress voted.

The fact is, here we have rules being promulgated by bureaucrats that the people's House never gets a chance to speak to other than through a Congressional Review Act, which you are only allowed to do in a minimal amount of time. The REINS Act actually gives power to the people's House and Article I under the Constitution.

I want to do that here on another issue.

We would like to expand the definition of "major rule" to include any rule likely to result in an increase in mandatory vaccinations. This means Congress would vote to approve any rule promulgated by the executive branch to push mandatory vaccines.

Last Congress, remember, we were told to wait for the courts to save the American people from an unconstitutional vaccine? While we fiddled and waited for the courts to catch up, millions of Americans were forced to choose between their job and a jab, that they likely didn't need and that didn't stop transmission.

On September 29, 2021, President Biden announced vaccine mandates for upwards of 100 million Americans, forcing Americans to choose between their jobs and a jab.

On March 11, 2023, Biden finally ended his unconstitutional vaccine mandates at the end of the COVID emergency, frankly, because we were forcing it and forcing the question.

The OSHA mandate, which was struck down by the Supreme Court and formally withdrawn on January 28, 2022, a year prior, required all businesses with 100-plus employees to either vaccine or test.

Why should we wait on the Supreme Court to check the unconstitutional, unlawful, and tyrannical actions by an executive branch that shut down the greatest economy in the history of the world, forcing people to choose between their livelihoods, their ability to make money, their families, their ability to go to school, the ability of a nurse to be able to go in and perform her job in a hospital? We did that. Let's not forget that we did that.

We watched Secretary Becerra fumbling yesterday, fumbling in a hearing, unable to answer the question: Can you tell me, sir, whether or not it was any benefit whatsoever for 2-year-old kids to be forced to wear masks and we had mandates through the Head Start program? He refused to answer the question in committee because he knew full well he had no good answer to that question.

He knows it, and everybody in America knows it. This is about wrestling power away from a bureaucratic state that shut down this economy, harmed the American people, and it should never happen again.

That is the point of the REINS Act, to wrestle power back from Article II and the executive branch no matter who is there.

The Trump administration's hands: Unclean.

The Biden administration's hands: Unclean.

This is a nonpartisan statement.

The people's House should speak. We should stand up to the tyranny of an executive branch that overstepped its bounds and restricted the freedom and liberties of the American people and harmed them.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1345

Mr. NADLER. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Chair, yet again, we have another amendment aimed at dividing us instead of allowing us to serve the people who elected us.

Vaccinations help us eradicate terrible diseases, like smallpox, polio, measles, mumps, tuberculosis, rubella, and on and on and on.

Adding this amendment would not help us govern. It will not help us serve our constituents. Instead, it would just serve to undermine necessary health and safety rules.

We here in this Chamber cannot know what contagious diseases we may face in the future, and I oppose any amendment that would undermine our ability to protect our constituents.

Madam Chair, before I was allowed to go to school—I won't tell you how many years ago that was—I had to be vaccinated for diphtheria, for whopping cough, for the diseases that they then knew how to vaccinate against. Nothing has changed. We are to vaccinate people to prevent diseases and pandemics.

The fact of the matter is that people should be required to be vaccinated, especially a nurse, a nurse who is dealing with patients, who is breathing on those patients. She can transmit the disease. So certainly, she should be required to be vaccinated because the vaccination not only protects her, but it also protects against transmission of the disease to the next person. The healthcare worker certainly ought to be required to be vaccinated.

When we have a pandemic like the COVID-19 pandemic that we had, 2-year-olds should have been required to wear masks. It would be child abuse for parents not to do that because there was no vaccination available for 2-year-olds. The only way to protect them against COVID was to have them wear masks. These mandates are meant to protect the public's health and safety.

God willing we won't have another pandemic such as we had, but in the future, we will be required, I presume, to be vaccinated against major threatening diseases. That is right. To expand the major rule to include any increase in mandatory vaccinations is intended to prevent mandatory vaccinations. That is a crime against the public health.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, well, I am tempted to yield all my time to the gentleman from New York because he is basically making the case for me more effectively than I can.

The gentleman from New York is basically acknowledging everything that I am here saying that I am trying to do to protect the American people from the tyrannical state of the executive branch, but in this case, my Democratic colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

I want everybody in America to understand what they just heard from the ranking member of the House Committee on the Judiciary in the United States House of Representatives.

Your 2-year-old should be forced to be masked.

That is what the ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee just said here on the floor of the House of Representatives, that the power of the

government, the full power of the Federal Government should be a part of ensuring and forcing your children, your 2-year-old child to be masked.

We heard it yesterday when the Secretary of HHS refused to actually answer that question, so I am really glad to hear that the ranking member of the House Committee on the Judiciary acknowledges what everybody in America understands, which is that the Democratic Party led by the President and by my Democratic colleagues in the House and the Senate are fully comfortable with the power of the government being used to shut down your businesses, force you out of work, unless you take an experimental vaccine that has not been proven to actually do what the gentleman just said, which is with respect to transmissions.

More importantly, my father, who is 80 years old, is dealing with the ravages of polio. I firmly understand the importance of vaccines, and I am proud that my children and I have been able to be protected by those vaccines, fully tested after years of testing.

To say that this politicized vaccine should have been used to shut down the economy and to kill the ability of my constituents to be able to go about their lives, and to force children into the corner wearing masks to get set back years in their education, that is precisely why this amendment matters. It is precisely why we are here reining in the Federal Government, and it is precisely why this amendment would make this a better piece of legislation, and why I hope my colleagues would support it.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Chair, why the COVID-19 vaccine should be more politicized than any other vaccine, I don't know. I don't understand that.

And why the COVID-19 vaccine is considered by the gentleman to be politicized, I don't understand that either.

It is just another vaccine. It is another vaccine for a very raging pandemic we just had and which is hopefully over—although people are still dying of COVID-19. People should get vaccinated against it, if they haven't been vaccinated.

But the REINS Act would make it much more difficult to require or even to drop the requirement for vaccination, and this amendment would specifically make it more difficult.

That is ridiculous from a public health point of view, therefore, I oppose the amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Roy).

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by

the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WALTZ) having assumed the chair, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration 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, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1430

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAMBORN) at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

REGULATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE IN NEED OF SCRUTINY ACT OF 2023

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 495 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 277.

Will the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS) kindly take the chair.

□ 1430

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further 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, with Ms. MALLIOTAKIS (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded on vote amendment No. 15 printed in part A of House Report 118-108 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part A of House Report 118-

108 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. BIGGS of Arizona;

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. GOOD of Virginia;

Amendment No. 10 by Mr. GREEN of Texas;

Amendment No. 11 by Mr. GREEN of Texas;

Amendment No. 12 by Ms. HOULAHAN of Pennsylvania;

Amendment No. 14 by Mr. ROY of Texas;

Amendment No. 15 by Mr. ROY of Texas.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BIGGS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 4, printed in part A of House Report 118-108 offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 211, noes 223, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 257]

AYES—211

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

McCormick	Reschenthaler
Meuser	Rodgers (WA)
Miller (IL)	Rogers (AL)
Miller (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Miller (WV)	Rose
Miller-Meeks	Rosendale
Mills	Rouzer
Molinaro	Roy
Moolenaar	Rutherford
Mooney	Salazar
Moore (AL)	Santos
Moore (UT)	Scalise
Moran	Schweikert
Moylan	Scott, Austin
Murphy	Self
Nehls	Sessions
Newhouse	Simpson
Norman	Smith (MO)
Obernolte	Smith (NE)
Ogles	Smucker
Owens	Spartz
Palmer	Stauber
Pence	Steel
Perry	Stefanik
Pfleger	Steil
Posey	Steube

NOES—223

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

Underwood Wasserman Wild
Vargas Schultz Williams (GA)
Vasquez Waters Wilson (FL)
Veasey Watson Coleman
Velázquez Wexton

NOT VOTING—5

McHenry Radewagen Smith (NJ)
Plaskett Ramirez

□ 1505

Mr. MRVAN, Ms. WILD, WATERS, Messrs. GOMEZ, LAWLER, Mrs. CAMMACK, Messrs. NUNN of Iowa, LALOTA, and D'ESPOSITO changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mr. BANKS changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. GOOD OF VIRGINIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 9, printed in part A of House Report 118–108 offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 211, noes 223, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 258]

AYES—211

Aderholt Crawford Grothman
Alford Crenshaw Guest
Allen Curtis Guthrie
Amodei Davidson Hageman
Armstrong De La Cruz Harris
Arrington DesJarlais Harshbarger
Babin Diaz-Balart Hern
Baird Donalds Higgins (LA)
Balderson Duncan Hill
Banks Dunn (FL) Hinson
Barr Edwards Houchin
Bean (FL) Ellzey Hudson
Bentz Emmer Huizenga
Bergman Estes Hunt
Bice Ezell Issa
Biggs Feenstra James
Bilirakis Ferguson Johnson (LA)
Bishop (NC) Finstad Johnson (OH)
Boebert Fischbach Johnson (SD)
Bost Fitzgerald Jordan
Brecheen Fleischmann Joyce (OH)
Buchanan Flood Joyce (PA)
Buck Foxx Kelly (MS)
Bucshon Franklin, C. Kelly (PA)
Burchett Scott Kiggans (VA)
Burgess Fry Kiley
Burlison Fulcher Kim (CA)
Calvert Gaetz Kustoff
Cammack Gallagher LaHood
Carey Garcia, Mike LaMalfa
Carl Gimenez Lamborn
Carter (GA) Gonzales, Tony Langworthy
Carter (TX) Gonzalez-Colón Latta
Chavez-DeRemer Good (VA) LaTurner
Ciscomani Gooden (TX) Lee (FL)
Cline Gosar Lesko
Cloud Granger Letlow
Clyde Graves (LA) Loudermilk
Cole Graves (MO) Lucas
Collins Green (TN) Luetkemeyer
Comer Greene (GA) Luna
Crane Griffith Luttrell

Malliotakis Pence
Mann Perry
Massie Pfleger
Mast Posey
McCauley Radewagen
McClain Reschenthaler
McClintock Rodgers (WA)
McCormick Rogers (AL)
Meuser Rogers (KY)
Miller (IL) Rose
Miller (OH) Rosendale
Miller (WV) Rouzer
Miller-Meeks Roy
Mills Rutherford
Moolenaar Salazar
Mooney Santos
Moore (AL) Scalise
Moore (UT) Schweikert
Moran Scott, Austin
Moylan Self
Murphy Sessions
Murphy Nehls Simpson
Newhouse Smith (MO)
Norman Smith (NE)
Nunn (IA) Smith (NJ)
Oberholte Smucker
Ogles Spartz
Owens Stauber
Palmer Steel

NOES—223

Adams Frankel, Lois
Aguilar Frost
Allred Gallego
Auchincloss Garamendi
Bacon Garbarino
Balint Garcia (IL)
Barragán Garcia (TX)
Beatty Garcia, Robert
Bera Golden (ME)
Beyer Goldman (NY)
Bishop (GA) Gomez
Blumenauer Gonzalez,
Blunt Rochester Vicente
Bonamici Gottheimer
Bowman Green, Al (TX)
Boyle (PA) Grijalva
Brown Harder (CA)
Brownley Hayes
Budzinski Higgins (NY)
Bush Himes
Caraveo Horsford
Carbajal Houlihan
Cárdenas Hoyer
Carson Hoyle (OR)
Carter (LA) Huffman
Cartwright Ivey
Casar Jackson (IL)
Case Jackson (NC)
Casten Jackson Lee
Castor (FL) Jacobs
Castro (TX) Jayapal
Cherfilus Jeffries
McCormick Johnson (GA)
Chu Kamlager-Dove
Clark (MA) Kaptur
Clarke (NY) Kean (NJ)
Cleaver Keating
Clyburn Kelly (IL)
Cohen Khanna
Connolly Kildee
Correa Kilmer
Costa Kim (NJ)
Courtney Krishnamoorthi
Craig Kuster
Crockett LaLota
Crow Landsman
Cuellar Larsen (WA)
D'Esposito Larson (CT)
Davids (KS) Lawler
Davis (IL) Lee (CA)
Davis (NC) Lee (NV)
Dean (PA) Lee (PA)
DeGette Leger Fernandez
DeLauro Levin
DelBene Lieu
Deluzio Lofgren
DeSaulnier Lynch
Dingell Mace
Doggett Magaziner
Duarte Manning
Escobar Matsui
Eshoo McBath
Españat McClellan
Evans McCollum
Fitzpatrick McGarvey
Fletcher McGovern
Foster Meeks
Foushee Menendez

Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Spartz
Yakym
Zinke

Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan

Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz

Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—5

Fallon McHenry Ramirez
Jackson (TX) Plaskett

□ 1513

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Madam Chair, had I been present, I would have voted “AYE” on rollcall No. 258.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. GREEN OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 10, printed in part A of House Report 118–108 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 207, noes 225, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 259]

AYES—207

Adams Crow
Aguilar Cuellar
Allred Davids (KS)
Auchincloss Davis (IL)
Balint Davis (NC)
Barragán Dean (PA)
Beatty DeGette
Bera DeLauro
Beyer DelBene
Bishop (GA) Deluzio
Blumenauer DeSaulnier
Blunt Rochester Dingell
Bonamici Doggett
Bowman Escobar
Boyle (PA) Eshoo
Brown Españat
Brownley Evans
Budzinski Fletcher
Bush Foster
Caraveo Foushee
Carbajal Frankel, Lois
Cárdenas Frost
Carter (LA) Gallego
Casar Garamendi
Case Garcia (IL)
Casten Garcia (TX)
Castor (FL) Garcia, Robert
Castro (TX) Golden (ME)
Cherfilus Goldman (NY)
McCormick Gomez
Chu Gonzalez,
Clark (MA) Vicente
Clarke (NY) Gottheimer
Cleaver Green, Al (TX)
Clyburn Grijalva
Cohen Harder (CA)
Connolly Hayes
Correa Higgins (NY)
Costa Himes
Courtney Horsford
Craig Houlihan
Crockett 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	Pressley	Stanton	Valadao	Waltz	Wilson (SC)	Mfume	Porter	Stevens
Moore (WI)	Quigley	Stevens	Van Drew	Weber (TX)	Wittman	Moore (WI)	Pressley	Strickland
Morelle	Raskin	Strickland	Van Duyn	Webster (FL)	Womack	Morelle	Raskin	Swalwell
Moskowitz	Ross	Swalwell	Van Orden	Wenstrup	Yakym	Moskowitz	Ross	Sykes
Moulton	Ruiz	Sykes	Vasquez	Westerman	Zinke	Moulton	Ruiz	Takano
Mrvan	Ruppersberger	Takano	Wagner	Williams (NY)		Mrvan	Ruppersberger	Thanedar
Mullin	Ryan	Thompson (CA)	Walberg	Williams (TX)		Mullin	Ryan	Thompson (CA)
Nadler	Sablan	Thompson (MS)				Nadler	Sablan	Thompson (MS)
Napolitano	Salinas	Titus				Napolitano	Salinas	Titus
Neal	Sánchez	Tlaib	Carson	Pascrell	Thanedar	Neal	Sánchez	Tlaib
Neguse	Sarbanes	Tokuda	Cartwright	Plaskett		Neguse	Sarbanes	Tokuda
Nickel	Scanlon	Tonko	McHenry	Ramirez		Nickel	Scanlon	Tonko
Norcross	Schakowsky	Torres (CA)				Norcross	Schakowsky	Torres (CA)
Norton	Schiff	Torres (NY)				Norton	Schiff	Torres (NY)
Ocasio-Cortez	Schneider	Trahan				Ocasio-Cortez	Schneider	Trahan
Omar	Scholten	Trone				Omar	Scholten	Trone
Pallone	Schrier	Underwood				Pallone	Schrier	Underwood
Panetta	Scott (VA)	Vargas				Panetta	Scott (VA)	Vargas
Pappas	Scott, David	Veasey				Pappas	Scott, David	Vasquez
Payne	Sewell	Velázquez				Pascrell	Sewell	Veasey
Pelosi	Sherman	Wasserman				Payne	Sherman	Velázquez
Peltola	Sherrill	Schultz				Pelosi	Sherrill	Wasserman
Peters	Slotkin	Waters				Peltola	Slotkin	Schultz
Pettersen	Smith (WA)	Watson Coleman				Perez	Smith (WA)	Waters
Phillips	Sorensen	Wexton				Peters	Sorensen	Watson Coleman
Pingree	Soto	Wild				Pettersen	Soto	Wexton
Pocan	Spanberger	Williams (GA)				Phillips	Spanberger	Wild
Porter	Stansbury	Wilson (FL)				Pingree	Stansbury	Williams (GA)
						Pocan	Stanton	Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1516

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. GREEN OF
TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 11, printed in
part A of House Report 118-108 offered
by the gentleman from Texas (Mr.
GREEN), on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the noes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 213, noes 221,
not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 260]

AYES—213

Aderholt	Fox	Mann	Adams	Crockett	Hoyer	Aderholt	Fox	Mann
Alford	Franklin, C.	Massie	Agullar	Crow	Hoyle (OR)	Alford	Franklin, C.	Massie
Allen	Scott	Mast	Allred	Cuellar	Huffman	Allen	Scott	Mast
Amodei	Fry	McCaul	Auchincloss	Davids (KS)	Ivey	Amodei	Fry	McCaul
Armstrong	Fulcher	McClain	Balint	Davis (IL)	Jackson (IL)	Armstrong	Fulcher	McClain
Arrington	Gaetz	McClintock	Barragán	Davis (NC)	Jackson (NC)	Arrington	Gaetz	McClintock
Babin	Gallagher	McCormick	Beatty	Dean (PA)	Jackson Lee	Babin	Gallagher	McCormick
Bacon	Garbarino	Meuser	Bera	DeGette	Jacobs	Bacon	Garbarino	Meuser
Baird	Garcia, Mike	Miller (IL)	Beyer	DeLauro	Jayapal	Baird	Garcia, Mike	Miller (IL)
Balderson	Gimenez	Miller (OH)	Bishop (GA)	DeBene	Jeffries	Balderson	Gimenez	Miller (OH)
Banks	Gonzales, Tony	Miller (WV)	Blumenauer	Deluzio	Johnson (GA)	Banks	Gonzales, Tony	Miller (WV)
Barr	González-Colón	Miller-Meeks	Blunt Rochester	DeSaulnier	Kamlaager-Dove	Barr	González-Colón	Miller-Meeks
Bean (FL)	Good (VA)	Mills	Blunt	Dingell	Kaptur	Bean (FL)	Good (VA)	Mills
Bentz	Gooden (TX)	Molinaro	Bonamici	Doggett	Keating	Bentz	Gooden (TX)	Molinaro
Bergman	Gosar	Moolenaar	Bowman	Escobar	Kelly (IL)	Bergman	Gosar	Moolenaar
Bice	Granger	Mooney	Boyle (PA)	Eshoo	Khanna	Bice	Granger	Mooney
Biggs	Graves (LA)	Moore (AL)	Brown	Espallat	Kildoe	Biggs	Graves (LA)	Moore (AL)
Bilirakis	Graves (MO)	Moore (UT)	Brownley	Evans	Kilmer	Bilirakis	Graves (MO)	Moore (UT)
Bishop (NC)	Green (TN)	Moran	Budzinski	Fitzpatrick	Kim (NJ)	Bishop (NC)	Green (TN)	Moran
Boebert	Greene (GA)	Moylan	Bush	Fletcher	Krishnamoorthi	Boebert	Greene (GA)	Moylan
Bost	Griffith	Murphy	Caraveo	Foster	Kuster	Bost	Griffith	Murphy
Brecheen	Grothman	Nehls	Cardenas	Foushee	Landsman	Brecheen	Grothman	Nehls
Buchanan	Guest	Newhouse	Carson	Frankel, Lois	Larsen (WA)	Buchanan	Guest	Newhouse
Buck	Guthrie	Norman	Carter (LA)	Frost	Larson (CT)	Buck	Guthrie	Norman
Bucshon	Hageman	Nunn (IA)	Cartwright	Galleo	Lee (CA)	Bucshon	Hageman	Nunn (IA)
Burchett	Harris	Obernolte	Casar	Garamendi	Lee (NV)	Burchett	Harris	Obernolte
Burgess	Harshbarger	Ogles	Carvalho	Garcia (IL)	Lee (PA)	Burgess	Harshbarger	Ogles
Burlison	Hern	Owens	Casten	Garcia (TX)	Leger Fernandez	Burlison	Hern	Owens
Calvert	Higgins (LA)	Palmer	Castro (FL)	Garcia, Robert	Levin	Calvert	Higgins (LA)	Palmer
Cammack	Hill	Pence	Castro (TX)	Golden (ME)	Lieu	Cammack	Hill	Pence
Carey	Hinson	Perry	Cherfilus-	Goldman (NY)	Lofgren	Carey	Hinson	Perry
Carl	Houchin	Pfluger	McCormick	Gomez	Lynch	Carl	Houchin	Pfluger
Carter (GA)	Hudson	Posey	Chu	Gonzalez,	Magaziner	Carter (GA)	Hudson	Posey
Carter (TX)	Huizenga	Radewagen	Clark (MA)	Vicente	Manning	Carter (TX)	Huizenga	Radewagen
Chavez-DeRemer	Hunt	Reschenthaler	Clarke (NY)	Gottheimer	Matsui	Chavez-DeRemer	Hunt	Reschenthaler
Ciscomani	Issa	Rodgers (WA)	Cleaver	Green, Al (TX)	McBath	Ciscomani	Issa	Rodgers (WA)
Cline	Jackson (TX)	Rogers (AL)	Clyburn	Grijalva	McClellan	Cline	Jackson (TX)	Rogers (AL)
Cloud	James	Rogers (KY)	Cohen	Harder (CA)	McCollum	Cloud	James	Rogers (KY)
Clyde	Johnson (LA)	Rose	Connolly	Hayes	McGarvey	Clyde	Johnson (LA)	Rose
Cole	Johnson (OH)	Rosendale	Correa	Higgins (NY)	McGovern	Cole	Johnson (OH)	Rosendale
Collins	Johnson (SD)	Rouzer	Costa	Himes	Meeks	Collins	Johnson (SD)	Rouzer
Comer	Jordan	Roy	Courtney	Horsford	Menendez	Comer	Jordan	Roy
Crane	Joyce (OH)	Rutherford	Craig	Houlahan	Meng	Crane	Joyce (OH)	Rutherford
Crawford	Joyce (PA)	Salazar				Crawford	Joyce (PA)	Salazar
Crenshaw	Kean (NJ)	Santos				Crenshaw	Kean (NJ)	Santos
Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Scalise				Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Scalise
D'Esposito	Kelly (PA)	Schweikert				D'Esposito	Kelly (PA)	Schweikert
Davidson	Kiggans (VA)	Scott, Austin				Davidson	Kiggans (VA)	Scott, Austin
De La Cruz	Kiley	Self				De La Cruz	Kiley	Self
DesJarlais	Kim (CA)	Sessions				DesJarlais	Kim (CA)	Sessions
Diaz-Balart	Kustoff	Simpson				Diaz-Balart	Kustoff	Simpson
Donalds	LaHood	Smith (MO)				Donalds	LaHood	Smith (MO)
Duarte	LaLota	Smith (NE)				Duarte	LaLota	Smith (NE)
Duncan	LaMalfa	Smith (NJ)				Duncan	LaMalfa	Smith (NJ)
Dunn (FL)	Lamborn	Smucker				Dunn (FL)	Lamborn	Smucker
Edwards	Langworthy	Spartz				Edwards	Langworthy	Spartz
Ellzey	Latta	Staubert				Ellzey	Latta	Staubert
Emmer	LaTurner	Steel				Emmer	LaTurner	Steel
Estes	Lawler	Stefanik				Estes	Lawler	Stefanik
Ezell	Lee (FL)	Steil				Ezell	Lee (FL)	Steil
Fallon	Lesko	Steube				Fallon	Lesko	Steube
Feenstra	Letlow	Stewart				Feenstra	Letlow	Stewart
Ferguson	Loudermilk	Strong				Ferguson	Loudermilk	Strong
Finstad	Lucas	Tenney				Finstad	Lucas	Tenney
Fischbach	Luetkemeyer	Thompson (PA)				Fischbach	Luetkemeyer	Thompson (PA)
Fitzgerald	Luna	Tiffany				Fitzgerald	Luna	Tiffany
Fitzpatrick	Luttrell	Timmons				Fitzgerald	Luttrell	Timmons
Fleischmann	Mace	Turner				Fleischmann	Mace	Turner
Flood	Malliotakis					Flood	Malliotakis	Turner

NOES—225

NOES—221

Valadao	Waltz	Williams (TX)
Van Drew	Weber (TX)	Wilson (SC)
Van Duyne	Webster (FL)	Wittman
Van Orden	Wenstrup	Womack
Wagner	Westernman	Yakym
Walberg	Williams (NY)	Zinke

NOT VOTING—5

LaMalfa	Plaskett	Ramirez
McHenry	Quigley	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1520

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 12, printed in
part A of House Report 118–108 offered
by the gentlewoman from Pennsyl-
vania (Ms. HOULAHAN), on which fur-
ther proceedings were postponed and
on which the noes prevailed by voice
vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 151, noes 285,
not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 261]

AYES—151

Adams	Gomez	Neal
Aguilar	Gonzalez,	Neguse
Auchincloss	Vicente	Nickel
Balint	Gottheimer	Norcross
Barragán	Green, Al (TX)	Norton
Bera	Grijalva	Omar
Beyer	Harder (CA)	Pallone
Blumenauer	Hayes	Panetta
Brownley	Higgins (NY)	Pappas
Budzinski	Himes	Pascarell
Caraveo	Horsford	Payne
Carbajal	Houlihan	Pelosi
Carson	Hoyer	Peltola
Casas	Hoyle (OR)	Perez
Case	Huffman	Peters
Casten	Ivey	Pettersen
Castro (TX)	Jackson (NC)	Phillips
Chu	Kaptur	Porter
Cohen	Keating	Quigley
Correa	Kelly (IL)	Raskin
Costa	Khanna	Ross
Courtney	Kildee	Ruiz
Craig	Kilmer	Ruppersberger
Crockett	Kim (NJ)	Ryan
Crow	Krishnamoorthi	Sablan
Cuellar	Kuster	Salinas
Davids (KS)	Larsen (WA)	Sánchez
Davis (NC)	Larson (CT)	Sarbanes
Dean (PA)	Lee (NV)	Scanlon
DeLauro	Levin	Schiff
DelBene	Lieu	Schneider
Dingell	Magaziner	Scholten
Doggett	Manning	Scott (VA)
Escobar	Matsui	Scott, David
Eshoo	McBath	Sewell
Espallat	McGarvey	Sherman
Evans	Meeks	Sherrill
Fletcher	Meng	Slotkin
Foster	Moore (WI)	Smith (WA)
Foushee	Moskowitz	Sorensen
Gallego	Moulton	Soto
Garamendi	Mrvan	Spanberger
Garcia (TX)	Mullin	Stanton
Golden (ME)	Nadler	Stevens
Goldman (NY)	Napolitano	Strickland

Takano	Trone	Watson Coleman
Thompson (MS)	Vasquez	Wexton
Tokuda	Veasey	Wild
Tonko	Velázquez	Wilson (FL)
Torres (CA)	Wasserman	
Torres (NY)	Schultz	
Trahan	Waters	

NOES—285

Aderholt	Fitzpatrick	Massie
Alford	Fleischmann	Mast
Allen	Flood	McCaul
Allred	Fox	McClain
Amodei	Frankel, Lois	McClellan
Armstrong	Franklin, C.	McClintock
Arrington	Scott	McCollum
Babin	Frost	McCormick
Bacon	Fry	McGovern
Baird	Fulcher	Menendez
Balderson	Gaetz	Meuser
Banks	Gallagher	Mfume
Barr	Garbarino	Miller (IL)
Bean (FL)	Garcia (IL)	Miller (OH)
Beatty	Garcia, Mike	Miller (WV)
Bentz	Garcia, Robert	Miller-Meeks
Bergman	Gimenez	Mills
Bice	Gonzales, Tony	Molinaro
Biggs	González-Colón	Mooleenaar
Bilirakis	Good (VA)	Mooney
Bishop (GA)	Gooden (TX)	Moore (AL)
Bishop (NC)	Gosar	Moore (UT)
Blunt Rochester	Granger	Moran
Boebert	Graves (LA)	Morelle
Bonamici	Graves (MO)	Moylan
Bost	Green (TN)	Murphy
Bowman	Greene (GA)	Nehls
Boyle (PA)	Griffith	Newhouse
Brecheen	Grothman	Norman
Brown	Guest	Nunn (IA)
Buchanan	Guthrie	Obenolte
Buck	Hageman	Ocasio-Cortez
Bucshon	Harris	Ogles
Burchett	Harshbarger	Owens
Burgess	Hern	Palmer
Burlison	Higgins (LA)	Pence
Bush	Hill	Perry
Calvert	Hinson	Pfluger
Cammack	Houchin	Pingree
Cárdenas	Hudson	Pocan
Carey	Huizenga	Posey
Carl	Hunt	Pressley
Carter (GA)	Issa	Radewagen
Carter (LA)	Jackson (IL)	Reschenthaler
Carter (TX)	Jackson (TX)	Rodgers (WA)
Cartwright	Jackson Lee	Rogers (AL)
Castor (FL)	Jacobs	Rogers (KY)
Chavez-DeRemer	James	Rose
Cherfilus-	Jayapal	Rosendale
McCormick	Jeffries	Rouzer
Ciscomani	Johnson (GA)	Roy
Clark (MA)	Johnson (LA)	Rutherford
Clarke (NY)	Johnson (OH)	Salazar
Cleaver	Johnson (SD)	Santos
Cline	Jordan	Scalise
Cloud	Joyce (OH)	Schakowsky
Clyburn	Joyce (PA)	Schrier
Clyde	Kamlager-Dove	Schweikert
Cole	Kean (NJ)	Scott, Austin
Collins	Kelly (MS)	Self
Comer	Kelly (PA)	Sessions
Connolly	Kiggans (VA)	Simpson
Crane	Kiley	Smith (MO)
Crawford	Kim (CA)	Smith (NE)
Crenshaw	Kustoff	Smith (NJ)
Curtis	LaHood	Smucker
D'Esposito	LaLota	Spartz
Davidson	LaMalfa	Stansbury
Davis (IL)	Lamborn	Staubert
De La Cruz	Landsman	Steel
DeGette	Langworthy	Stefanik
Deluzio	Latta	Steil
DeSaulnier	LaTurner	Steube
DesJarlais	Lawler	Stewart
Diaz-Balart	Lee (CA)	Strong
Donalds	Lee (FL)	Swalwell
Duarte	Lee (PA)	Sykes
Duncan	Leger Fernandez	Tenney
Dunn (FL)	Lesko	Thanedar
Edwards	Letlow	Thompson (CA)
Ellzey	Lofgren	Thompson (PA)
Emmer	Loudermilk	Tiffany
Estes	Lucas	Timmons
Ezell	Luetkemeyer	Titus
Fallon	Luna	Tlaib
Feenstra	Luttrell	Turner
Ferguson	Lynch	Underwood
Fitzgerald	Mace	Valadao
Fischbach	Malliotakis	Van Drew
Fitzgerald	Mann	Van Duyne

NOT VOTING—3

McHenry	Plaskett	Ramirez
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ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1525

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut changed
his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 14, printed in
part A of House Report 118–108 offered
by the gentleman from Texas (Mr.
ROY), on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the ayes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 217, noes 219,
not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 262]

AYES—217

Aderholt	Davidson	Hageman
Alford	De La Cruz	Harris
Allen	DesJarlais	Harshbarger
Amodei	Diaz-Balart	Hern
Armstrong	Donalds	Higgins (LA)
Arrington	Duarte	Hill
Babin	Duncan	Hinson
Baird	Dunn (FL)	Houchin
Balderson	Edwards	Hudson
Banks	Ellzey	Huizenga
Barr	Emmer	Hunt
Bean (FL)	Estes	Issa
Bentz	Ezell	Jackson (TX)
Bergman	Fallon	James
Bice	Feenstra	Johnson (LA)
Biggs	Ferguson	Johnson (OH)
Bilirakis	Finstad	Johnson (SD)
Bishop (NC)	Fischbach	Jordan
Boebert	Fitzgerald	Joyce (OH)
Bost	Fleischmann	Joyce (PA)
Brecheen	Flood	Kean (NJ)
Buchanan	Fox	Kelly (MS)
Buck	Franklin, C.	Kelly (PA)
Bucshon	Scott	Kiggans (VA)
Burchett	Fry	Kiley
Burgess	Fulcher	Kim (CA)
Burlison	Gaetz	Kustoff
Calvert	Gallagher	LaHood
Cammack	Garbarino	LaLota
Carey	Garcia, Mike	LaMalfa
Carl	Gimenez	Lamborn
Carter (GA)	Gonzales, Tony	Langworthy
Carter (TX)	González-Colón	Latta
Chavez-DeRemer	Good (VA)	LaTurner
Ciscomani	Gooden (TX)	Lee (FL)
Cline	Gosar	Lesko
Cloud	Granger	Letlow
Clyde	Graves (LA)	Loudermilk
Cole	Graves (MO)	Lucas
Collins	Green (TN)	Luetkemeyer
Comer	Greene (GA)	Luna
Crane	Griffith	Luttrell
Crawford	Grothman	Mace
Crenshaw	Guest	Malliotakis
Curtis	Guthrie	Mann

Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obermole
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence

Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Radewagen
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik

Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—219

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

Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
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
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)

Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez

Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters

Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—3

McHenry
Plaskett
Ramirez

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1529

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 15, printed in
part A of House Report 118–108 offered
by the gentleman from Texas (Mr.
ROY), on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the ayes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 219, noes 217,
not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 263]

AYES—219

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Benz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Boest
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
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
Fleischmann
Flood
Foord
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gonzales, Tony
González-Colón
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Luttrell
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern

Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser

Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obermole
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Radewagen
Reschenthaler

Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart

NOES—217

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

Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
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
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Smucker
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 Watson Coleman Williams (GA)
Schultz Wexton Wilson (FL)
Waters Wild

NOT VOTING—3

McHenry Plaskett Ramirez

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1534

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MEUSER). There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS) having assumed the chair, Mr. MEUSER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration 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, and, pursuant to House Resolution 495, he reported the bill, as amended by that resolution, back to the House with sundry further amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any further amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. DeLUZIO. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DeLUZIO moves to recommit the bill H.R. 277 to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on:

Passage of the bill, if ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 210, nays 220, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 264]

YEAS—210

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

NAYS—220

Aderholt Boebert Clyde
Alford Bost Cole
Allen Brecheen Collins
Amodei Buchanan Comer
Armstrong Buck Crane
Arrington Bucshon Crawford
Babin Burchett Crenshaw
Bacon Burgess Curtis
Baird Burlison D'Esposito
Balderson Calvert Davidson
Banks Cammack De La Cruz
Barr Carey DesJarlais
Bean (FL) Carl Diaz-Balart
Bentz Carter (GA) Donalds
Bergman Carter (TX) Duarte
Bice Chavez-DeRemer Duncan
Biggs Ciscomani Dunn (FL)
Bilirakis Cline Edwards
Bishop (NC) Cloud Ellzey

Emmer Kean (NJ) Pfluger
Estes Kelly (MS) Posey
Ezell Kelly (PA) Reschenthaler
Fallon Kiggans (VA) Rodgers (WA)
Feenstra Kiley Rogers (AL)
Ferguson Kim (CA) Rogers (KY)
Finstad Kustoff Rose
Fischbach LaHood Rosendale
Fitzgerald LaLota Rouzer
Fitzpatrick LaMalfa Roy
Fleischmann Lamborn Rutherford
Flood Langworthy Salazar
Foxx Latta Santos
Franklin, C. LaTurner Scalise
Scott Lawler Schweikert
Fry Lee (FL) Scott, Austin
Fulcher Lesko Self
Gaetz Letlow Sessions
Gallagher Loudermilk Simpson
Garbarino Lucas Smith (MO)
Garcia, Mike Luetkemeyer Smith (NE)
Gimenez Luna Smith (NJ)
Gonzales, Tony Luttrell Smucker
Good (VA) Mace Spartz
Gooden (TX) Malliotakis Stauber
Gosar Mann Steel
Granger Massie Stefanik
Graves (LA) Mast Steil
Graves (MO) McCaul Steube
Green (TN) McClain Stewart
Greene (GA) McClintock Strong
Griffith McCormick Tenney
Grothman Meuser Thompson (PA)
Guest Miller (IL) Tiffany
Guthrie Miller (OH) Timmons
Hageman Miller (WV) Turner
Harris Miller-Meeks Valadao
Harshbarger Mills Van Drew
Hern Molinaro Van Dyne
Higgins (LA) Moolenaar Van Orde
Hill Mooney Wagner
Hinson Moore (AL) Walberg
Houchin Moore (UT) Waltz
Hudson Moran Weber (TX)
Huizenga Murphy Webster (FL)
Hunt Nehls Wenstrup
Issa Newhouse Westerman
Jackson (TX) Norman Williams (NY)
James Nunn (IA) Williams (TX)
Johnson (LA) Obernolte Wilson (SC)
Johnson (OH) Ogles Wittman
Johnson (SD) Owens Womack
Jordan Palmer Yakym
Joyce (OH) Pence Zinke
Joyce (PA)

NOT VOTING—3

Aguilar McHenry Ramirez

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1543

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 221, nays 210, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 265]

YEAS—221

Aderholt Baird Biggs
Alford Balderson Bilirakis
Allen Banks Bishop (NC)
Amodei Barr Boebert
Armstrong Bean (FL) Bost
Arrington Bentz Brecheen
Babin Bergman Buchanan
Bacon Bice Buck

Buchson
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
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
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith

NAYS—210

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carterwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)

Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)

Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rodgers (AL)
Rodgers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

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

McHenry

Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Petterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David

NOT VOTING—2

Ramirez

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1549

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. GOLDEN of Maine. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I regrettably entered my vote incorrectly for roll call No. 265, final passage of H.R. 277. I mistakenly voted yea when I intended to vote nay.

SAVE OUR GAS STOVES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RUTHERFORD). Pursuant to House Resolution 495 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1640.

Will the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS) kindly take the chair.

□ 1554

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further 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, with Ms. MALLIOTAKIS (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Tuesday, June 13, 2023, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 3 printed in part D of House Report 118–108 offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part D of House Report 118–108 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. PALLONE of New Jersey.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 2 printed in part D of House Report 118–108 offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 207, noes 224, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 266]

AYES—207

Adams	Cleaver	Goldman (NY)
Aguilar	Clyburn	Gomez
Allred	Cohen	Gonzalez,
Auchincloss	Connolly	Vicente
Balint	Correa	Gottheimer
Barragán	Costa	Green, Al (TX)
Beatty	Courtney	Grijalva
Bera	Craig	Harder (CA)
Beyer	Crockett	Hayes
Bishop (GA)	Crow	Higgins (NY)
Blumenauer	Cuellar	Himes
Blunt Rochester	Davids (KS)	Horsford
Bonamici	Davis (IL)	Houlahan
Bowman	Davis (NC)	Hoyer
Boyle (PA)	Dean (PA)	Hoyle (OR)
Brown	DeGette	Huffman
Brownley	DeLauro	Ivey
Budzinski	DelBene	Jackson (IL)
Bush	Deluzio	Jackson (NC)
Caraveo	DeSaulnier	Jackson Lee
Carbajal	Dingell	Jacobs
Cárdenas	Doggett	Jayapal
Carson	Escobar	Jeffries
Carter (LA)	Eshoo	Johnson (GA)
Carterwright	Españillat	Kamlager-Dove
Casar	Evans	Kaptur
Case	Fletcher	Keating
Casten	Foster	Kelly (IL)
Castor (FL)	Foushee	Khanna
Castro (TX)	Frankel, Lois	Kildee
Cherfilus-	Frost	Kilmer
McCormick	Gallego	Kim (NJ)
Chu	Garcia (IL)	Krishnamoorthi
Clark (MA)	Garcia (TX)	Kuster
Clarke (NY)	Garcia, Robert	Larsen (WA)

Lee (CA)

Lee (NV)

Lee (PA)

Leger Fernandez

Levin

Lofgren

Lynch

Magaziner

Manning

Matsui

McBath

McClellan

McCollum

McGarvey

McGovern

Meeks

Menendez

Meng

Moore (WI)

Morelle

Moskowitz

Moulton

Mrvan

Mullin

Nadler

Napolitano

Neal

Neguse

Nickel

Norcross

Norton

Ocasio-Cortez

Omar

Pallone

Panetta

Pappas

Pascrell

Payne

Pelosi

Peltola

Peters

Petterson

Phillips

Pingree

Pocan

Porter

Pressley

Quigley

Raskin

Ross

Ruiz

Ruppersberger

Ryan

Sablan

Salinas

Sánchez

Sarbanes

Scanlon

Schakowsky

Schiff

Schneider

Scholten

Schrier

Scott (VA)

Scott, David

Sewell

Sherman

Sherrill

Slotkin

Smith (WA)

Sorensen

Soto

Spanberger

Stansbury

Stanton

Stevens

Strickland

Swalwell

Sykes

Takano

Thanedar

Thompson (CA)

Thompson (MS)

Titus

Tlaib

Tokuda

Tonko

Torres (CA)

Torres (NY)

Trahan

Trone

Underwood

Vargas

Vasquez

Veasey

Velázquez

Wasserman

Schultz

Waters

Watson Coleman

Wexton

Wild

Williams (GA)

Wilson (FL)

Scott, Austin

Self

Sessions

Simpson

Smith (MO)

Smith (NE)

Smith (NJ)

Smucker

Spartz

Staubert

Steel

Stefanik

Steil

Garamendi

LaMalfa

Lieu

Steube

Stewart

Strong

Tenney

Thompson (PA)

Tiffany

Timmons

Turner

Valadao

Van Drew

Van Dyne

Van Orden

Wagner

NOT VOTING—8

Walberg

Waltz

Weber (TX)

Webster (FL)

Wenstrup

Westerman

Williams (NY)

Williams (TX)

Wilson (SC)

Wittman

Womack

Yakym

Zinke

Mrvan

Mullin

Nadler

Napolitano

Neal

Neguse

Nickel

Norcross

Norton

Ocasio-Cortez

Omar

Pallone

Panetta

Pappas

Pascrell

Payne

Pelosi

Peltola

Perez

Peters

Petterson

Phillips

Pingree

Pocan

Porter

Pressley

Quigley

Raskin

Ross

Ruiz

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Scanlon

Schakowsky

Schiff

Schneider

Scholten

Schrier

Scott (VA)

Scott, David

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Scott (VA)

Scott,

Turner	Waltz	Wilson (SC)
Valadao	Weber (TX)	Wittman
Van Drew	Webster (FL)	Womack
Van Duyne	Wenstrup	Yakym
Van Orden	Westerman	Zinke
Wagner	Williams (NY)	
Walberg	Williams (TX)	

NOT VOTING—5

McHenry	Moylan	Ramirez
Mfume	Plaskett	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1559

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Chair, during roll-call Vote Number 267 on H.R. 1640, I mistakenly recorded my vote as No when I should have voted Aye.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS) having assumed the chair, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration 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, and, pursuant to House Resolution 495, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 249, nays 181, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 268]

YEAS—249

Aderholt	Baird	Biggs
Alford	Balderson	Bilirakis
Allen	Banks	Bishop (NC)
Allred	Barr	Boebert
Amodel	Bean (FL)	Bost
Armstrong	Bentz	Brecheen
Arrington	Bera	Buchanan
Babin	Bergman	Buck
Bacon	Bice	Bucshon

Budzinski	Greene (GA)	Moskowitz
Burchett	Griffith	Murphy
Burgess	Grothman	Nehls
Burlison	Guest	Newhouse
Calvert	Guthrie	Norman
Cammack	Hageman	Nunn (IA)
Caraveo	Harder (CA)	Obornolte
Carey	Harris	Ogles
Carl	Harshbarger	Owens
Carter (GA)	Hern	Palmer
Carter (TX)	Higgins (LA)	Panetta
Chavez-DeRemer	Hill	Pappas
Ciscomani	Hinson	Peltola
Cline	Horsford	Pence
Cloud	Houchin	Perez
Clyde	Hudson	Perry
Cole	Huizenga	Pfluger
Collins	Hunt	Posey
Comer	Issa	Reschenthaler
Correa	Jackson (NC)	Rodgers (WA)
Costa	Jackson (TX)	Rogers (AL)
Craig	James	Rogers (KY)
Crane	Johnson (LA)	Rose
Crawford	Johnson (OH)	Rosendale
Crenshaw	Johnson (SD)	Rouzer
Cuellar	Jordan	Roy
Curtis	Joyce (OH)	Rutherford
D'Esposito	Joyce (PA)	Salazar
Davids (KS)	Kean (NJ)	Santos
Davidson	Kelly (MS)	Scalise
Davis (NC)	Kelly (PA)	Schrier
De La Cruz	Kiggans (VA)	Schweikert
DesJarlais	Kildee	Scott, Austin
Diaz-Balart	Kiley	Self
Donalds	Kim (CA)	Sessions
Duarte	Kustoff	Simpson
Duncan	LaHood	Smith (MO)
Dunn (FL)	LaLota	Smith (NE)
Edwards	LaMalfa	Smith (NJ)
Ellzey	Lamborn	Smucker
Emmer	Landsman	Spartz
Estes	Langworthy	Stanton
Ezell	Latta	Staubert
Fallon	LaTurner	Steel
Feenstra	Lawler	Stefanik
Ferguson	Lee (FL)	Steil
Finstad	Lesko	Steube
Fischbach	Letlow	Stewart
Fitzgerald	Loudermilk	Strong
Fitzpatrick	Lucas	Tenney
Fleischmann	Luetkemeyer	Thompson (PA)
Fletcher	Luna	Tiffany
Flood	Luttrell	Timmons
Foxx	Mace	Turner
Franklin, C.	Malliotakis	Valadao
Scott	Mann	Van Drew
Fry	Manning	Van Duyne
Fulcher	Massie	Van Orden
Gaetz	Mast	Veasey
Gallagher	McCauley	Wagner
Garbarino	McClain	Walberg
Garcia, Mike	McClintock	Waltz
Jimenez	McCormick	Weber (TX)
Golden (ME)	Meuser	Webster (FL)
Gonzales, Tony	Miller (IL)	Wenstrup
Gonzalez,	Miller (OH)	Westerman
Vicente	Miller (WV)	Wild
Good (VA)	Miller-Meeks	Williams (NY)
Gooden (TX)	Mills	Williams (TX)
Gosar	Molinaro	Wilson (SC)
Gottheimer	Moolenaar	Wittman
Granger	Mooney	Womack
Graves (LA)	Moore (AL)	Yakym
Graves (MO)	Moore (UT)	Zinke
Green (TN)	Moran	

NAYS—181

Adams	Case
Aguilar	Casten
Auchincloss	Castor (FL)
Balint	Castro (TX)
Barragán	Cherfilus
Beatty	McCormick
Beyer	Chu
Bishop (GA)	Clark (MA)
Blumenauer	Clarke (NY)
Blunt Rochester	Cleaver
Bonamici	Clyburn
Bowman	Cohen
Boyle (PA)	Connolly
Brown	Courtney
Brownley	Crockett
Bush	Crow
Carbajal	Davis (IL)
Cárdenas	Dean (PA)
Carson	DeGette
Carter (LA)	DeLauro
Cartwright	DeBene
Casas	Deluzio

DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Evans
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Galleo
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Hayes
Higgins (NY)

Himes	Menendez	Scholten
Houlihan	Meng	Scott (VA)
Hoyer	Moore (WI)	Scott, David
Hoyle (OR)	Morelle	Sewell
Huffman	Moulton	Sherman
Ivey	Mrvan	Sherrill
Jackson (IL)	Mullin	Slotkin
Jackson Lee	Nadler	Smith (WA)
Jacobs	Napolitano	Sorensen
Jayapal	Neal	Soto
Jeffries	Neguse	Spanberger
Johnson (GA)	Nickel	Stansbury
Kamlager-Dove	Norcross	Stevens
Kaptur	Ocasio-Cortez	Strickland
Keating	Omar	Swalwell
Kelly (IL)	Pallone	Sykes
Khanna	Pascarell	Takano
Kilmer	Payne	Thanedar
Kim (NJ)	Pelosi	Thompson (CA)
Krishnamoorthi	Peters	Thompson (MS)
Kuster	Pettersen	Titus
Larsen (WA)	Phillips	Tlaib
Larson (CT)	Pingree	Tokuda
Lee (CA)	Pocan	Tonko
Lee (NV)	Porter	Torres (CA)
Lee (PA)	Pressley	Torres (NY)
Leger Fernandez	Quigley	Trahan
Levin	Raskin	Trone
Lieu	Ross	Underwood
Lofgren	Ruiz	Vargas
Lynch	Ruppersberger	Vasquez
Magaziner	Ryan	Velázquez
Matsui	Salinas	Wasserman
McBath	Sánchez	Schultz
McClellan	Sarbanes	Waters
McCollum	Scanlon	Watson Coleman
McGarvey	Schakowsky	Wexton
McGovern	Schiff	Williams (GA)
Meeks	Schneider	Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—3

McHenry	Mfume	Ramirez
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ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1607

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mrs. LUNA. Madam Speaker, I call up the resolution previously noticed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 489

Whereas the allegation that President Donald Trump colluded with Russia to steal the 2016 Presidential election has been revealed as false by numerous in-depth investigations, including the recent report by Special Counsel John Durham, which documents how the conspiracy theory was invented, funded, and spread by President's Trump's political rivals;

Whereas Representative Adam Schiff, who served as ranking minority member and then Chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives (HPSCI), occupied positions of extreme trust, affording him access to sensitive intelligence unavailable to most Members of Congress;

Whereas for years Representative Schiff abused this trust by citing evidence of collusion that—as is clear from reports by Special Counsel Robert Mueller, Department of Justice Inspector General Michael Horowitz, and Special Counsel Durham—does not exist;

Whereas by repeatedly telling these falsehoods, Representative Schiff purposely deceived his Committee, Congress, and the American people;

Whereas Representative Schiff lent credibility to the Steele dossier—a collection of debunked collusion accusations funded by President Trump's political rivals—by reading false Steele allegations into the Congressional Record at a HPSCI hearing on March 20, 2017;

Whereas once again abusing his privileged access to classified information, Representative Schiff composed a false memo justifying the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) warrant application on Trump associate Carter Page, which Inspector General Horowitz later found was riddled with 17 major mistakes and omissions, provoking FISA Court Presiding Judge Rosemary Collyer to state unequivocally that the Federal Bureau of Investigation “mislead the FISC”;

Whereas by publicly smearing Carter Page as a Russian collaborator and justifying spurious investigations of him, Representative Schiff contributed to the gross violation of a United States citizen's civil liberties, thereby committing the very abuses HPSCI is tasked with identifying and thwarting;

Whereas as HPSCI ranking minority member and Chairman, Representative Schiff behaved dishonestly and dishonorably on many other occasions, including by falsely denying that his staff coordinated with a whistleblower to launch the first impeachment of President Trump;

Whereas as part of his impeachment efforts, during an HPSCI hearing on September 26, 2019, Representative Schiff recited a false, concocted rendition of a phone call between President Trump and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky;

Whereas Representative Schiff exploited his positions on HPSCI to encourage and excuse abusive intelligence investigations of Americans for political purposes;

Whereas Representative Schiff used his position and access to sensitive information to instigate a fraudulently based investigation, which he then used to amass political gain and fundraising dollars;

Whereas the American taxpayers paid \$32 million to fund the investigation into collusion that was launched as a result of Representative Schiff's lies, misrepresentations, and abuses of sensitive information; and

Whereas if it is determined by an investigation conducted by the Committee on Ethics that Representative Schiff lied, made misrepresentations, and abused sensitive information, he should be fined in the amount of \$16,000,000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the House of Representatives censures and condemns Adam Schiff, Representative of California's 30th Congressional District, for conduct that misleads the American people in a way that is not befitting an elected Member of the House of Representatives;

(2) Representative Adam Schiff will forthwith present himself in the well of the House of Representatives for the pronouncement of censure;

(3) Representative Adam Schiff will be censured with the public reading of this resolution by the Speaker; and

(4) the Committee on Ethics shall conduct an investigation into Representative Adam Schiff's lies, misrepresentations, and abuses of sensitive information.

□ 1615

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution qualifies.

MOTION TO TABLE

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follow:

Ms. Clark of Massachusetts moves to lay the resolution on the table.

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

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

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 225, nays 196, answered “present” 7, not voting 5, as follows:

(Roll No. 269)

YEAS—225

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

Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz

Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton

Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

NAYS—196

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

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—7

DeSaulnier	Ivey	Wild
Escobar	Ross	
Issa	Santos	

NOT VOTING—5

Dunn (FL)	McHenry	Ramirez
Gonzales, Tony	Mfume	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1621

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO IMMEDIATELY RELEASE UNITED STATES CITIZEN PAUL WHELAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of Rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution (H. Res. 272) calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to immediately release United States citizen Paul Whelan.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHANGING AGE-DETERMINED ELIGIBILITY TO STUDENT INCENTIVE PAYMENTS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (S. 467) to modify the age requirement for the Student Incentive Payment Program of the State maritime academies.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BERGMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1761

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Madam Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 1761.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is granted.

MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR VICTIMS OF PULSE NIGHTCLUB SHOOTING

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

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, 7 years ago this week, on June 12, 2016, our happy town of Orlando was the site of an act of gun violence and terrorism. We lost 49 angels and 53 were injured at the Pulse nightclub shooting.

While that was a terrible and violent act, we will always remember those we lost. We also came together to reject

hate and to speak to those across the Nation about both preventing gun violence, about LGBTQ rights, and about making sure that we have love define our region.

For the 49 angels we lost and the 53 who were injured, the first responders, their families, and so many others in the Orlando community, I ask for a moment of silence.

RECOGNIZING IMPORTANCE OF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND INDIA

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

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, last year marked the 75th anniversary of India's independence. The growing importance of the relationship between India and the United States cannot be overstated.

Our shared commitment to democracy and economic freedom serves to build peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific region and challenge an increasingly aggressive China.

Robust cultural, educational, and professional programs play a key role in strengthening our partnership in science, technology, education, medicine, cybersecurity, civil nuclear energy, and so much more.

Americans of Indian descent are an important part of the fabric of American life, including friends like Mike Shaw, who immigrated decades ago with less than \$100 in his pocket. Today, Mike is a very successful entrepreneur who has created a strong business and thousands of jobs.

This is a relationship to be celebrated as we welcome India's Prime Minister to Washington, D.C., next week.

CELEBRATING CARIBBEAN AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Caribbean American Heritage Month. It is a great time to celebrate the contributions of Caribbean Americans to this country.

It is a culture known for delicious food and drinks, such as Jamaican jerk chicken and the Cuban mojito, which is a drink that is wonderfully tasty. Caribbean artists brought influential music to America, such as reggae and calypso.

Some of our greatest Americans have Caribbean roots. Alexander Hamilton, America's first Treasury Secretary, was born in the Caribbean. Former Secretary of State Colin Powell was the son of Jamaican immigrants. Shirley Chisholm, the first Black woman to be elected to Congress and run for President, was the daughter of an immigrant from Barbados.

Today, Caribbean Americans are making a difference across the country, and we celebrate all of them this month.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT CESAR SANDOVAL

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay a heartfelt tribute to Sergeant Cesar Sandoval of Willows, California.

Sergeant Sandoval's sudden and unexpected passing in April was a devastating blow not only to his family but also to the communities of Willows and Chico and all who knew him where he faithfully served as a law enforcement officer for 29 years.

His loss reverberated through the hearts of all those who knew him, leaving an indelible mark on his town, his neighbors, and the countless lives he touched.

Throughout his career, he displayed an unwavering dedication to the safety and well-being of the citizens he swore to protect. His commitment to service was outstanding, and his love for his people shone through every action he took as an officer and as an individual.

He worked diligently with Chico officials to tackle the issue of homelessness in northern California, helping lead the Chico Police Department's TARGET TEAM that worked closely with local resources to assist those with mental illness, drug, and alcohol issues.

While Sergeant Sandoval's life was tragically cut short, his legacy lives on in the hearts of his family, friends, colleagues, and the countless lives he touched in his years of service.

As we mark his 51st birthday today, June 14, Flag Day, we honor his memory and celebrate the legacy he left for the people in northern California with his service. God bless him and his family.

CELEBRATING 95TH BIRTHDAY OF DAVID DE LA CRUZ

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 95th birthday of David De La Cruz. He is 95 years old. His loving family and friends will gather to celebrate this Saturday.

Mr. De La Cruz is one of our district's last surviving World War II veterans. At the age of 17, David volunteered for the Army, leaving behind his family in the east end of Pasadena, Texas. He fought in World War II for 3 years, stationed in Germany. He returned to technical school for electronics and then was stationed in Korea to serve in the Korean war from 1950 to 1951.

David had a 57-year career in electronics, both in the Army and as a

local businessowner. David is an advocate for Latinos, a businessowner, and a lifetime member of The American Legion.

As David likes to say, "When people see a veteran, they should thank them." Today we thank David and celebrate his birthday.

"Happy birthday"; "Feliz cumpleaños."

"May God bless you"; "Que Dios te bendiga."

SOUNDING THE ALARM ON NATIONAL DEBT

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

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss America's debt crisis.

We are in the exact same position today that we have been in for years. Our national debt is ballooning, and wasteful spending continues. In early 2025, we will hit the debt ceiling again and run out of money.

Congress must commit to ending the wasteful government spending that is causing this debt crisis in the first place.

America is bleeding out financially, and I am sounding the alarm. We must stop governing from crisis to crisis because all we are doing is organizing deck chairs on the Titanic. Our ship is sinking, and if we don't act fast, our economy, the value of the dollar, our children's future, and the future of this great Nation are going to be forgotten relics at the bottom of the sea.

Kansas and the Big First sent me to D.C. to stop the borrowing and spending spree. They sent me to pass legislation like this week's REINS Act, which would block costly rules and regulations. Today, America is \$31 trillion in debt, and soon we will be at \$34 trillion in debt. This must end.

We must work together now to create a real solution to this crisis, which means coming to the table, having the hard conversations, and getting this right for the future of the country.

CONGRATULATIONS TO STANLEY CUP CHAMPIONS VEGAS GOLDEN KNIGHTS

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

Ms. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the new Stanley Cup champions, the Las Vegas Golden Knights.

As many of our local fans know, the story of the Golden Knights starts long before last night's victory. Six years ago, our Las Vegas community was forever changed. On October 1, 2017, a gunman opened fire on the Route 91 concert, killing 60 and wounding hundreds more.

We were shaken to our core. We were resilient. We were united. We were Vegas Strong.

Something that captured that spirit so clearly was when, just days later, the Golden Knights stood shoulder to shoulder with the Las Vegas community and honored the victims of this tragedy at their very first home game, showing the true meaning of Vegas Strong.

With the whole city behind them, the Knights proceeded to win that home opener and became the first expansion team in NHL history to start their inaugural season with a 3-0 record.

The Golden Knights have always been more than just a sports team for our community. Now, for the first time, they are world champions.

Our unlikely heroes—6 years ago, a hockey team just getting to know their city—helped us heal in ways we never imagined.

I congratulate the Stanley Cup's Battle Born champs, the Las Vegas Golden Knights.

RECOGNIZING BRAVE FIRST RESPONDERS

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

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize the extraordinary acts of a few of our first responders, law enforcement officers, and brave residents.

On Saturday, May 20, a 911 call was received for an 8-year-old suffering from cardiac arrest.

Thanks to the swift response and unwavering commitment of the Carmel Police Department, particularly Police Officer Thomas Eagan, who arrived on the scene within 2 minutes and initiated the lifesaving application of an AED, the 8-year-old's life was saved.

Also assisting were Sergeant Laura Whitten, Officer Michelle Yeager, and Officer Brian Detz, who provided CPR, maintained scene control, and assisted medics, while Detective Daniel Shea also helped.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Mahopac Volunteer Fire Department, with a special mention to Assistant Fire Chief Rivera, who provided CPR, and to the Putnam County ambulance, medic, and EMS teams that stabilized the child and swiftly transported him to the Westchester Medical Center.

The immediate actions of Good Samaritans Laura Spallina, Judith Schoen, and Karen Tubman made a vital difference.

I also recognize Mircea Bors, who recognized cardiac arrest and began CPR. His fast thinking set the stage for the rescue efforts.

I thank the other law enforcement agencies that assisted with the safe transport of the child: Yorktown PD, Westchester County Police Department, New York State troopers, and the town of Mount Pleasant Police Department.

Through their combined efforts, an 8-year-old child's life was saved, a family was spared epic grief, and the commu-

nity was reminded of the importance of our brave law enforcement officers and first responders.

CELEBRATING JUNETEENTH

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am excited this week to introduce H. Res. 505, a bill to again commemorate and honor Juneteenth.

Juneteenth should be a holiday that brings all Americans together because it is about freedom, freedom of a people. It was when General Granger came to Galveston, Texas, with General Order No. 3, to release the slaves who had been held an extra 2 years because a State would not listen.

It is a holiday that brings us together. There will be commemorations in Galveston. There will be commemorations in Houston, Texas, proudly bringing people from all ethnic backgrounds together, from Friday all the way to the Juneteenth holiday.

I am very proud to acknowledge Opal Lee, the grandmother of Juneteenth, who brought a million petitions here to say that we need a Federal holiday.

I am proud to honor the late Representative Al Edwards, who introduced the first bill to make it a State holiday in Texas. I was very glad to be inspired by him and mentored by him to introduce the Federal legislation, introducing the resolution for 10 years and then finally achieving my goal, our goal, to have a Federal holiday.

It is a holiday for all people. Let us celebrate Juneteenth on June 19. Do something in your community that heals, welcomes, and joins each community together.

It is about freedom of a people, freedom of America, and our wonderful democracy.

□ 1645

CONGRATULATING GRIFF LYNCH

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Griff Lynch on his induction into the International Maritime Hall of Fame.

Mr. Lynch has been in the terminal operations industry for 34 years, leaving his mark on many ports along the East Coast. He currently serves as executive director of the Georgia Ports Authority, leading 1,800 employees in Savannah, Brunswick, Bainbridge, and Chatsworth.

Mr. Lynch carries a great passion for his team and community, prioritizing motivation and support for those who work with him. Under his leadership, the Georgia Ports Authority team has continuously broken cargo volume records, leading them to be recognized as one of the most successful ports in the country.

Mr. Lynch currently serves on the board of the American Association of Port Authorities and the National Association of Waterfront Employers. He has been recognized by his alma mater, SUNY Maritime College, as Alumnus of the Year and as Georgian of the Year by Georgia Trend magazine.

I thank him for all he has done for our district and congratulate him on this well-deserved achievement.

PRIDE MONTH

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

Ms. SALINAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise, once again, in defense of the LGBTQ2SIA+ community.

This year, we have seen a barrage of hateful legislative attacks on the LGBTQ+ individuals as Republicans in statehouses, courtrooms, classrooms, and, yes, sadly, even Congress attempt to roll back the clock.

What they are doing is harmful, it is unconscionable, and, let's be clear, it could prove to be fatal for those who are so deeply hurt by these laws that they take their own life.

The stakes this Pride Month couldn't be higher, and that is why I am proud to stand with my colleagues in defense of freedom and equality for everyone.

Pride isn't merely about rainbows. It is resilience, and it is a reminder that real allyship requires work: courageously and unapologetically standing up to bigotry, not just this month, but every month.

We will not back down, and we will not be silenced.

DEFENDING GAS STOVES

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Congresswoman DEBBIE LESKO for her fight and for our fight regarding gas stoves.

What the Biden administration is trying to do with gas stoves is something that has become, sadly, more and more common from President Biden's party.

It doesn't matter to the Hollywood elite, it doesn't matter to the limousine liberals, it doesn't matter to the Silicon Valley billionaires, and it doesn't, quite frankly, matter to the welfare classes. However, it matters to the middle class as to what their electric or monthly energy bill is.

This is part of the Biden administration's effort to shut down gas stoves, which are much cheaper to operate than electric stoves, and it is a growing trend towards ignoring the middle class in America.

These other groups I don't think would know what their electric bill is, but we have to bring back the gas stoves on the grounds that it will save money for the middle class who does

know exactly what their electric bill is.

CARIBBEAN AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

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

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of Caribbean American Heritage Month.

First, I want to give credit where credit is due and thank Congresswoman BARBARA LEE for her leadership which made this designation possible beginning in 2006. I have to thank Caribbean American Shirley Chisholm who was the first Black woman to serve in Congress. I would not be here today if she had not blazed a trail.

Throughout the month of June, we come together to uplift and celebrate the remarkable contributions, radiant culture, and deep history of our Caribbean siblings, some who are the descendants of those who were forced into migration due to the transatlantic slave trade and those who migrated as Caribbean nationals.

I represent the Massachusetts Seventh which is the third largest Caribbean population in the United States.

Dominicans, Jamaicans, Trinidadians, Bajans, Haitians, and more shape our community and contribute to our economy, culture, and civic life.

Whether we are experiencing Caribbean Carnival, the third largest in North America in Boston, or at the policy table working to mitigate the impacts of climate change on our island neighbors, I am deeply grateful to and for them all.

In honoring Caribbean American Heritage Month, I reaffirm my commitment to my Caribbean neighbors throughout the United States.

CONGRATULATING VEGAS GOLDEN KNIGHTS

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

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Vegas Golden Knights on winning the Stanley Cup last night defeating the Florida Panthers in a 9-3 rout at home in game five and securing the first major men's professional sports championship in the history of Las Vegas.

The Knights have been a uniting force for southern Nevada since their founding, playing their first home game just 9 days after the October 1 shooting in my district where they retired the number 58 in honor of the 58 victims of the shooting.

Jonathan Marchessault was named playoff MVP. Last night's dominant performance was capped off by team captain Mark Stone's hat trick.

The franchise had many detractors in the beginning despite these accom-

plishments. Nate Silver even wrote an article titled: "Las Vegas is a Terrible Place for an NHL Team." Owner Bill Foley nonetheless promised that the Golden Knights would bring home a Stanley Cup within 6 years, and that is exactly what they did.

Indeed, the Vegas Golden Knights organization and its fans have proven that Las Vegas is a hockey town.

Congratulations to owners Bill Foley and the Maloof family and other members of the team as well as the players and coaches. We are very proud of them, and we are excited to have the Stanley Cup at home in fabulous Nevada's District One.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FRY) laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable HAKEEM JEFFRIES, Democratic Leader:

JUNE 14, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY: Pursuant to Section 2(b)(4) of P.L. 117-140, I am pleased to appoint the following members to the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific History and Culture:

Mr. Rodney Davis of Taylorville, Illinois
Mr. Vincent K. Fong of Bakersfield, California

As previously agreed, because of the change in Congress and the presumed statutory intent of the Commission, I am appointing Mr. Rodney Davis and Mr. Vincent K. Fong on behalf of the Speaker. As such, I am pleased to make this appointment.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

HAKEEM JEFFRIES,
Democratic Leader.

OPENING DAY FOR THE JACKIE ROBINSON BASEBALL LEAGUE

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with immense joy to celebrate the 32nd season opener of the Jackie Robinson Baseball League at Thomas Foreman Park in Greenville, North Carolina. This occasion reminds us of sports' impact on our youth and communities across America.

During the opening ceremony, we honored the memory of Jayceon Epps, a remarkable young player whose jersey number 6 was retired. Although tragedy took him from us far too soon, his spirit lives in the hearts of our community.

Police Chief Ted Sauls was the guest speaker and threw out the first pitch.

The Jackie Robinson Baseball League goes far beyond the game itself. It instills values, fosters friendships, and provides mentorship opportunities for our children.

Thanks to the commissioner, coaches, families, this community, and above all, the talented players who make this possible.

Have a great season.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 15, 2023, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-1205. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a letter reporting a violation of the Antideficiency Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); Public Law 110-161, Sec. 1517(b); (121 Stat. 2285); to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-1206. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting FY 2022 National Defense Stockpile Annual Operations and Planning Report; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1207. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting a report titled "Strategic and Critical Materials 2023 Biennial Report on Stockpile Requirements"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1208. A letter from the Secretary, Division of Trading and Markets, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Removal of References to Credit Ratings from Regulation M [Release No.: 34-97657; File No.: S7-11-22] (RIN: 3235-AL14) received June 9, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-1209. A letter from the Secretary, Division of Trading and Markets, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Prohibition Against Fraud, Manipulation, or Deception in Connection with Security-Based Swaps; Prohibition against Undue Influence over Chief Compliance Officers [Release No.: 34-97656; File No.: S7-32-10] (RIN: 3235-AK77) received June 9, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-1210. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; Subpart J Product Schedule Listing and Authorization of Use Requirements [EPA-HQ-OPA-2006-0090; FRL-4526-01-OLEM] (RIN: 2050-AE87) received June 5, 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-1211. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Confidential Business Information Claims under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2021-0419; FRL-8223-02-OCSP] (RIN: 2070-AK68)

received June 5, 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-1212. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; West Virginia; Control of Emissions from Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills [EPA-R03-OAR-2023-0230; FRL-9329-02-R3] received June 5, 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-1213. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; California; Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District [EPA-R09-OAR-2021-0923; FRL-9882-02-R9] received June 5, 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-1214. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New York; Particulate Matter Control Strategy [EPA-R02-OAR-2022-0321; FRL-10144-02-R2] received June 5, 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-1215. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; VOC RACT for Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives and Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings [EPA-R05-OAR-2022-0581; FRL-10168-02-R5] received June 5, 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-1216. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Limited Approval and Limited Disapproval; California; Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2023-0059; FRL-10645-02-R9] received June 5, 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-1217. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Pennsylvania; Infrastructure State Implementation Plan Revision Clean Air Act Section 110 Applicable Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) [EPA-R03-OAR-2021-0479; FRL-10665-02-R3] received June 5, 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-1218. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; State of Missouri; Restriction of Particulate Matter to the Ambient Air Beyond the Premises of Origin [EPA-R07-OAR-2023-0193; FRL-10815-02-R7] received June 5, 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-1219. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (21-2.F); Correction [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2021-0227; FRL-8985-03-OCSP] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received

June 8, 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-1220. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — NPDES Small MS4 Urbanized Area Clarification [EPA-HQ-OW-2022-0834; FRL-10123-06-OW] (RIN: 2040-AG27) received June 8, 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-1221. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Actions; Nevada; Clark County — Department of Environment and Sustainability; Stationary Source Permits [EPA-R09-OAR-2020-0239; FRL-10597-02-R9] received June 8, 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-1222. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's Direct final rule — Air Plan Approval; Michigan; Michigan Nonattainment New Source Review Certification for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS [EPA-R05-OAR-2023-0049; FRL-10920-02-R5] received June 8, 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-1223. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Mefenoxam; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0493; FRL-10992-01-OCSP] received June 8, 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-1224. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Sedaxane; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0314; FRL-10994-01-OCSP] received June 8, 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-1225. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Sudan that was declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1226. A letter from the Chair, Congressional-Executive Commission on China, transmitting the 2022 Annual Report of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6912(g); Public Law 106-286, Sec. 302(g); (114 Stat. 897); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1227. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka, transmitting the 2022 management report and financial statements of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2854); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-1228. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's FY 2022 No FEAR Act report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, Sec. 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-1229. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the

Office's Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program Report for Fiscal Year 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-1230. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program Report for Fiscal Year 2020; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-1231. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Semiannual Report of the Inspector General and the Management Response for the period of October 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-1232. A letter from the Agency Representative, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Setting and Adjusting Patent Fees During Fiscal Year 2020 [Docket No.: PTO-P-2018-0031] (RIN: 0651-AD31) received June 9, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1233. A letter from the Agency Representative, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule and correction — Reducing Patent Fees for Small Entities and Micro Entities Under the Unleashing American Innovators Act of 2022 [Docket No.: PTO-P-2023-0005] (RIN: 0651-AD66) received June 9, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1234. A letter from the Branch Chief, Legal Processing Division, Associate Chief Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Service's final rule — Use of Actuarial Tables in Valuing Annuities, Interests for Life or a Term of Years, and Remainder or Reversionary Interests [TD 9974] (RIN: 1545-BP00) received June 12, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. FOXX: Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 2868. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to clarify the treatment of certain association health plans as employers, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-112). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. FOXX: Committee on Education and the Workforce. House Resolution 461. Resolution condemning the use of elementary and secondary school facilities to provide shelter for aliens who are not admitted to the United States; with amendments (Rept. 118-113). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BARR (for himself and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas):

H.R. 4088. A bill to amend the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act to reauthorize a program to support individuals in substance use disorder treatment and recovery

to live independently and participate in the workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. D'ESPOSITO (for himself and Mr. HARDER of California):

H.R. 4089. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize grants for first responder training; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KEAN of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. BOST, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. HOYER, Mr. COLLINS, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. LUCAS, and Ms. LOFGREN):

H.R. 4090. A bill to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. VALADAO (for himself and Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California):

H.R. 4091. A bill to amend the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act to expand required reports on T-MSIS substance use disorder data to include mental health condition data; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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

H.R. 4092. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize support for residential treatment programs for pregnant and postpartum women; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BALDERSON (for himself and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H.R. 4093. A bill to provide for a study on the effects of remote monitoring on individuals who are prescribed opioids; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS (for himself, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MOORE of Utah, and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 4094. A bill to amend the Central Utah Project Completion Act to authorize expenditures for the conduct of certain water conservation measures in the Great Salt Lake basin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ (for herself and Mr. LANDSMAN):

H.R. 4095. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize grants to address the problems of persons who experience violence related stress; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 4096. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to expand the application of Medicaid State programs to monitor antipsychotic medications to all Medicaid beneficiaries; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. SYKES (for herself and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 4097. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize mental and behavioral health education and training grants; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. PETTERSEN (for herself and Mr. NUNN of Iowa):

H.R. 4098. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize grants for building communities of recovery; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GRIFFITH (for himself and Ms. CRAIG):

H.R. 4099. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a program

of preventing overdoses of controlled substances; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CHAVEZ-DE REMER (for herself and Mrs. TRAHAN):

H.R. 4100. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a monitoring and education program regarding infections associated with illicit drug use and other risk factors; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JAMES (for himself and Mr. CARDENAS):

H.R. 4101. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a National Peer-Run Training and Technical Assistance Center for Addiction Recovery Support; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 4102. A bill to amend the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act to reauthorize the Recovery Housing Program; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. BROWN (for herself, Ms. JACOBS, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 4103. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 make permanent the moratorium on SNAP benefit transaction fees, and other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, and Ms. SEWELL):

H.R. 4104. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to clarify congressional intent and preserve patient access to home infusion therapy 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. BUCK (for himself, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 4105. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to prohibit certain acts related to fentanyl, analogues of fentanyl, and counterfeit substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CROCKETT (for herself and Mr. GOODEN of Texas):

H.R. 4106. A bill to amend the 21st Century Cures Act to expressly authorize the use of certain grants to implement substance use disorder and overdose prevention activities with respect to fentanyl and xylazine test strips; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 4107. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to establish the Civil Liberties Protection Officer for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DAVIDSON (for himself and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 4108. A bill to amend the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 to require export controls with respect to certain personal data of United States nationals and individuals in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina (for himself, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Ms. FOXX):

H.R. 4109. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to designate the Honor and Member Flag created by Honor and Remember, Inc., as an official symbol to recognize and honor members of the Armed Forces who died in the line of duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 4110. A bill to provide the Food and Drug Administration with authority to conduct microbial sampling on concentrated animal feeding operations as necessary to facilitate a foodborne illness outbreak investigation, determine the root cause of an outbreak of foodborne illness, or address other public health needs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART (for himself and Mr. HUDSON):

H.R. 4111. A bill to provide block grants to assign armed law enforcement officers to elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself and Mr. BURLISON):

H.R. 4112. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit the Securities and Exchange Commission from issuing conflicting proposed or final rules, to require the Commission to consider industry-specific costs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. BURLISON):

H.R. 4113. A bill to prohibit agencies from removing or altering public comments on their websites; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself and Mr. BURLISON):

H.R. 4114. A bill to establish procedures to reduce agency funding for failure to adhere to original congressional intent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLEGO (for himself and Ms. SLOTKIN):

H.R. 4115. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to apply prescription drug inflation rebates to drugs furnished in the commercial market and to change the base year for rebate calculations; 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. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mrs. BEATTY):

H.R. 4116. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to require reports on the use of the systemic risk authority applicable to winding up a failed insured depository institution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. CHU, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BUSH, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MENG, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. OMAR, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. OCASIO-

CORTEZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. FROST, Mr. LIEU, Mr. CASAR, Mr. NADLER, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. PINGREE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. BALINT, Mr. EVANS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Ms. PRESSLEY):

H.R. 4117. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to ensure College for All; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Ms. SLOTKIN):

H.R. 4118. A bill to include financial literacy education as a graduation requirement in high schools operated by the Department of Defense Education Activity; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Ms. OMAR, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CHU, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 4119. A bill to impose a tax on certain trading transactions to invest in our families and communities, improve our infrastructure and our environment, strengthen our financial security, expand opportunity and reduce market volatility; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 4120. A bill to amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration of disputes involving age discrimination; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MANNING (for herself, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. CHU, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. TRONE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. EVANS, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. BALINT, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. BERA, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. TONKO, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. DELUZZO, Ms. MENG, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. ROSS, Mr. NICKEL, Ms. WILD, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr.

SORENSEN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. SCHRIER, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. MCCLELLAN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. LIEU, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CORREA, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. BROWN, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. NADLER, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. IVEY, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MFUME, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CASE, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 4121. A bill to protect an individual's ability to access contraceptives and to engage in contraception and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide contraceptives, contraception, and information related to contraception; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MFUME (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. BROWN, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 4122. A bill to award posthumously a Congressional Gold Medal to Henrietta Lacks, in recognition of her immortal cells which have made invaluable contributions to global health, scientific research, our quality of life, and patients' rights; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois (for herself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. MOONEY, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. GOSAR, and Mrs. LESKO):

H.R. 4123. A bill to provide for parental notification and intervention in the case of an unemancipated minor seeking an abortion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

H.R. 4124. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to limit the flags that may be displayed on Federal buildings or grounds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOLINARO (for himself, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. VAN ORDEN, and Ms. SLOTKIN):

H.R. 4125. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 2014 with respect to the dairy margin coverage program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOLINARO (for himself and Mr. STANTON):

H.R. 4126. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, with respect to current and future electric power requirements of airports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. DUARTE, Mr. LANGWORTHY, and Mr. EDWARDS):

H.R. 4127. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to establish an exception to certain payment limitations in the case of person or legal entity that derives income from agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. MEEKS):

H.R. 4128. A bill to ensure that United States currency is treated as legal tender to be accepted as payment for purchases of goods and services at brick-and-mortar businesses throughout the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 4129. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit the Secretary of Transportation from making certain grants to zero-emission or electric ferries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 4130. A bill to amend title 23 and title 49, United States Code, to prohibit funds from certain programs to be used to fund streetcars, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 4131. A bill to amend title 23 and title 49, United States Code, to remove transit-oriented development projects as projects eligible for assistance under the transportation infrastructure finance and innovation program and the railroad rehabilitation and improvement financing program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. FALLON, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 4132. A bill to provide for the imposition of sanctions with respect to forced organ harvesting within the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RASKIN (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CARSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MFUME, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. OMAR):

H.R. 4133. A bill to require non-Federal prison, correctional, and detention facilities holding Federal prisoners or detainees under a contract with the Federal Government to make the same information available to the public that Federal prisons and correctional facilities are required to make available; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 4134. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a process to allow the holders of abbreviated new drug applications to make labeling changes to include new or updated safety-related information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCHRIER (for herself and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 4135. A bill to amend the Research Facilities Act and the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 to address deferred maintenance at agricultural research facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SELF (for himself, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Mr. ELLZEY, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. FALLON, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. HUNT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. LUTTRELL, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. ARRINGTON):

H.R. 4136. A bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Plano, Texas, as the "U.S.

Congressman Sam Johnson Memorial VA Clinic"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mr. CLOUD, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mrs. LUNA, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. TURNER, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. FRY, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. SANTOS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 4137. A bill to require certain flags of the United States to be made in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 4138. A bill to require the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TURNER (for himself, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. DOUGGETT):

H.R. 4139. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for the refinancing of certain Federal student loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CRANE (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. BOEBERT, and Mr. GAETZ):

H.J. Res. 71. A joint resolution relating to a national emergency declared by the President on May 22, 2003; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.J. Res. 72. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit the use of slavery and involuntary servitude as a punishment for a crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOMACK (for himself, Mr. BACON, Mr. COLE, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mr. CARL):

H.J. Res. 73. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving Congress power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEAVER (for himself, Mr. BACON, Ms. BROWN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HOUCHEIN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. MCCLELLAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PORTER, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. HILL):

H. Res. 509. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives to support the rights of youth in the foster care system; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. PAPPAS, and Ms. TITUS):

H. Res. 510. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Parthenon Marbles should be returned to Greece; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mr. AMODEI):

H. Res. 511. A resolution congratulating the Vegas Golden Knights for winning the 2023 Stanley Cup Finals; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. SOTO introduced a bill (H.R. 4140) to authorize the President to award the Purple Heart to Louis Boria, Jr., for injuries incurred during World War II and the Korean War while a member of the Marine Corps; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following 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. BARR:

H.R. 4088.

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:

To promote workforce development, vocational training, and the acquisition of essential skills in our community.

By Mr. D'ESPOSITO:

H.R. 4089.

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 amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize grants for first responder training.

By Mr. KEAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 4090.

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:

Authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs.

By Mr. VALADAO:

H.R. 4091.

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 SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act to expand required reports on T-MSIS substance use disorder data to include mental health condition data.

By Ms. PEREZ:

H.R. 4092.

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:
Health

By Mr. BALDERSON:

H.R. 4093.

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 improve health care with respect to opioid monitoring

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 4094.

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 Central Utah Project Completion Act to authorize expenditures for the conduct of certain water conservation measures in the Great Salt Lake basin.

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ:

H.R. 4095.

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 help children with trauma.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 4096.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to expand the application of Medicaid State programs to monitor antipsychotic medications to all Medicaid beneficiaries.

By Mrs. SYKES:

H.R. 4097.

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

Article I, Section VII of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill extends the authorization of Mental and Behavioral Health Education and Training Grants.

By Ms. PETERSEN:

H.R. 4098.

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:

Health care

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 4099.

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 the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a program of preventing overdoses of controlled substances.

By Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER:

H.R. 4100.

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 amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a monitoring and education program regarding infections associated with illicit drug use and other risk factors.

By Mr. JAMES:

H.R. 4101.

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:

Health care

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 4102.

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:

To provide individuals battling addiction with the stability and assistance needed to rebuild their lives.

By Ms. BROWN:

H.R. 4103.

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

Article I Section VIII

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide sustained access to nutrition.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 4104.

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

Art. 1, Sec. 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to clarify congressional intent and preserve patient access to home infusion therapy under the Medicare program

By Mr. BUCK:

H.R. 4105.

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:

crime

By Ms. CROCKETT:

H.R. 4106.

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 21st Century Cures Act to expressly authorize the use of certain grants to implement substance use disorder and overdose prevention activities with respect to fentanyl and xylazine test strips.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 4107.

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:

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 4108.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, including Clause 18 of that Section.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Export Control Reform Act of 2018

By Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina:

H.R. 4109.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Armed Forces and National Security

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 4110.

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:

To empower the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) with new authority to allow the investigation of corporate livestock feedlots and confinement operations implicated in foodborne illness outbreaks.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART:

H.R. 4111.

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

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

tion

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide block grants to assign armed law enforcement officers to elementary and secondary schools.

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 4112.

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

Art. I, Sec. 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Agency Rulemaking

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 4113.

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

Art. 1, Sec. 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Government Transparency

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 4114.

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

Art. 1, Sec. 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Government Operations

By Mr. GALLEGGO:

H.R. 4115.

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 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Healthcare

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 4116.

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

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to require reports on the use of the systemic risk authority applicable to winding up a failed insured depository institution, and for other purposes.

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 4117.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:

H.R. 4118.

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

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 4119.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Creates a financial transaction tax on financial securities.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 4120.

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:

This legislation amends Title 9 of the US Code with respect to arbitration of disputes involving age discrimination.

By Ms. MANNING:

H.R. 4121.

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

Clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:
The right to access contraception.

By Mr. MFUME:

H.R. 4122.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 6

The single subject of this legislation is:

Congressional Recognition for Henrietta Lacks

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois:

H.R. 4123.

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

Article 1

The single subject of this legislation is:
Judiciary

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

H.R. 4124.

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

Article 1, section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Specifying which flags may be displayed at federal buildings.

By Mr. MOLINARO:

H.R. 4125.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Dairy Margin Coverage program

By Mr. MOLINARO:

H.R. 4126.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Aviation

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 4127.

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:

Agriculture

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 4128.

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

The constitutional is article one section eight. Regulations with an Effect on Interstate Commerce.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To protect the right to pay in cash.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 4129.

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

Article I, section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Federal transportation funding eligibility

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 4130.

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

Article I, section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Federal transportation funding

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 4131.

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

Article I, section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Federal transportation funding eligibility

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 4132.

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

Article 1 section 9 "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitu-

tion in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:
HFAC

By Mr. RASKIN:

H.R. 4133.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

to require non-Federal prison, correctional, and detention facilities holding Federal prisoners or detainees under a contract with the Federal Government be subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 4134.

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

Article V of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Generic drug labeling

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 4135.

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

Article I of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Agriculture

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 4136.

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

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

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would rename a VA Clinic located in Plano, TX after Congressman Sam Johnson, an exemplary veteran, public servant, and American hero.

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 4137.

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

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

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require that federal agencies procure and display American flags that are 100% made in the United States using only materials from America.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4138.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution in that the legislation exercises legislative powers granted to Congress by that clause "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or any Department or Office thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

to amend the process for selecting a Director of the Bureau of Prisons.

By Mr. TURNER:

H.R. 4139.

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 Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for the refinancing of certain Federal student loans

By Mr. SOTO:

H.R. 4140.

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 authorizes the President to award a Purple Heart to Louis Boria, Jr.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.J. Res. 71.

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

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7: "No money shall be drawn from Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time."

The single subject of this legislation is:

The purpose of this bill is to end the national emergency proclamation in Iraw enacted in 2003.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.J. Res. 72.

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:

Amends the Constitution to prohibit slavery in the United States by eliminating the Exceptions Clause in the 13th Amendment.

By Mr. WOMACK:

H.J. Res. 73.

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

Article V, U.S. Constitution: "The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution . . ."

The single subject of this legislation is:

A Constitutional Amendment giving Congress the power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 33: Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.

H.R. 34: Mr. PAYNE and Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.

H.R. 35: Mr. PAYNE and Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.

H.R. 82: Mr. ARMSTRONG.

H.R. 239: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 396: Ms. DELAULO.

H.R. 453: Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 468: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 589: Mr. KUSTOFF.

H.R. 651: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. CASAR.

H.R. 709: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 758: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 793: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. MANNING, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. MANN, and Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 883: Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. LOFGREN, and Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.

H.R. 884: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 885: Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.

H.R. 894: Mr. TRONE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KEATING, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mrs. MCCLELLAN.

H.R. 895: Mr. STAUBER and Mr. CARTER of Texas.

H.R. 952: Mr. MAGAZINER and Ms. PETTERSEN.

H.R. 1015: Mr. RUIZ, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. MACE, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. STEUBE, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mr. CROW, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. CISCOMANI.

H.R. 1024: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 1096: Mr. KILMER, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Mr. ROY, Mr. DELUZIO, Ms. SALINAS, Mr. TRONE, and Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H.R. 1105: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1110: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 1122: Mr. FALLON, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. LATURNER.

- H.R. 1135: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 1184: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 1267: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 1271: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 1277: Mr. LIEU, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. LAMALFA, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 1282: Mr. JAMES.
H.R. 1297: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 1298: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 1310: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 1378: Mr. LANDSMAN.
H.R. 1383: Ms. NORTON and Mr. CASE.
H.R. 1388: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 1428: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 1458: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 1472: Mr. WALTZ.
H.R. 1478: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 1502: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 1525: Mr. PALMER and Mr. CLYDE.
H.R. 1591: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 1608: Mr. BANKS.
H.R. 1612: Mr. WESTERMAN.
H.R. 1624: Mr. BERA and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 1634: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 1674: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1699: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 1719: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 1760: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. CASE, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
H.R. 1763: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 1765: Mr. FROST, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BROWN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 1780: Ms. SEWELL, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 1839: Mr. SORENSEN.
H.R. 2365: Mr. HIMES, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. DUNN of Florida.
H.R. 2389: Mr. VEASEY, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. MFUME, Mr. LALOTA, Ms. PORTER, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 2400: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. CROCKETT, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CAREY, and Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 2403: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. TONKO, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 2423: Mr. ALFORD.
H.R. 2451: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 2537: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 2539: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 2584: Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 2620: Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 2669: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 2673: Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, and Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 2689: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 2743: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 2760: Mr. TORRES of New York.
H.R. 2766: Mr. COHEN and Mr. WALTZ.
H.R. 2784: Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 2798: Mrs. HOUCHIN.
H.R. 2870: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ and Ms. DELAULO.
H.R. 2885: Ms. MACE and Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 2923: Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. MRVAN, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. TITUS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. FOSTER, and Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 2935: Mr. BACON and Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 2940: Mr. VALADAO and Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 2955: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK and Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 3005: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 3008: Mrs. BICE.
H.R. 3018: Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Ms. DELAULO.
H.R. 3024: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. NEGUSE, and Ms. CARAVEO.
H.R. 3029: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3074: Mr. BALDERSON.
H.R. 3082: Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 3087: Mrs. BICE, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 3108: Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 3124: Mr. BERGMAN.
H.R. 3165: Mr. BERGMAN.
H.R. 3183: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 3249: Mr. LALOTA.
H.R. 3258: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 3263: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 3305: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 3327: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. YAKYM, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 3337: Mr. PFLUGER.
H.R. 3354: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 3397: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
H.R. 3416: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 3419: Mr. DUARTE and Mr. FINSTAD.
H.R. 3423: Mr. JACKSON of Texas and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 3424: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3443: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 3464: Mr. EMMER.
H.R. 3507: Mr. NICKEL and Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 3519: Mr. KHANNA, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3539: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 3545: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 3547: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 3567: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 3568: Mr. CISCOMANI and Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 3579: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 3625: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 3632: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 3739: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 3752: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 3755: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3774: Mr. KUSTOFF and Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3782: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 3784: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 3791: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 3792: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 3816: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 3842: Mr. POCAN and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 3847: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 3865: Mr. SMUCKER.
H.R. 3901: Mr. BURLISON.
H.R. 3912: Ms. SCHOLTEN.
H.R. 3941: Mrs. HOUCHIN.
H.R. 3973: Mr. DESAULNIER and Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 3987: Mrs. FOUSHEE.
H.R. 3989: Mr. MOSKOWITZ.
H.R. 4002: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 4003: Mr. MOYLAN.
H.R. 4038: Mr. WOMACK.
H.R. 4046: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 4064: Mr. DELUZIO.
H.R. 4079: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 4083: Mr. THANEDAR.
H.J. Res. 54: Ms. PORTER.
H.J. Res. 70: Mrs. BOEBERT.
H. Con. Res. 13: Mr. COLLINS and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H. Con. Res. 49: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
H. Res. 50: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
H. Res. 108: Mr. PANETTA.
H. Res. 185: Ms. PORTER, Ms. MENG, and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H. Res. 372: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H. Res. 420: Mr. BRECHEEN.
H. Res. 434: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H. Res. 483: Mr. LIEU.
H. Res. 488: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. COSTA, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. PASCRELL.
H. Res. 490: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H. Res. 499: Mr. BACON, Mr. RYAN, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. KILMER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. CROW, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. MACE, Mr. GIMENEZ, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. JAMES, and Mr. WENSTRUP.
H. Res. 508: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

DELETION OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 1761: Mr. SANTOS and Mr. D'ESPOSITO.



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No. 104

Senate

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The 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 senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of P. Casey Pitts, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WELCH). The Democratic leader is recognized.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. SCHUMER. Yesterday, Mr. President, I joined with many colleagues from both sides of the aisle for the first of a series of all-Senate briefings solely dedicated to the subject of AI. Yesterday's AI briefing was a huge success. We had a really strong turnout from both parties. It was an important moment for everyone to get into a room and build a foundation of knowledge on this pressing issue.

If I had to describe our mindset leaving yesterday's briefing, it was a mix of urgency and humility: urgency because AI is developing so damn fast and humility because AI is stupendously complex.

Congress has only a limited amount of time to stay proactive on artificial intelligence, and I think yesterday's briefing made that clear. The potential societal benefits from AI are astounding—from medical advances and innovative materials to fusion energy and so much more.

But we also must recognize that AI poses monstrously complex challenges. Even top AI developers will admit they don't have a firm grip on how this technology works now and even less of a grip on how it will work in the future.

One of the topics that has come up in my discussions with experts is

"explainability," or the challenge of making AI's "black box" inner workings understandable. Even this is no trivial matter. It is a cutting-edge technological research question, and it will require immense cooperation between legislators, developers, researchers, academics, and advocates to strike the right balance.

I hope all of my colleagues join for the next two AI briefings the next work period. We will examine where this technology is headed in the near future and get briefed in the SCIF on national security threats that AI already poses.

Again, thank you to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who are already getting to work on this issue both on their own and in committee. The range of proposals show the Senate is taking this matter seriously. Thank you, again, to Senators ROUNDS, HEINRICH, and YOUNG for making these briefings possible.

HONORING SERGEANT WILLIAM JOHNSON

Mr. President, on Fort Johnson, one of the greatest things of our country is the rich legacy of Americans who dedicated their lives to serving their fellow citizens, especially on the battlefield. But for every hero whose memory lives on, countless others become heroes in anonymity. That is why today I am happy to celebrate the legacy of SGT William Henry Johnson—World War I veteran, Albany resident, and Harlem Hellfighter.

Yesterday, Fort Polk in Louisiana was officially renamed in Sergeant Johnson's honor, after many years of advocacy, research, and a fierce push from my office to make sure that this New Yorker got the recognition he has long deserved.

Over a century ago, Sergeant Johnson enlisted to fight with the Allies in World War I. But because of segregation, he served under French command. He was wounded in battle during a German advance. He saved the lives of his fellow soldiers but was permanently

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Eternal Spirit, Your great Name keeps us from harm. We remember all Your gifts and praise You for Your protection.

Today, guide our Senators. Make their plans succeed as they find wisdom by following Your directions. When they don't know what to do, teach them to be still until You make Your will clear. When they feel alone and fearful, remind them that You will never abandon them no matter how difficult the challenge. Lord, help them to focus on the things that are excellent, commendable, true, honorable, right, pure, lovely, and admirable.

We pray in Your Holy Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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disabled, and Sergeant Johnson never received the recognition he deserved in life because of the color of his skin.

I was honored to lead the push in Congress to have the White House posthumously award the Medal of Honor to Sergeant Johnson. I wrote to former Secretary Hagel, got on the phone with Army Secretary McHugh, and met with senior Pentagon officials. I made a push in 2014 to waive the time restrictions to receive the Medal of Honor, and my staff, amazingly, went deep, deep, deep into the Pentagon archives and discovered previously unknown writings of Sergeant Johnson's acts on the battlefield by his own foxhole partner.

Even General Pershing commented on his bravery, we found, because you needed contemporaneous views of how great Sergeant Johnson was to get the Medal of Honor.

And then, much to the delight and happiness of veterans groups in the Capital Region—Albany, NY—and around New York and the country, President Obama awarded Sergeant Johnson the Medal of Honor in 2015.

When Congress authorized the Naming Commission to provide new names to bases originally named after Confederate leaders, I knew that Henry Johnson was a perfect candidate for this honor. I am overjoyed that Sergeant Johnson has now joined the revered company of American heroes whose names are now affixed to our military bases.

Now a Black American hero is taking the place of a Confederate commander in the South. It is correcting history in a good way. Fort Johnson will forever stand proud as an inspiration for generations to come.

TAX REFORM

Mr. President, on the Republican tax plan, yesterday, the Republican-led House Ways and Means Committee advanced a sweeping array of new tax giveaways that reward the wealthy and well connected and leave ordinary families out to dry.

With this latest GOP tax scam, Republicans are showing exactly where their priorities lie: with large corporations, Big Oil polluters, and ultrahigh-earning households.

After the Trump tax law blew a nearly \$2 trillion hole in our national deficit, this new Republican proposal would increase the deficit by another trillion dollars.

This hypocrisy is just astounding. Three weeks ago, we were hearing: Well, we have got to reduce the deficit. Debt is our big problem. We should even default before we would deal with that problem.

And now, all of a sudden, they pass a bill that increases the deficit by another trillion dollars. The hypocrisy of that is bouncing around the walls here. How do they look themselves in the mirror? How do they look themselves in the mirror by bringing us to the brink of default because they wanted the deficit down and debt down, and

now they increase it by a trillion dollars simply to help their ultrarich friends and the biggest, wealthiest corporations that don't pay a fair share of taxes? Republicans push our country to the brink of default in the name of fiscal responsibility and deficit reduction, but now the same Republicans want to blow a trillion-dollar hole into the deficit without so much as batting an eye.

Do you know what it shows you? That those Republicans—not all, but them—it shows you they really don't care about the deficit. They simply resent the idea of making the ultra ultrawealthy and the biggest corporations pay their fair share.

The Republicans' latest scam is also bad news for anyone who worries about protecting our planet for future generations. Their proposal would gut billions in clean energy investments that are already creating millions of good-paying green jobs.

Our Inflation Reduction Act has helped to create over 142,000 new—new—good-paying jobs, and more are coming—many more—in the next few years. But Republicans now want to gut those investments completely.

Why? Big Oil. Big Oil. They get a \$10 billion tax break under the Republican plan. And we all know that the Republican Party in the House and in the Senate is under the thumb of Big Oil.

So it is clear that this latest GOP tax scam is more of the same: giveaways to large corporations, giveaways to Big Oil, and another massive hole in the deficit.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. President, on nominations, it has been another busy week here on the Senate floor. Yesterday, we confirmed Hernan Vera to serve as a district judge for the Central District of California and Jared Bernstein to be Chairman of the CEA, the Council of Economic Advisers.

Today, the Senate will continue our work by voting to confirm another district judge, Casey Pitts, for the Northern District of California and advance two more district judges today, Dale Ho for the Southern District of New York and Nusrat Choudhury for the Eastern District of New York.

This week, we will also advance the nomination of Julie Rikelman to be Circuit Court judge for the First Circuit.

It is a big week for judges here in the Senate. I thank my colleagues for their work.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, the Biden administration has been sending the Senate a dizzying list of radical and unqualified nominees to both the executive branch and the Federal bench. In several cases, the President's picks have been so far outside the mainstream that this Chamber's Democratic majority hasn't even been willing to confirm them.

Right now, our Democratic colleagues are struggling to convince one another to confirm a State employment commissioner who was responsible for tens of billions of dollars in fraudulent unemployment insurance payments, and this nominee has been recommended by the administration for Secretary of Labor. They have had a hard time agreeing to give a lifetime judgeship to a self-described "wild-eyed leftist" who likened hate for conservative Americans to "righteous indignation" and "moral clarity."

All the while, the docket of down-right radical nominees continues to fill. This week, the Democratic leader will file cloture on two new nominations to the Federal bench. First, Nusrat Choudhury is President Biden's latest pick to join the Eastern District of New York. This nominee has made statements ranging from reckless suggestions that crimes like theft do not threaten public safety to false and inflammatory assertions that police kill Black men "every day" in America. Unsurprisingly, these statements have drawn the ire and opposition of law enforcement groups across our country.

And second, Julie Rikelman is nominated to the First Circuit Court of Appeals. Ms. Rikelman has described efforts to limit abortion as a "vicious assault" by "hostile politicians" and has even objected to restrictions on reprehensible practices like sex-selection abortions.

So, Mr. President, these are the nominees of a President who promised to unify our country. I would urge my colleagues to join me in rejecting each of them.

UKRAINE

Mr. President, now on an entirely different matter, as I have discussed repeatedly, Vladimir Putin's brutal escalation in Ukraine has prompted America's European allies to take their commitments to collective defense entirely more seriously. Meanwhile, on the other side of the world, Russia's authoritarian aggression has reinforced a reality our friends in the Indo-Pacific understand all too well.

From communist China's backyard, American partners in Japan, Taiwan, and elsewhere see the clear connection between Ukraine's fight against Putin's Russia and the threats they face closer to home. And they haven't been shy in calling it out.

Last year, Japanese Prime Minister Kishida said:

Ukraine might be East Asia tomorrow. We must show there are consequences to the attack.

The Japanese Defense Minister put it this way.

If the international community somehow allows or condones Russia's aggression . . . it might send a wrong message that such actions can be tolerated in other parts of the world.

Last month, Taiwan's Ambassador delivered the same message:

Support for Ukraine is relevant to us because . . . it helps to deter. It imposes costs on the aggressor.

And Taiwan's Deputy Foreign Minister was even more specific. He recently said support for Ukraine is "the best way"—"the best way to deter China" and that Beijing is "waiting to see" whether the "Western democratic camp will be able to hold their position."

So, Mr. President, take it from our friends with the most to lose from Chinese aggression: Ukraine's fight is not a distraction; it is fundamental to deterring China—fundamental.

Of course, our friends in the Indo-Pacific aren't just telling us; they are showing us. Japan has committed more than \$7 billion to the Ukrainian cause, including drone technology, mine detection systems, support for critical infrastructure, as well as humanitarian aid. And Prime Minister Kishida made a special effort to travel to Kyiv in March.

Taiwan has provided tens of millions of dollars in humanitarian relief to Ukraine, and the island's businesses are stepping up to send lifesaving technologies to the frontlines. And let's not forget the brave citizens of Taiwan, who have literally volunteered for frontline service in Ukraine—Taiwanese citizens going to Ukraine on the frontlines.

So, Mr. President, America's Indo-Pacific partners are standing with the West against today's authoritarian aggression, and our combined efforts are helping the entire free world to prepare to meet tomorrow's threats.

As Taiwan's Foreign Minister pointed out today in Prague, we are drawing critical lessons from Ukraine's successful defense of its territory, allowing vulnerable partners to adjust training, procurement, and tactics accordingly.

We are investing in our own defense industry's capacity here in America to improve our ability to compete with China and to enhance deterrence. And, importantly, America's friends in Europe and the Indo-Pacific are forging closer ties with one another.

Europe increasingly understands that NATO has global interests, that the world's key theaters of competition are connected, and that the challenges we all face from China are simply not confined to Asia. Our European allies will be affected by instability or conflict in Asia as much as the United States, if not actually more so. So I am encouraged by the way NATO is thinking about the scope of the challenges posed by the PRC's aggression. And, particularly, I am glad that NATO has invited our friends in Japan, South Korea, Aus-

tralia, and New Zealand to join the United States and our allies at the Vilnius summit next month.

China may have proxies and client states, but the United States and our allies are friends with shared interests. To paraphrase NATO General Stoltenberg: It is better—better—to have friends.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

(The remarks of Mrs. MURRAY pertaining to the introduction of S. 1995 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican whip.

CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, when it comes to what is happening in Washington, DC, it is often the legislation Congress is considering that gets the lion's share of attention, but just as significant are the regulations being put out by the executive branch. Regulations may not seem as significant as legislation, but they can have just as far-reaching an effect as any law and can radically shift Federal policy.

A look at the Presidential administration's regulations can tell you a lot about that administration's approach to government. Over the past 2-plus years, the Biden administration has built a record of regulation that reflects its big-government, big-spending priorities.

Take the President's student loan giveaway, which, if the "forgiveness" portion is not overturned by the Supreme Court, is set to cost taxpayers nearly \$1 trillion over the next decade, or take his overreaching waters of the United States rule, which, if enforced, would give the Federal Government sweeping jurisdiction over most water features on private property, including things like irrigation ditches, ephemeral streams, and even prairie potholes.

The ability to create regulations gives a Presidential administration a lot of power—and the ability to do a lot of damage. Checks do exist on the regulatory power, however, and one check is provided by the Congressional Review Act, which allows Congress to pass resolutions of disapproval that repeal the regulations in question. The President still has to sign the resolution for it to go into effect or else two-thirds majorities in both Houses of Congress have to override his veto. But the tool can be used to check excessive use of regulatory power.

Senate Republicans have been making regular use of the Congressional Review Act this Congress to attempt to address some egregious Biden administration regulations. We have passed nine now resolutions of disapproval of Biden administration actions so far this year, every single one of which has been bipartisan, which goes to show just how extreme the actions in question are.

I mentioned Senator CAPITO's resolution to overturn the administration's

waters of the United States rule. It is an Obama-era relic resurrected by the Biden Environmental Protection Agency. As I mentioned, if enforced, this rule would give the Federal Government jurisdiction over a vast number of water features on private property, including things like irrigation ditches and even prairie potholes—something we are very familiar with in my region of the country.

Farmers, ranchers, and other private landowners could see parts of their land rendered useless for months while the Federal Government determines what restrictions to impose. Landowners could also be faced with huge compliance costs, and the value of their land could plummet.

Now, I say "if enforced." While nine Democrats in the House and five in the Senate joined Republicans to pass a resolution disapproving the President's WOTUS rule, the President vetoed the resolution. But, in a victory for landowners, the Supreme Court recently ruled to clarify and limit the Federal Government's reach under the Clean Water Act, which effectively overturns the President's WOTUS rule.

I also mentioned the President's student loan giveaway. The forgiveness part of the President's student loan giveaway would cost taxpayers somewhere in the neighborhood of half a trillion dollars over the next decade. The President's legal authority to unilaterally forgive student debt is extremely dubious, not to mention how unfair it is to ask the many Americans who worked hard to pay off their loans or who never pursued college in the first place to take on the burden of student debt for individuals who took out loans for college or graduate school and agreed to pay them back.

With Senator CASSIDY's leadership in the Senate, Republicans in the House and Senate, joined by a handful of Democrats, passed a resolution disapproving of the administration's student loan forgiveness overreach, but the President vetoed it. However, the President's forgiveness plan could still be overruled by the Supreme Court, which is set to release his decision on two student loan forgiveness cases as soon as this week.

Another terrible Biden administration regulation that Republicans, through Senator BRAUN's efforts, have attempted to check is the President's rule that allows pension plan fiduciaries—those are the individuals who manage Americans' retirement accounts—to consider so-called environmental, social, and governance factors and not just the rate of return when investing their customers' money.

In other words, the individuals who manage \$11.7 trillion of Americans' retirement are no longer required to make investment decisions based solely on maximizing return. It might come as a surprise to many of the people out there who have funds invested. Instead, they will now be allowed to opt for a less valuable investment if they prefer its environmental profile.

House and Senate Republicans passed a resolution disapproving of this rule, but unfortunately, again, the President vetoed it, meaning that for now retirees may have to accept that environmental goals—environmental goals—can come ahead of giving them a secure retirement.

But it was important to bring attention to this regulation—one of a number of radical environmental regulations from the Biden administration.

Senate Republicans have also passed resolutions from Senators MULLIN and MARSHALL addressing Biden administration overuse of the Endangered Species Act; a resolution from Senator LUMMIS addressing the administration's expansive new definition of "critical habitat," which could have major negative consequences for landowners and businesses; a resolution from Senator FISCHER disapproving of an EPA rule on truck emissions that could drive some smaller trucking companies out of business entirely—and more. We have more resolutions of disapproval in the pipeline.

While, unfortunately, President Biden has predictably vetoed attempts to check his administration's aggressive use of Federal power, we have had some successes.

When Senator CAPITO announced her intention to challenge a Federal Highway Administration memo discouraging States from pursuing highway expansion projects and prioritizing funding for projects that reduce emissions, the Federal Highway Administration withdrew the memo and issued a revised version without the problematic language, which was a win for infrastructure investments in rural areas.

As I mentioned, while the President vetoed the resolution disapproving of his overreaching waters of the United States water rule, the Supreme Court's recent decision effectively overturning this regulation is a win for farmers, for ranchers, and for other landowners—and, honestly, for common sense.

While it wasn't a Biden administration regulation, Senator HAGERTY led a successful charge in the Senate to overturn Washington, DC's crime bill that would have weakened penalties for a number of crimes.

Congress, of course, has the legal authority to block DC ordinances thanks to Federal legislation rooted in the Constitution which gives Congress legislative jurisdiction over the seat of the U.S. Government—namely, Washington, DC.

Republicans' effort to overturn DC's dangerous new crime bill ultimately persuaded the President to change his mind and sign the resolution of disapproval.

As we move forward, Republicans will continue to use the Congressional Review Act to push back against overreaching regulations from the Biden administration. We may not always be successful, but at the very least, we can highlight the true cost of the Biden

administration's regulations and the burdens they place on our economy and on hard-working Americans.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to support the nomination of Ambassador Elizabeth Richard to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism.

Ambassador Richard is an eminently qualified candidate to lead the State Department's Bureau of Counterterrorism, and it is well past time that we confirm her nomination. Having already served our country as U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon, Ambassador Richard is deeply familiar with the geostrategic and counterterrorism issues facing the Middle East.

Throughout her career, she has worked across the region to advance U.S. national security interests and support the safety of the American people. That is why I believe she is exceptionally qualified to serve as the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, and it is a role that needs to be filled urgently.

The counterterrorism challenges that we currently face and could face in the future are crystalized in the detention and displaced person camps in Syria. Mingled together in camps across northeastern Syria are an estimated 12,000 suspected ISIS fighters and 60,000 women and children who have possible ISIS affiliation. The humanitarian conditions in those detainee camps are dire. And compounding the pressure of ISIS extremists are inadequate medical facilities, insufficient sanitation, and lack of access to schooling.

Last fall, the Syrian Democratic Forces, supported by U.S. troops, completed the 24-day security operation which yielded 300 ISIS operative terrorists and freed 6 women from slavery.

This is a crisis waiting to happen.

I have heard very directly from General Kurilla, who is the head of CENTCOM, about his concerns at the detainee camps. This is another reason why we urgently need a senior official in place to lead the U.S. Government's efforts to work toward closing the camps, to address the humanitarian and security concerns in the camps, and to coalesce the international support that is needed to achieve the enduring defeat of ISIS.

Under the Biden administration, the Coordinator for Counterterrorism has also served as the ISIS Detainee Coordinator. That is a role which my bipartisan legislation, the Syria Detainee and Displaced Persons Act, would cod-

ify. Along with Senators GRAHAM, MENENDEZ, and RISCH, I introduced this legislation to ensure that the U.S. Government has a senior official working to coordinate all lines of effort to address the causes and consequences of the ISIS detainee camps in Syria.

The creation of this position was originally a recommendation of the Syria Study Group, and it would empower the coordinator to lead on all diplomatic engagements and the planning regarding the future of ISIS detainees. But as Ambassador Richard's nomination to be the Coordinator for Counterterrorism has been stalled by Republicans, this important position has been unfilled.

Right now, we have hundreds of general officers who are being held up by one of our Republican colleagues. They can't take their promotions and move on to their next deployments because they are being held up. We have multiple ambassadorial nominees who are being held up, like Ambassador Richard.

We hear that one of our colleagues from Ohio is planning to hold up all nominees to the Justice Department.

These are not games we are playing here. These are not games. These are serious issues that affect the ability of the United States to compete in a global environment, and holding up the people whom we need in positions to address the critical challenges facing this country is really just unacceptable.

I hope we can move Ambassador Richard's nomination, just as I hope our colleagues are going to stop their obstructionism and let us move on the other nominees who are critical to ensuring our national security.

With that in mind, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following nomination: Calendar No. 144, Elizabeth H. Richard, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism; that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate; that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Reserving the right to object, I agree with the Senator from New Hampshire that this position at the State Department is important, and it should be filled by someone qualified and someone who will use the position to stand up to the terrorists who target Americans all across the world. Unfortunately, Ms. Richard—her record makes her singularly unqualified for this post.

The Biden administration has put forward many troubling and radical nominees during the past 2½ years. Indeed, the nominees who have been put forth by this President are more extreme, are more radical than any nominees I have ever seen in my lifetime.

I will say, unfortunately, our Democratic colleagues will rubberstamp whatever radical is put on this floor, and they have demonstrated an unwillingness to stand up and reject even the most extreme nominees submitted.

If you look at Ms. Richard's record, and in particular her time as Ambassador to Lebanon, her record, catastrophically, when it concerns terrorists, is to downplay the threat of terrorists, to appease the terrorists, and even, astonishingly, to fund the terrorists.

While in Lebanon, Ms. Richard established a clear record of effectively boosting the Iran-backed terrorist group Hezbollah. And for all practical matters, her tenure as Ambassador demonstrates that she aided and assisted Hezbollah rather than standing strong against them.

Let me give you three examples to demonstrate these points. Elizabeth Richard shielded Hezbollah while we were fighting for Amer Fakhoury's release. Ms. Richard consistently sought to downplay the threat posed by Hezbollah.

Take the case of Amer Fakhoury, an American citizen who was held hostage by the Hezbollah-controlled Lebanese Government while he was dying of cancer. The Senator from New Hampshire knows this case well because Mr. Fakhoury and his family are constituents of hers in the State of New Hampshire. She and I worked together closely, aggressively, fighting to secure his release from captivity. Amer Fakhoury was an American citizen, a beloved family man, and a small business owner who traveled to Lebanon in September of 2019. While he was there, he was abducted; he was illegally detained; he was beaten; and he was held hostage. He was suffering from stage IV cancer, and his symptoms were exacerbated by the beatings that he received at the hands of Lebanese security officials who were looking to extract a false confession.

The Senator from New Hampshire and I came together to pressure the Lebanese Government to free Mr. Fakhoury. Together, we introduced legislation to impose sanctions that would have brought down the Lebanese political class unless they immediately released him. When it became public that Senator SHAHEEN and I, together, were advancing our legislation toward passage in the Senate, Mr. Fakhoury was freed. Good news. Success—a bipartisan success, freeing an American hostage in captivity in Lebanon.

Unfortunately, Mr. Fakhoury passed away from cancer just 5 months after he came home to the United States, but at least, together, we were able to ensure that he did so surrounded by his family and not by the Hezbollah-controlled Lebanese Government thugs who had held him hostage.

Why did it take Senator SHAHEEN and me coming together on the floor of the Senate to target the Lebanese Government and force them to release an

American hostage? Well, one of the significant reasons it took action at the Senate level is because the U.S. Embassy in Beirut and our Ambassador there were effectively running interference for the Lebanese Government, were fighting against us and effectively running interference for Hezbollah. And who was our Ambassador at the time? Elizabeth Richard.

I want to read you what Mr. Fakhoury's family says about that and what they say about President Biden's nomination of Ms. Richard. They said:

As the family of the late U.S. hostage, Amer Fakhoury, we are shocked by the news that Ambassador Richard is being confirmed as the next counterterrorism [czar] in the State Department. Our father would still be here today if the U.S. embassy under Ambassador [Richard] prioritized an American citizen's life first instead of catering to the Hezbollah backed Lebanese government.

These are the words of the family of Amer Fakhoury, whom you see here, constituents of the Senator from New Hampshire. And this is what they say about the Senate and about the nominee whom the Senate is being asked to confirm; that this is a nominee who is responsible for accelerating the death of their father because she refused to stand up to Hezbollah.

Second example. Ms. Richard did not just establish a record of downplaying Hezbollah's terrorism. She also consistently sought to appease the Iranian-controlled terror group. At the beginning of 2020, the U.S. Armed Forces killed Qasem Soleimani, an Iranian regime arch-terrorist with blood on his hands of hundreds of American service men and women whom he had murdered.

I will note that the Senate subsequently passed language that I authored specifically praising President Trump and our Armed Forces for the operation taking out Qasem Soleimani. The vote on the floor of the Senate was 64 to 34. One of the "yea" votes was my colleague from New Hampshire, Senator SHAHEEN. Meanwhile, the Trump administration sent a quick response force to our Embassy in Lebanon to protect it from retaliation by Iran and Hezbollah.

Yet again, American citizens' lives were in danger, and what did Ms. Richard do? She secretly sent them away in defiance of the political leadership of the State Department and behind the backs of Secretary Pompeo and the State Department's No. 2 officer, both of whom had been confirmed by this body. She secretly sent them away, directly endangering lives of the men and women in our Embassy.

Now, why did she do that? Well, this deeply troubling incident was first reported by Politico, and Politico explained her reasoning. First and foremost, she said, she didn't want to antagonize Hezbollah. Despite threats to the Embassy and despite an obligation to protect the lives of the Americans who worked there, Ms. Richard left them exposed and vulnerable because her policy over and over again was to

appease and avoid confronting Hezbollah.

Finally, Ms. Richard did not just downplay and appease terrorists; in several cases during her tenure in Lebanon, she actively funded Hezbollah allies.

One of the many corrupt branches of the Lebanese Government is the Internal Security Forces or ISF. According to one Lebanon expert who recently wrote about the group, they are "the Hezbollah auxiliary forces who run counterintelligence for the terror group." They do Hezbollah's "counterintelligence dirty work."

What does that mean in plain language? It means that they break up the Israeli spy networks and espionage rings that our allies use to track Hezbollah's threats and Iran's threats. That is what they do. It is what they have always done. Just recently, they announced that they had broken up 17 Israeli networks. The damage was incalculable to the safety and security of our friend and ally, the State of Israel, and also to the safety and security of America. And in 2022, Hezbollah publicly heaped praise on the ISF for all the work they do.

What did Ms. Richard do when she was in Lebanon? She pushed for policies to fund and boost the ISF with American taxpayer dollars. She even oversaw the building of the ISF academy, funded by American tax dollars.

I wish we had a nominee for this post whom I could enthusiastically support. I wish I were not obliged to come down and object to an extreme nominee whose record demonstrates she is unfit and unqualified to serve in this post, but unfortunately President Biden has not given me that choice.

Having examined Ms. Richard's record, the only conclusion is that her approach to counterterrorism consistently is to downplay terrorism, to appease the terrorists, and even to fund terrorist groups and their enablers. That approach is utterly disqualifying for a nominee for Coordinator of Counterterrorism. It is a policy that has had terrible consequences when she pursued it in the Middle East, and it would have terrible consequences if she took it from Lebanon and applied it globally, appeasing not just Hezbollah but every other terrorist on Earth.

The Iranian regime right now—the Ayatollah right now—is pursuing murderous terrorism, including against Americans, right now. The Ayatollah right now has hired a hit team with the intention of murdering the former Secretary of State of the United States, Mike Pompeo. Secretary Blinken confirmed at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on my questioning, that the State Department is spending \$2 million a month providing security to Secretary Pompeo because Iran is actively trying to murder him.

We need a Coordinator of Counterterrorism who will stand up to Iran, who will stand up to Hezbollah, who will stand up to Hamas, who will stand up

to al-Qaida, who will stand up to al-Nusra, who will stand up to ISIS, who will stand up to every terrorist in the world who seeks to murder American citizens.

We need a Coordinator for Counterterrorism whose record is not so extreme that the grieving family of a hostage is telling the Senate:

Our father would still be here today if the U.S. embassy under Ambassador [Richard] prioritized an American citizen's life first instead of catering to the Hezbollah backed Lebanese government.

For these reasons, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I am very disappointed that Senator CRUZ continues to hold up a nomination that is so critical to our national security.

We need a counterterrorism coordinator in place. We need that to ensure that the complex issues that require a whole-of-government approach have the attention and focus that are needed to advance U.S. policy and to protect this country.

This isn't a partisan issue. As you pointed out, I voted with the majority to condemn Soleimani and to support the strike that took him out. But we have been without a Senate-confirmed coordinator for over 2 years, and it is past time that we confirm Ambassador Richard.

I think my colleague is punishing Ambassador Richard, who served for most of her tenure under a Republican administration, under former President Trump. So if you didn't agree with what she was doing, that was the Trump administration that was in place during most of her years.

I am very familiar with the tragic case of Amer Fakhoury, who was a constituent of mine, and his family I still continue to be in touch with. I worked very hard with his family, with Robert O'Brien, the National Security Advisor under the Trump administration, and I appreciated Senator CRUZ's help on that sanctions legislation. But I don't remember Senator CRUZ on all of those calls we had almost weekly with Ambassador Richard to talk about what else we might be able to do to be able to free Amer Fakhoury.

It is a tragic case, but punishing a former ambassador for U.S. policy in Lebanon is not the way to empower future diplomats to do what we need to have them do. It is ensuring that they get into their position and that they support the policies.

I am afraid that your opposition—just like all of the opposition that we are hearing from our colleague Senator TUBERVILLE on the military promotions and that we are hearing from our colleague J.D. VANCE on holding up judicial appointments—is going to have a chilling effect on the ability of our diplomats to do what they need to do.

In fact, on Ambassador Richard's watch, the United States imposed more

sanctions designations on Hezbollah individuals and entities than it had ever done previously.

I am just going to read some of these because I think they are telling, as you talk about how weak she was on terrorists.

In January 9, 2017, Ali Damush and Mustafa Mughniyeh were sanctioned for support for Hezbollah.

On February 3—I am going to have trouble reading all of these names—Hasan Deghan Ebrahimi, who is an IRGC official who was based in Lebanon at the time, Muhammad Farhat, Yahya al-Hajj, and several affiliated companies in Lebanon were sanctioned for operating a support network for the IRGC-QF.

On May 16, Barly Offshore, a Lebanese-based front company to support transactions from Syria, was sanctioned.

On May 19, Hashem Safieddine was sanctioned for serving as a senior leader in Hezbollah.

On November 1, the Department maintained and amended a prior designation of the Azzam Brigades as a foreign terrorist organization, citing its role in the 2014 attack in Lebanon. That was in 2017.

In 2018, on February 2, Lebanon-based Jihad Muhammad Qansu, Ali Muhammad Qansu, Issam Ahmad Saad, Nabil Mahmoud Assaf, and Iraq-based Abdul Latif Saad and Muhammad Badr-Al-Din for acting for or on behalf of Hezbollah member and financier Adham Tabaja or his company, Al-Inmaa Engineering and Contracting, were sanctioned.

On April 18, Barakat transnational criminal organization—also known as Barakat alien smuggling organization—Syria, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Venezuela, Panama, Mexico, for smuggling Syrians and Lebanese into the United States across the southwestern U.S. border.

On May 15, Qasir Muhammad—Mohammed Jaafar; AKA Fadi; AKA Gholi, Hossein; AKA Majid; AKA Salah, Shaykh—for acting on behalf of Hezbollah and working with the IRGC-QF to transfer funds.

On May 16, Hassan Nasrallah—I am sure you remember that—the secretary-general of Hezbollah, alongside Naim Qasim, Muhammad Yazbak, Husayn Al-Khalil, and Ibrahim al-Amin al-Sayyid, for their roles in Hezbollah's Shura Council, the primary decision-making body in Hezbollah, were sanctioned.

On May 17—I mean, these go on for three more pages, all of the designations of sanctions that were made during Ambassador Richard's tenure.

So I think the Senator from Texas has a different understanding of what happened in Lebanon. I don't think these are the actions of someone who is soft on Hezbollah.

But, as I said earlier, unfortunately, Ambassador Richard's nomination is not an outlier. Around the world, the

United States faces reduced diplomatic influence because of partisan obstruction by our colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

When Ambassadors are not in place to advance U.S. interests, it is the American people who pay the price because without confirmed Ambassadors, we cannot effectively advocate on behalf of U.S. businesses that need support or advance democratic reform agendas to secure investments overseas. Without confirmed Ambassadors, we cannot advance our national security interests. Some countries refuse to speak to U.S. representatives without an ambassador in place. Without confirmed Ambassadors, we cannot effectively help detained or imprisoned Americans overseas.

Ambassador Richard did everything in her capacity to secure the release of my constituent, Mr. Fakhoury. As I said, Senator CRUZ may not recognize this because he wasn't on those calls that we did with the Ambassador on a regular basis. But I can tell Senator CRUZ that she did everything she could amid a challenging political environment to bring Mr. Fakhoury home.

But now, instead of confirming Ambassadors, Senator CRUZ would rather prevent American diplomats from doing their jobs.

I would add one other very concerning trend about all of these Ambassadors who are on hold, and that is that so many of them are women.

At one point earlier in the administration, Senator CRUZ was holding the nominations of 23 women, including those nominated to be Ambassadors to France, Spain, and NATO, as well as the heads of the Near East Affairs and Educational and Cultural Affairs Bureaus, at a time when we should be swiftly confirming our Ambassadors.

We just had a hearing in the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, and we were talking about the challenges that we face competing with the PRC and China as we look at their Belt and Road Initiative, as we look at the money they have to spend around the world. One of the points our colleague from South Carolina, LINDSEY GRAHAM, made—he quoted General Mattis, the former Secretary of Defense, who pointed out that if we don't have soft power, if we don't have these Ambassadors in place—that is my addition—then we need more bullets because we don't have the capability to do the diplomacy that deters conflict. That is why we need this nominee in place. That is why we need to move forward, and that is why we need to ensure that we protect the national security of the United States.

I am disappointed because, as my colleague points out, he and I have worked together on a number of issues around national security. So I would have hoped that he would be more supportive of getting a nominee in place who could address counterterrorism.

So, Mr. President, with that, I will yield the floor and continue to come

down to support efforts to put in place the Ambassadors we need to fight back against our adversaries around the world.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 10 minutes prior to the scheduled roll-call votes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING ALICE SANGER AND FLAG DAY

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I often speak of Hoosiers whose service, patriotism, and sacrifice capture the spirit we celebrate on civic holidays. For Flag Day, however, I rise to share the story of a Hoosier who didn't merely embody the occasion. She helped establish it, and she made history too.

Alice Sanger played such an important part in Benjamin Harrison's Presidential campaign in 1888 as a stenographer that he made her an important part of his Presidential staff. So Alice left her home in Indianapolis for Washington, DC, to become the first woman ever to serve on a President's staff.

This historic distinction doesn't quite capture the breadth of Alice's service to the President and to our Nation. Neither did her title of "clerk" or contemporary reporters' descriptions of her, which often dwelled on her looks and her clothes.

So let me share with you what this clerk did in the White House. It is quite remarkable.

A renaissance woman who was skilled with a paintbrush and had an ear for music, Alice could take dictation at 200 words a minute without a single misspelling.

She had a discretion seldom seen in Washington—now or then—and she was known as a "jewel of secrecy" in the White House.

Not only did she type President Harrison's annual address to Congress, she was given sole responsibility of safekeeping it until it was sent here to the Capitol.

She personally read through all of the President's and First Lady Caroline Harrison's correspondence, and she answered much of it in her own hand. During the late 19th century, no woman's signature was better known in America than Alice's.

In 1893, after losing his bid for reelection, Harrison left the White House but Alice remained. You see, she was so essential to the executive branch's function that the new President, Grover Cleveland, from a different political party, asked her to stay on.

In 1894, she moved to the Post Office Department, which was then a significant Cabinet-level Agency. She was no less indispensable in that capacity. For decades, she managed budgets and advertising. She kept track of regulations and postal laws, and she assembled the 700-page directive that guided the operations of every post office in America.

She was a masterful organizer. She planned war bond drives, donations to the Red Cross, and holiday celebrations, including the one we mark today.

Now, the idea of commemorating the day in 1777 when the Continental Congress created our national banner was not her own. Celebrations of the American flag were staged periodically around the country, dating back to the 1860s. But in 1908, Alice, as part of her responsibilities at the post office, planned and staged a grand celebration for Flag Day.

The sound of bands and distinguished speakers lifted out of the Old Post Office building's courtyard, where a giant American flag hung. In the years that followed, other government departments joined in the celebration with their own Flag Day festivities, in large part due to Alice's efforts. States followed suit, many with input from Alice herself, who advised local post offices on appropriate celebrations.

Presidents Wilson and Coolidge recognized Flag Day with proclamations, and, in 1949, the 81st Congress passed and Harry Truman signed legislation formally establishing its observance.

You see, there is some harmony between Alice's career and her work to promote Flag Day. When we look up at the Stars and Stripes, we catch America's reflection. It is a symbol of our ideals, after all. Wherever it waves, on battlefields where we have defended it, alongside the graves of those who have died for it, in front of the places where its democracy lives—courthouses in our towns and statehouses in our cities, the dome under which we meet, and from the homes across the Republic for which it stands—our flag represents the promise of freedom and self-government; that any man or woman can live their life in pursuit of happiness. But it also is a reminder that the work of honoring those ideals goes on.

It is fitting then that, on Flag Day, we remember Indiana's Alice Sanger. This Hoosier served her country so faithfully in an era where pathways for women to do so were so few.

So, on Flag Day, we raise a pair of salutes: one to Old Glory, forever may she fly; and a second to the trailblazing spirit of Americans like Alice, long may it live.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill 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. 41, P. Casey Pitts, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Tim Kaine, Margaret

Wood Hassan, Ben Ray Lujan, Raphael G. Warnock, Tammy Duckworth, Jack Reed, Sheldon Whitehouse, John W. Hickenlooper, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tammy Baldwin, Brian Schatz, Christopher Murphy, Tina Smith, Debbie Stabenow.

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 P. Casey Pitts, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 159 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Kelly	Shaheen
Cardin	King	Sinema
Carper	Klobuchar	Smith
Casey	Lujan	Stabenow
Collins	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Warner
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Welch
Fetterman	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Graham	Peters	

NAYS—46

Barrasso	Grassley	Ricketts
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeben	Rounds
Britt	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Budd	Johnson	Schmitt
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Lankford	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lee	Thune
Cotton	Lummis	Tillis
Cramer	Marshall	Tuberville
Crapo	McConnell	Vance
Cruz	Moran	Wicker
Daines	Mullin	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—1

Scott (SC)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 46.

The motion is agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill 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. 26, Dale E. Ho, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Edward J. Markey, Tammy Duckworth, Ben Ray Lujan, Margaret Wood Hassan, Christopher Murphy, Debbie Stabenow, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tina Smith, Tammy Baldwin, Angus S. King, Jr., Martin Heinrich, Raphael G. Warnock, Brian Schatz, Peter Welch, Jack Reed.

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 Dale E. Ho, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 160 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Heinrich	Rosen
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schatz
Booker	Kaine	Schumer
Brown	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Sinema
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Welch
Fetterman	Padilla	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Hassan	Reed	

NAYS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Ricketts
Boozman	Hagerty	Risch
Braun	Hawley	Romney
Britt	Hoeben	Rounds
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Johnson	Schmitt
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Collins	Lankford	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lee	Thune
Cotton	Lummis	Tillis
Cramer	Manchin	Tuberville
Crapo	Marshall	Vance
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Mullin	
Fischer	Murkowski	

NOT VOTING—1

Scott (SC)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KELLY). On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 49.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant executive clerk read the nomination of Dale E. Ho, of New York, to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

BROADBAND

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I rise to talk about something that is unseen but really impacts every aspect of our daily lives, something that has major implications on the future of my State and many rural States just like the Presiding Officer's rural areas, and that is reliable broadband connection and the implementation of service in our unserved and underserved areas.

Internet connection is something that we often take for granted, certainly in the DC area we do—especially in our cities and urban communities. It is a mainstay of so many facets of our life.

So just think about it. We rely on internet connection for our communication with our family and friends, our emergency services, obtaining information. I have already done that about five times today, getting some additional information—banking, conducting business, and as we experienced firsthand during the pandemic, essential aspects of our workforce participation, the education of our children, and I would add in healthcare here. Even as we transitioned back to in-person work and school post-pandemic, these capabilities are so essential and greatly beneficial.

In West Virginia, our State is the only State entirely encompassed by Appalachia, and we are recognized across the world for our mountainous terrain. So we love our mountains in West Virginia, but our topography in West Virginia has dealt us a challenging hand when it comes to adopting needed advancements to connect people to the internet.

So we know one thing: It is expensive, and it is a lot easier said than done. But this lack of broadband connectivity and reliability is one of the biggest concerns that I hear every time I travel in the State. That is because our homes, our schools, our hospitals, our health clinics, our churches, our businesses, if they lack the appropriate level of connectivity or lack it entirely, you are behind. You are behind. You are not participating. You can't get the help that you need. You can't communicate the way you want to. And in a lot of cases, you are not going to live in a place that doesn't have connectivity. So this is something that must change and something that I am committed to changing.

So one of my first initiatives as a U.S. Senator was launching my Capito Connect Plan to help bridge this digital divide that we see in the country. The plan served as a roadmap for bringing affordable, high-speed internet connection and access to our homes, our businesses, and our classrooms throughout the State. Since launching this initiative, we have made a lot of progress—we have—connecting our communities in our State. We have had a lot of conversation, and, really, we have kind of bridged a lot of what we thought would be the impossible.

We have expanded cellular service in Paw Paw, a very remote area, and in

Lincoln County, a very rural area, by initiating searches for providers. We have secured millions of dollars in broadband funding investments through the USDA programs, and we have hosted multiple visits with our FCC officials to bring attention to our State's broadband needs.

Increasing rural broadband funding has been a focus of the Appalachian Regional Commission. I have also supported major broadband builds like Zayo's announcement to connect a fiber optic network right through the North Central part of our State. We have also been receiving critical feedback from listening sessions in all 55 counties, including soliciting all kinds of data back from folks in West Virginia onto our website. Also, when we were leading efforts to craft the bipartisan infrastructure law, I made sure, along with many others, that this was included because this is an essential part of our infrastructure. And we are making a difference.

So we have made a lot of advances. We have. But there is still much more work to accomplish. Now is not the time to look back and see what we didn't do and how maybe we could have done it better. Now is the time to look forward and see where we are and where we are going to be. So we are at a really critical moment here and one we must take advantage of.

We have all prioritized funding and provided funding for broadband in many different pieces of legislation. We have done that every year in appropriations—and I am on appropriations—and I personally have made sure that we have included this not just in the appropriations bill but also in the bipartisan infrastructure package.

So, on Monday, I was back home in West Virginia and got the chance to speak to some of the greatest young men and women in our State at West Virginia Girls State and West Virginia Boys State. It is clear in talking to some of them that our best and brightest are unlikely to stay in our State if they don't have this reliable broadband. It just doesn't make sense. The lack of internet connectivity will impact how they join the workforce, how they further their education or perform the tasks of everyday living that have become so dependent on broadband.

So Congress has a much needed and very important role to play here, and I am confident in our ability to rise to this occasion in the face of this challenge.

But in order to distribute the unprecedented funding that is coming from the bipartisan infrastructure law to the communities and States that need it, we have got to have accurate data.

This has been a flaw in the system. That is why NTIA and FCC have been tasked with developing the National Broadband Map, to determine where the unserved and the underserved communities were located.

Why is that important? Because much of the funding, as it should be, is

not to up your service in an urban area or up my service in Charleston, WV, in a more, I would say, suburban-type area, but it is to go to these unserved and underserved areas. We have to have accurate data. So with accurate data, we can work and distribute funding as we should, as is proper.

There is no doubt that the first maps that came out in November were inaccurate. They failed to properly account for the connectivity needs—I know I can speak for my State, but I am sure it is the same all across the country. And this is something that our State of West Virginia, we really took it personally because we know that this is a once-in-a-lifetime chance to really get it right.

So they invited challenges. They said if you can identify a residence or a home or business that is shown as being served, and you are unserved or underserved, then you can challenge the map to say that is an inaccurate recording of the status of broadband activity.

So we had over 120,000 challenges of which 86,000 of these were accepted. That means they went back and looked, and working with our State broadband council that has done a phenomenal job, they went back and looked and found that 86,000 homes or businesses that were recorded as being served in actuality had either no service or very little service—something that was considered underserved. This is going to help us as the distribution of the larger sums of money come to actually provide the dollars to get to those places.

These developments are encouraging and the FCC will continue to improve this and two future versions are being planned.

The need for connectivity remains. Updated mapping shows that over 271,000 locations in my State now remain without service. I think some people watching this would probably say: It can't possibly be that you don't have service. But if you get to some of these remote areas, and sometimes they are not even that remote, you get out into some of the more rural areas where there is maybe one provider or there is no competition, it is not an economic model to serve one home that is 10, 15 miles away.

So there are people. When I get a show of hands in classrooms in West Virginia, I get at least 20 percent to 30 percent of the students in those classrooms do not have good service. Think about doing their homework when they get home. They can't do it. Most of it relies on information that you get from the internet. So it really puts those students and those families behind.

While funding will be allocated by the end of this month, we have to make sure also that it is not wasted. Sadly, we have seen this happen. In our own State in 2010, money was wasted when our first chance came along to be able to connect more people. So we have to make sure that that doesn't happen.

That is why I have introduced the Rural Broadband Protection Act. It is a bill with broad bipartisan support that would improve government programs responsible for connecting people. I look forward to marking up this legislation in committee here soon.

West Virginians have been persistent and diligent and, honestly, I think, quite patient—but are now very frustrated—throughout the process. They can always expect the same from me, as however they are feeling is however I am going to feel, because that is how you are as a representative.

So I will continue my efforts for these broadband capabilities—to go to that last house, that last home, that last business—in this Mountain State. We are on the cusp, I think, of a major breakthrough here—we are all on board on this—and one that I am committing to see through.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO). The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I rise this afternoon to discuss, along with a number of my other colleagues who share the understanding, the importance of broadband access, especially to rural America.

A recent study by the University of Kansas found that up to 1 million Kansans live in regions that lack access to high-speed broadband services. Often, rural areas have the worst quality broadband or, as is too often the case, they have no access to broadband.

The benefits of access to high-quality broadband are clear. They are known. We have worked hard to be in positions here in the U.S. Senate in which we are fully engaged on the issue of making sure that all Americans have access to this service. Broadband access is correlated with more jobs, greater economic growth, better healthcare outcomes, and increased educational performance.

This means our country will be weaker as we confront the economic and security challenges we are facing, including labor shortages, STEM education shortcomings, and the lagging American leadership in key technology areas. When millions are without broadband, we limit our potential as a nation.

Lack of access or lack of access to good-quality broadband is certainly a local issue. It is an individual issue. It is a local business, a local family, a local school, a local library issue. But the consequence of those individuals, those families, those schools being absent broadband service is a detriment to our Nation.

Recognizing the importance of access to high-quality broadband, Congress has allocated significant resources to help bridge the digital divide, but the first step in appropriately allocating those resources is knowing where the money needs to go.

I sponsored the Broadband DATA Act, which was enacted in 2020, to require the FCC to use granular data to

create a more accurate and refined broadband map to better target areas so we know where the new investments are needed. Getting these maps right is critical and has not been easy. The first time I saw the maps that were developed, it was like, this doesn't reflect at all what I know about my home State of Kansas.

Congress has devoted significant resources. We were involved in the effort to allocate additional dollars so that broadband maps could be updated and the data could be improved and hopefully get the information correct. We have been working on this since 2020.

If the FCC maps aren't accurate, a large portion of funding will be poorly used, and areas in need won't get the resources required to increase access to broadband. Millions of dollars in new resources for Kansas rely upon the accuracy of the maps. It would be poor government and a waste of taxpayer dollars if the outcome is that we are only providing money to places that already have broadband service or have quality broadband service and once again forgetting, forgoing those that don't.

The FCC is required to allow Americans to challenge the inaccuracies within the maps, making certain the maps improve over time. After receiving feedback from Kansans over the last few weeks and months, a second version of the map was released at the end of May. I understand from talking with Kansans that this map is more accurate than the one before. Continued oversight of the FCC's work will be necessary, and I continue to work with my colleagues on those efforts.

Now that we know where the need exists—now that we better know where the need exists, we need to make certain that investments are appropriately targeted to those most in need and not waste it on overbuilding existing networks. We also must ensure that the program requirements encourage broadband providers to participate rather than discourage them with burdensome requirements that do not line up with congressional intent.

I also want to make certain that every dollar Congress has allocated to broadband deployment actually goes to broadband deployment, not back to the Treasury. This is why, in a bipartisan way, we have introduced legislation to ensure that broadband grants are not considered taxable income. This is particularly important as critical broadband deployment programs at the Department of Commerce allocate funds at the end of this month, just a few days from now. Every dollar taken back by Treasury represents a community remaining disconnected, and I encourage my colleagues to work with me so this is not the case.

As part of my oversight work as the ranking member of the Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Subcommittee, I invited Commerce Secretary Gina Raimondo to Kansas to hear directly from Kansans about the

challenges they face when deploying broadband across our State. She heard from County Commissioner Randy Leis about the benefits broadband access has brought to Meade County, including education and business opportunities. She also heard from a host of rural telephone and telecom providers about what they need from the Department of Commerce to successfully deploy broadband across Kansas.

During this visit, Secretary Raimondo—and I express my appreciation here today on the Senate floor. I appreciate her coming to my State to hear and see what is the circumstance. During this visit, Secretary Raimondo reiterated her commitment to provide every Kansan with access to high-quality broadband services.

To preserve the smalltown Kansas way of life that I and many Kansans and Senators here today value, I look forward to working with Federal and State officials to make certain that Kansas and particularly rural Kansans are connected to quality broadband service. Of all the things we do in my world to try to make sure Kansans have a bright future, one of the important ones is to make sure we have access to the technologies of today and tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. BUDD. Madam President, over the last several years, much has been made about the digital divide that exists here in America. The more digital the economy becomes, the bigger the divide between big cities and small towns.

As someone who still lives on a family farm in Davie County in North Carolina, I have always made it a priority to stand up for North Carolinians who don't have the advantage of large population centers. Rural Americans across our State and our Nation shouldn't have their economic opportunities diminished because of their ZIP Code.

One of the biggest challenges we face in bridging the digital divide is politicalization. An example of this is the Broadband, Equity, Access, and Deployment—or BEAD—Program. This program provides “over \$42 billion to expand high-speed internet access by funding planning, infrastructure deployment and adoption programs” across the country, but once the Biden administration got a hold of this funding, they began funneling it toward their liberal wish list instead of toward commonsense broadband deployment.

Another example is the Biden administration's Notice of Funding Opportunity, which gives favorable treatment to government-owned networks over private ones, and they load up that funding with climate mandates that drive up costs for these communities. This is fundamentally the wrong approach.

At the end of the day, what rural Americans are looking for is pretty straightforward: They want the highest

quality internet for the most affordable price as quickly as possible.

This is not the time or place for social agendas or for partisan distractions. We have to keep our eye on bridging the digital divide so that rural Americans have a fair shot at opportunities where they can achieve their God-given potential. This is just one more way we can build a strong nation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Madam President, I join my Republican colleagues on the floor today in support of expanding broadband access across rural America.

I recently had the honor of becoming ranking member of the Agriculture Committee's Subcommittee on Rural Development and Energy, which has jurisdiction over the U.S. Department of Agriculture's broadband programs. My top priority as ranking member is expanding broadband access to unserved populations that need it most so our rural communities are not left behind.

In today's economy, people need fast and reliable internet to work, to go to school, have virtual meetings, and even see their doctors through telemedicine. Our farmers need an internet signal to operate their farms, their facilities, drive tractors, irrigate crops, apply pesticides, and implement precision agriculture technologies. Without it, they do not have an opportunity to compete.

Recently, the USDA increased the requirements for sufficient broadband access from speeds of 25 over 3 megabits per second to 100 over 20 megabits per second download and upload speeds. Yet 1 out of 10 people in my State of Alabama didn't even meet the previous 25-over-3 threshold. So why change it? Either don't change it or build better broadband.

I am grateful to the chairman of the Rural Development Subcommittee, Senator WELCH of Vermont, for his hard work and partnership on this bipartisan issue. The subcommittee recently held our first meeting, and it was a success. It was exactly what we needed. We had a great discussion with witnesses and colleagues on the importance of broadband.

Later this year, we will have a farm bill coming up in Congress—very important. We need to ensure that expanding rural broadband is included in this year's farm bill.

Also, earlier this year, I was proud to join a bipartisan group of my colleagues to introduce the Broadband Grant Tax Treatment Act. This bill would amend the Tax Code to ensure that Federal grant funding for broadband isn't considered taxable income. It just doesn't make sense to fund broadband and then tax broadband users for using it.

I want to thank my colleagues who are here on the floor today for their support, and I want to encourage all of my colleagues to join us in this effort.

Rural broadband is vital for the success of our rural communities and for the entire economy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam President, for the past 6 years, my staff, my family, and I have traveled to every corner of the State. We have crisscrossed it multiple times. We have been in every county in Kansas multiple times—town halls and roundtables and listening sessions. In fact, just last week—the last week we were on break—we probably made a dozen stops. At every one of those stops, at every one of those roundtables, I can guarantee you the subject of high-speed internet came up.

Together, we built solutions to address the challenges our rural areas are facing. Together, we built hospitals, municipal water facilities, grocery stores, and critical infrastructure in our State's communities. But despite all of these achievements, many Kansans agree that one job is still not finished, and that is the crucial task of building out high-speed broadband connectivity to every part of the State.

Nothing highlighted the inadequate infrastructure for high-speed broadband across Kansas more than the COVID-19 lockdowns. Our schools and businesses across the State were shut down. Hundreds of thousands of Kansans were sent home to do their jobs and schoolwork. A lackluster internet connection impacted children's education across the State and many families' ability to keep up with remote work.

Rural broadband's impacts go far beyond the classroom for our Kansas communities. In today's quickly evolving cyber world, adequate internet connection is a necessity, not just a luxury. Doctors at my alma mater, KU Med Center in Wichita, are trying to offer clinical trials to rural Kansan participants through secure video checkups. Having a premier healthcare virtual consultation option in communities where there is a shortage of access to quality care can save the patient hours of driving and, in many cases, save their lives.

In addition to healthcare benefits, having high-speed internet brings our farming techniques into the 21st century. In rural areas, the capability of using the best technology available in farming practices depends on a reliable internet connection. Precision agriculture internet apps allow farmers to monitor conditions—hour by hour, second by second—more effectively in the field, and they can track crop yields and feed the world, producing more food with less—more food with less water, more food with less fertilizers.

By utilizing this latest farm equipment, our State's farmers and ranchers are able to leave the land cleaner, healthier, and safer than when we found it.

Madam President, the call for a strong internet connection across Kansas has only grown. That is why I rise

today to highlight the importance of broadband expansion.

There is still so much work to be done to get rural America up to speed, and I realize this work will never be done, just like our roads and bridges that were amplified so much in the 1950s and 1960s. We still have to go back and repair those roads and bridges. There is always one more road and bridge that we need to go back and fix, and that will be the rule with high-speed internet. There is always something bigger and faster out there that we need to keep pace.

I am proud to have played a role as a member of the Kansas House Agriculture Committee in 2018 when we drafted the farm bill, which directed both the USDA and FCC with dollars to fund new and innovative ways to connect rural residents.

In 2018, we authorized the ReConnect Program at the USDA, which awarded funding for broadband connectivity services to under- and unserved areas. ReConnect provided \$5.2 million to connect over 1,300 households, 16 businesses, and 23 farms in Kansas during its first round of funding.

In 2023, we introduced a new effort in the 2023 farm bill, with my colleague and fellow member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Senator PETER WELCH of Vermont. The ReConnecting Rural America Act provides a minimum speed of 100/100 high-speed internet build-out speeds, prioritizing long-term broadband infrastructure in our most rural communities.

Every Kansan I have spoken to has voiced the need for symmetrical speeds in their community and for increasing investments in fiber to be made by providers. By bolstering broadband infrastructure for our rural communities, we are able to stay up to speed with what is happening in the rest of the world.

Through these Federal efforts, combined with the administration of funds at the State level, I believe that we are getting closer than ever to making a real impact in rural broadband connectivity. Still, we must stay dedicated to the task at hand and ensure that this infrastructure is built to last.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ROSEN). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, yesterday, the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Human Rights and the Law hosted a hearing to examine the rise of artificial intelligence. In the last few months, we have had a lot of conversations here about AI, and I am grateful that we are looking at this issue. Although there are many areas

where we disagree, our colleagues on each side of the aisle are paying close attention to this issue. I would encourage my colleagues to review the high points of yesterday's hearing because it truly demonstrated the scope of the challenges that we find ourselves facing.

We fielded several firsthand accounts of how this technology can be weaponized against human beings in our homes and on a national scale. We heard from Jennifer DeStefano, who was the victim of an attempted AI kidnapping and extortion scheme. Scam artists used AI to clone her 15-year-old daughter Brie's voice and then used this manufactured recording to try and extort \$1 million in ransom.

Fortunately, Jennifer was able to confirm that Brie was safe. But you can see how criminals could, and indeed will, and certainly are beginning to leverage this technology against other families.

We also heard from Jeffrey Cain, an investigative journalist who has witnessed how destructive AI can be in the hands of oppressive governments. He has reported extensively on how the Chinese Communist Party is using AI to enhance their brutal surveillance state.

According to one account, the CCP has used facial recognition to track the movements of Chinese citizens. They have even used it to track their citizens as young as 9 days old. This is how the Chinese Communist Party is using this technology.

One of the things that we have learned is that China and the CCP are trying to control the market for artificial intelligence, just the same that we have learned they are doing for 5G, for quantum computing, and for other groundbreaking technologies.

They said as much back in 2017, when they released their national AI development plan. Their goal is to be the dominant force in artificial intelligence by the time we reach 2030.

But whether we are talking about the threat from scam artists or hostile foreign powers, it is time to prove that the U.S. Senate understands why we must lead in setting the standards for and developing artificial intelligence, rather than ceding this authority and this place to Xi Jinping and the Chinese Communist Party.

That means continuing the work that we started in yesterday's hearing. It is important to note this was a bipartisan hearing. Chairman OSSOFF did a great job in leading this discussion. We had great participation in this hearing.

And we have to continue to look at the uses of artificial intelligence. There are some for good, and there are some for evil, which is what we heard so much about yesterday and how it impacts human rights.

As we think about deploying AI on a broad scale, we need to focus on preserving the freedoms and the democratic values that we hold dear here in

our country. It also means finally enacting a national data privacy standard to govern the collection and the sharing of our personal information.

One of our witnesses, Alexandra Givens, mentioned that this needed to be done as a fundamental foundational element before we begin to look at guardrails for AI, giving individuals the ability to protect their virtual views themselves and their information in the virtual space.

This is something that, as policy-makers, we need to make sure that our existing laws can adapt to meet the challenge that is before us as we look at artificial intelligence.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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"—VETO

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the veto message on S.J. Res. 11 be considered as having been read and be printed in the RECORD and spread in full upon the Journal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The veto message was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I am returning herewith without my approval S.J. Res. 11, a resolution that would disapprove the rule entitled "Control of Air Pollution From New Motor Vehicles: Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Standards."

This rule amends the Environmental Protection Agency's heavy-duty emissions control program—including its standards, test procedures, and other requirements—to further reduce the air quality impacts of heavy-duty engines. The rule cuts pollution, boosts public health, and advances environmental justice in communities across the country. It will prevent hundreds, if not thousands, of premature deaths; thousands of childhood asthma cases; and millions of missed school days every year.

The resolution would deny communities these health benefits by resulting in weaker emissions standards for heavy-duty vehicles and engines, which are significant sources of pollutants that threaten public health. If enacted,

the resolution would squander \$36 billion in benefits to society—and an opportunity to lead on the defining crisis of our time.

Therefore, I am vetoing this resolution.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 14, 2023.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S.J. RES. 11

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, the veto message with respect to S.J. Res. 11 be considered at a time to be determined by the majority leader in concurrence with the Republican leader prior to June 23; that there be up to 2 hours for debate, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees; and that the Senate then vote on passage of the joint resolution, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote begin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

NOMINATION OF PATRICK CASEY PITTS

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, today, the Senate will vote to confirm Patrick Casey Pitts to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. After receiving his B.A. and J.D. from Yale University, Mr. Pitts clerked on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Following his clerkship, Mr. Pitts joined Altshuler Berzon LLP, where he has spent his entire legal career. His practice focuses on advocating on behalf of employees—often from low-income, minority, and underserved communities—and unions in labor disputes. Mr. Pitts has extensive litigation experience, trying one case to judgment and litigating more than 100 matters that were resolved through a decision on the merits. And if confirmed, Mr. Pitts will bring vital demographic diversity to the Northern District of California as the only openly LGBTQ article III judge actively serving in that district. He will also bring professional diversity to the Federal bench as a lawyer who has defended the rights of employees and labor organizations.

The American Bar Association rated Mr. Pitts “qualified,” and he has the strong support of his home State Senators: Mrs. FEINSTEIN and Mr. PADILLA. Mr. Pitts is a seasoned litigator whose

credentials and experience make him an outstanding addition to the Northern District of California.

I urge my colleagues to support Mr. Pitts's nomination.

VOTE ON PITTS NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Pitts nomination?

Mr. ROUNDS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 161 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Kelly	Shaheen
Cardin	King	Sinema
Carper	Klobuchar	Smith
Casey	Lujan	Stabenow
Collins	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Warner
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Welch
Fetterman	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Graham	Peters	

NAYS—46

Barrasso	Grassley	Ricketts
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeven	Rounds
Britt	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Budd	Johnson	Schmitt
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Lankford	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lee	Thune
Cotton	Lummis	Tillis
Cramer	Marshall	Tuberville
Crapo	McConnell	Vance
Cruz	Moran	Wicker
Daines	Mullin	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—1

Scott (SC)

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

NOMINATION OF DALE E. HO

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, today, the Senate will vote to confirm Dale Ho to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. A graduate of Princeton University and Yale Law School, Mr. Ho began his legal career as a clerk for Judge Barbara S. Jones on the Southern District of New York and Judge Robert S.

Smith on the New York Court of Appeals. After working in private practice for 2 years, Mr. Ho pursued a career as a civil rights lawyer, focusing primarily on protecting Americans' right to vote.

Mr. Ho has more than a decade of experience litigating long-running, complex civil matters, giving him great insight into the real-world impact of judicial decision-making and an understanding of the importance of fairly applying the law to the facts. Mr. Ho will be a valuable addition to the bench, given his underrepresented perspective as a civil rights lawyer.

The American Bar Association rated Mr. Ho “well qualified,” and he has the strong support of his home State Senators: Mr. SCHUMER and Mrs. GILLIBRAND. As a highly skilled litigator who has experience in complex civil litigation and has a significant appellate practice, including arguing before the U.S. Supreme Court, Mr. Ho is well-positioned to serve on the Southern District of New York with distinction.

I urge my colleagues to support Mr. Ho's nomination.

VOTE ON HO NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Ho nomination?

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 162 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Heinrich	Rosen
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schatz
Booker	Kaine	Schumer
Brown	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Sinema
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Welch
Fetterman	Padilla	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Hassan	Reed	

NAYS—49

Barrasso	Ernst	McConnell
Blackburn	Fischer	Moran
Boozman	Graham	Mullin
Braun	Grassley	Murkowski
Britt	Hagerty	Paul
Budd	Hawley	Ricketts
Capito	Hoeven	Risch
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Romney
Collins	Johnson	Rounds
Cornyn	Kennedy	Rubio
Cotton	Lankford	Schmitt
Cramer	Lee	Scott (FL)
Crapo	Lummis	Sullivan
Cruz	Manchin	
Daines	Marshall	

Thune
TillisTuberville
VanceWicker
Young

NOT VOTING—1

Scott (SC)

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The Senator from California.

CALIFORNIA JUDICIAL CONFIRMATIONS

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of the great State of California to celebrate several newly confirmed U.S. district court judges.

I am proud to say that just 3 months after I celebrated a confirmation of four highly qualified Federal judges for the State of California, three more have now been confirmed. Today, I hope to share a bit more about each of their stories, the breadth of experience, and their history of dedicated public service.

Early last month, I was proud to see Judge Wesley Hsu confirmed to serve on the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. Judge Hsu's path to the Federal bench is a story of hard work, remarkable intelligence, and truly a case study in the American dream.

His father fled communist China, traveling 70 miles to the coast with his mother and developmentally disabled brother as a child. Both of Judge Hsu's parents eventually immigrated to the United States to attend graduate school at Kansas State University before moving to California where Judge Hsu grew up.

After earning his undergraduate degree and his JD from Yale, he worked as a law clerk in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, the same court on which he now serves as a judge. He later served for over a decade and a half as an assistant U.S. attorney for the Central District in the Criminal Division. And from 2017 until just recently, Judge Hsu served as a judge on the Los Angeles County Superior Court, presiding over the Family Law and Criminal Divisions.

I have no doubt that Judge Hsu's strong qualifications and deep experience in the Central District will make him an exemplary district court judge.

That was early last month.

Just yesterday, we confirmed Judge Hernan Vera, another devoted jurist slated to serve on the District Court for the Central District of California. The son of Argentine immigrants, Judge Vera earned his undergraduate degree from Stanford University and his JD from the UCLA School of Law. And since then, he has had a diverse legal career from corporate law to serving 12 years at Public Counsel, our Nation's largest pro bono law firm.

As director and then CEO of the Consumer Law Project, Judge Vera worked tirelessly on behalf of consumers, on behalf of veterans, the elderly, and the

working poor. In 2020, Judge Vera was appointed to the California Superior Court for Los Angeles County where he adjudicated child dependency cases. In every respect, Judge Vera stands out in California's legal community. His diverse legal and professional experience makes him a welcome addition to the Central District's bench.

And, finally, earlier this afternoon, just a couple of hours ago, we confirmed Casey Pitts to serve on the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California.

Born in Minnesota and raised in Fargo, ND, Pitts attended Yale University and, later, Yale School of Law. After law school, he came out west, and he served as a law clerk on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals for Judge Stephen Reinhardt before joining the public interest firm Altshuler Berzon, where he has been ever since.

He has represented workers, consumers, and public interest groups, fighting to protect lives and livelihoods of Americans and helping to shape how and for whom our economy and our courts work.

Casey will be the only LGBTQ article III judge currently serving on the District Court for the Northern District of California. His life experience, his credentials, and his record of fighting for the American people will no doubt make him a phenomenal jurist. And I am proud to see him confirmed, as well.

Mr. President, for the past 2½ years, Senate Democrats have worked closely with President Biden to nominate and confirm a record number of Federal judges. I have made it a personal priority to try to fulfill the expectations of Americans all over the country who deserve a trusted, highly qualified, and, yes, diverse Federal judiciary. With these three confirmations, we are proving that our judiciary benefits when people from diverse backgrounds are on the Federal bench. Whether the child of immigrants who sought a better life in the United States or an LGBTQ kid from Fargo, ND, whether an assistant U.S. attorney or a lawyer defending consumers and veterans, all these backgrounds should be represented in our judiciary.

We can't say this often enough: Our Nation is beautifully diverse, and we are a stronger Nation because of it. And so it should be for our Federal judiciary. So I thank you, colleagues, for confirming these three nominations, and I am so grateful to each and every one of them for their public service on behalf of our Nation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

CELEBRATING THE 246TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CREATION OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I rise today to share a resolution of support for the Pledge of Allegiance as an expression of patriotism and to honor the 246th anniversary of the creation of our U.S. flag.

Today, we celebrate Flag Day. As we pause to recognize all that our flag represents, let us also honor those who have sacrificed everything to defend it.

In 2002, Senator Tom Daschle raised a similar resolution with unanimous support from the Senate. It passed on the floor uneventfully. Today, I ask this body to reaffirm our support of the Pledge of Allegiance.

I rise today also to honor a Hoosier who understood the innate value of the Pledge of Allegiance to our civic education. In 1969, Red Skelton, the American entertainer who was well known for his program "The Red Skelton Hour," wrote a speech on the importance of the pledge. Reflecting on his time in Vincennes, IN—not many miles from where I was born and raised in Jasper—he spoke about the values instilled in the students by one of his high school teachers. After the performance of the speech, CBS received 200,000 requests for copies. The speech would go on to be sold as a single by Columbia Records and performed at the White House for President Nixon. To honor Mr. Skelton's memory and the importance of the pledge, I will recite his speech today on the Senate floor.

In the words of Mr. Red Skelton, as applicable today as it was many years ago:

When I was a small boy in Vincennes, Indiana, I heard, I think, one of the most outstanding speeches I ever heard in my life. I think it compares with the Sermon on the Mount, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and Socrates' speech to the students.

We had just finished reciting the Pledge of Allegiance, and he [Mr. Lasswell, the Principal of Vincennes High School] called us all together and he says: '[U]h boys and girls, I have been listening to you recite the Pledge of Allegiance all semester, and it seems it has become monotonous to you. Or, could it be, you do not understand the meaning of each word?'

If I may, I would like to recite the pledge and give you a definition for each word.

I—Me; an individual; a committee of one.

Pledge—Dedicate all of my worldly good to give without self-pity.

Allegiance—My love and my devotion.

To the Flag—Our standard. "Old Glory"; a symbol of courage. And wherever she waves, there is respect, because your loyalty has given her a dignity that shouts, "Freedom is everybody's job."

"Of the United"—That means we have all come together.

States—Individual communities that have united into 48 great States; 48 individual communities with pride and dignity and purpose; all divided by imaginary boundaries, yet united to a common cause, and that's love of country—

And, of course, 48 States dates when that was done—

Of America.

And to the Republic—A Republic: a sovereign state in which power is invested into the representatives chosen by the people to govern; and the government is the people; and it's from the people to the leaders, not from the leaders to the people.

For which it stands.

One Nation—Meaning “so blessed by God.” Under God.

Indivisible—Incapable of being divided.

With Liberty—Which is freedom; the right of power for one to live his own life without fears, threats, or any sort of retaliation.

And Justice—The principle and qualities of dealing fairly with others.

For All—For All. That means, boys and girls, it's as much your country as it is mine.

Afterwards, Mr. Lasswell asked his students to recite the Pledge of Allegiance together with newfound appreciation for the words.

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.

I call upon the U.S. Senate to recommit to the meaning of these words. This is why today, on National Flag Day, I am requesting unanimous consent from my colleagues that my resolution expressing support of the Pledge of Allegiance is passed.

Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 252, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 252) celebrating the 246th anniversary of the creation of the flag of the United States and expressing support for the Pledge of Allegiance.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 252) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

Mr. BRAUN. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

OSWALDO PAYÁ WAY

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, this week the Senate unanimously passed my bipartisan legislation to rename the street in front of the Cuban Embassy in Washington, DC, “Oswaldo Payá Way.”

Oswaldo Payá was a dissident and a fighter for freedom in Cuba of unrelenting passion and dedication. He was someone who stood up against the Castro regime. He had incredible courage. He spoke up for human rights. He spoke up for free speech. He spoke up

for democracy. And 11 years ago, Oswaldo Payá was murdered by the Cuban communist government.

On July 22, 2012, Payá left his house with three other people, including Harold Cepero, to go visit friends. From the start of the journey, their car was followed. On the way, the Cuban security services drove Payá's car off the road, killing both him and Cepero.

There has never been any doubt about who was responsible for these murders. Indeed, just this week, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights released its long-awaited report on the case. The determination was clear and conclusive in confirming what we have known all along.

Payá had long been a thorn in the side of the Castros and the regime, even from a young age. He was the only person at school who refused to join the Communist Youth. As a teenager, he publicly opposed the communist crackdown on protesters in Czechoslovakia who were fighting for freedom, and he was punished with 3 years in prison.

Payá went on to found the Varela Project, which sought a referendum on Cuba's communist system. Their demands were simple: democratic government, religious liberty, freedom of expression, and the economic freedom to start businesses. Payá managed to get 11,000 signatures to support the Varela Project to petition the regime to hold a referendum. And, eventually, over 20,000 people supported the cause, but the Cuban regime refused to hold it.

Payá's fight for freedom made him a target of the Communist Party in Cuba. They harassed him. They tried to intimidate him. They arrested him numerous times and, ultimately, they murdered him.

Payá's friend and the driver of the car said that when he awoke after the crash, he was confronted at the hospital by a regime operative, and the hospital was flooded with uniformed military personnel. Under extreme duress, drugged, and threatened with death by regime officials, he signed a document falsely exonerating the regime.

That is how important it was to the communists to immediately try to hide their crimes and avoid accountability. It is imperative that they fail in this task.

I am heartened that, yesterday, the Senate unanimously passed this bipartisan legislation that I led to rename the street in front of the Cuban Embassy here in Washington, DC, after Payá.

I want to thank Senator DURBIN, who led this effort with me, along with Senator RUBIO, Senator MENENDEZ, Senator RICK SCOTT, and Senator CARDIN—all who joined with me in this bipartisan effort. This week the Senate spoke in one unanimous voice, and it was a voice speaking out for freedom.

I also want to acknowledge the tireless work of Payá's daughter, Rosa Maria, who has fought tenaciously and

never wavered in pursuing and advocating her father's legacy. She is an incredible, courageous, powerful leader in her own right, and together we have sat down and discussed ways of advancing the cause of justice in Cuba. We will continue doing so.

This is the second time that the Senate has passed this bipartisan legislation. In the previous Congress, the House of Representatives declined to take it up. But I urge our colleagues in the House to take it up and pass it this year, and I have a high level of confidence that the House will do that. We need to make this a law, to put it on Joe Biden's desk, and to rename the street outside of the Cuban Embassy.

Now, when we change the street name, we are not merely changing signs. It can be a reminder—indeed, a forceful one—that shines a light of truth on the regime. Changing the name of the street means that anyone who wants to write to the Cuban Embassy will have to write Oswaldo Payá's name, or, if you need to go there, you will have to look up the address and see his name. Members of the Cuban regime who deal with the embassy will have to acknowledge that Payá existed. Their efforts to erase his existence and his legacy failed.

I have told this story before, but it is worth retelling because it illustrates just how much of an impact renaming a street in front of an embassy can be.

A few years ago, I introduced legislation to rename the street in front of the Chinese Embassy “Liu Xiaobo Plaza,” after the famed Nobel peace laureate and democracy activist in China who was wrongfully imprisoned in China.

After multiple iterations on the Senate floor, my bill ended up passing the Senate—a Democrat Senate with a Democrat majority. My bill passed the Senate unanimously. Unfortunately, the House of Representatives failed to take that bill up as well. It was infuriating.

However, at the beginning of the Trump administration, in 2017, I was having breakfast with Rex Tillerson, then the new Secretary of State, at his office at Foggy Bottom. We were talking about the challenges facing America, and he had recently just met with his counterpart, the Chinese Foreign Minister.

Secretary Tillerson said that the Foreign Minister from China told him that China had three critical foreign policies, at which point Rex shook his head and said: Ted, it was the damndest thing. One of their top three priorities was stopping you from renaming the street in front of their Embassy in DC.

That is how concerned—that is how terrified—Xi and his communist cronies were of the world being reminded on a daily basis about Liu Xiaobo.

Ultimately, I told Secretary Tillerson the following, which is that Liu Xiaobo had passed away at that point but that his widow, Liu Xia, was

still in China. China would not let her leave. She had never gone to collect the over \$1 million that she was due for her husband winning the Nobel Peace Prize.

So I told Secretary Tillerson: You tell the Chinese Government, if they release Liu Xia—if they allow her to leave and escape to freedom—I will stop pushing this particular bill, but if they don't, I will keep pushing it, and we will pass it into law. You can let him know it is not a bluff, because I have already passed it unanimously through the Senate once and will do it again, and this time the House will pass it as well.

Within a matter of weeks, the communist government in China released Liu Xia and let her escape. That is how powerful shining a light of truth on a despotic regime can be.

Renaming the street outside of the Cuban Embassy sends a powerful message to the Cuban people that their struggle for freedom will not go unnoticed or be forgotten; that the world is watching, and their heroic efforts are not in vain. Their fight for freedom resonates deeply with people across the globe.

By passing this legislation, the U.S. Senate has made a powerful statement of solidarity with the people of Cuba and is a resolute condemnation of the oppressive regime that silenced a brave voice for freedom. The Senate has spoken with one voice, and that voice has demanded “Cuba libre”—a free Cuba—an end to the totalitarian and despotic state.

I urge our colleagues in the House to take up this bill and pass this bipartisan legislation swiftly.

Let us come together as one, as the U.S. Congress, and force the communist regime to do what utterly terrifies them—to say Oswaldo Payá's name—to say his name.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be able to complete my remarks before the vote starts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING JOHN MCCOY

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to honor distinguished Washington State senator, Tribal leader, and my friend John Richard McCoy.

State Senator McCoy dedicated his life and career to public service. John served in the Air Force for two decades. He was a steadfast and fearless leader for the Tulalip Tribes in the State of Washington. And he was one of

the longest serving Native legislators in Washington State history.

His story is an inspiration and testament. He overcame unbelievable odds. And most importantly, he showed what one person can achieve in the service of others. John led a life and career that will be remembered for generations.

He was born in 1943 in Washington. He was born in the middle of World War II and started his career as a commercial fisherman in Puget Sound before he joined the Air Force. He served in the Air Force for 20 years, retiring as a technical sergeant at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland, near here.

He was then recruited as a computer programmer before computer programming was really hip and was assigned to staff the Reagan White House situation room. His skills as a computer programmer and technical expertise led the late Stan Jones—one of our other Tribal legends who was then Chair of the Tulalip Tribes—to recruit him back to Washington to help transform the Tribe's communications system. At the time, the Tribe was struggling to build the infrastructure that was needed to take advantage of economic development and continue to move forward with their plans.

But John took this project and telecommunications infrastructure and helped the Tribe build one of its greatest economic successes. The Quil Ceda Village is about a 500-acre unique business park that was approved in 2001. It was so successful that in 2005, the Puget Sound Business Journal named him Executive of the Year for his contributions to the successful project. He not only brought computers and high-speed internet access to the village, he made the whole thing a reality for the Tribe.

John McCoy never lost his ideas about public service. In 2003, he was elected to the Washington State House of Representatives, and he served our State legislature for 17 years. Senator McCoy served the 38th Legislative District in Northwest Washington covering Tulalip, Everett, and Marysville. During that time, he became a stand-out legislator for the State of Washington. He was a tireless advocate for K–12 education, healthcare, the environmental policies, and, most importantly, he was outspoken on Tribal issues.

One important piece of legislation John championed and created was the “Since Time Immemorial: Tribal Sovereignty in Washington State” curriculum which is now taught in all Washington State public schools. “Since Time Immemorial,” endorsed by all of Washington State's 29 federally recognized Tribes, is a curriculum that focuses on their history in the State of Washington. The lessons help students understand the importance of treaties, the history of Tribes in the Pacific Northwest, and the challenges of reservation life. It also teaches students the influence of geography and where Tribes are located in the State

of Washington—and, importantly, the distinct cultures of the 29 federally recognized Tribes in Washington State. The knowledge our students are gaining about Tribes is invaluable. And this is just one example of Senator McCoy's leadership in the State of Washington.

He also helped expand dental care. He passed legislation requiring telecommunications companies to provide call location information to emergency responders. He helped emergency responders locate victims and patients more quickly. And he passed a bill that allowed our State to provide jurisdiction to Tribes over criminal and civil matter on Tribal lands to Federal and Tribal governments. These were all important roles, and we can never give enough thanks to him and his family for his contributions.

He also served in leadership roles. Senator McCoy was elected by his colleagues to serve as caucus chair for the then Washington State Senate Democrats. He served as chair of the National Caucus of Native American State Legislators, playing a Tribal leadership role nationally. And something he always took pride in was not only serving the Tribe he grew up in, but he took great pride in serving the rest of Everett and Marysville. He never lost sight of what it meant to represent the people of the 38th District. That is the kind of person he was, dedicated to his Tribe, but also dedicated to all his neighbors.

He retired from the Washington State Senate in April of 2020, and he said, “Through the changes in committees, leadership roles and even chambers over the course of my legislative career, it was always an immense privilege to represent my neighbors . . . I am deeply grateful for that privilege.”

Senator John McCoy will go down in our State's history as one of our most effective local leaders, someone who came up against roadblocks and found ways to bypass those roadblocks to get progress for our State.

He will be missed by all of us, especially his wife of 58 years, Jeannie McCoy—my heart goes out to her and her family—his siblings; his children: Angela McCoy, Sheila Hillaire, and Cara Tohanniep; and his grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

We all thank you for sharing your father with us. He will be missed not only as a leader in our State, but also a leader that helped us across the United States to better understand Indian Country and certainly the leadership of the Tulalip Tribe.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the scheduled vote occur immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO). Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill 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. 29, Nusrat Jahan Choudhury, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Tim Kaine, Margaret Wood Hassan, Ben Ray Lujan, Raphael G. Warnock, Tammy Duckworth, Jack Reed, John W. Hickenlooper, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tammy Baldwin, Brian Schatz, Christopher Murphy, Tina Smith, Debbie Stabenow, Sheldon Whitehouse.

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 Nusrat Jahan Choudhury, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHMITT), and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 163 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Heinrich	Rosen
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schatz
Booker	Kaine	Schumer
Brown	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Sinema
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Welch
Fetterman	Padilla	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Hassan	Reed	

NAYS—47

Barrasso	Graham	Murkowski
Blackburn	Grassley	Paul
Boozman	Hagerty	Ricketts
Braun	Hawley	Risch
Britt	Hoeven	Romney
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Capito	Johnson	Rubio
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Collins	Lankford	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Manchin	Tuberville
Cruz	Marshall	Vance
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Mullin	

NOT VOTING—3

Cotton	Schmitt	Scott (SC)
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The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 47.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Nusrat Jahan Choudhury, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following nomination, Calendar No. 75; that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate; that 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 nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Stephen K. Eberle, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Eberle nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for 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.

GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT RULE

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, on another topic, last week, President Biden did something he has done only five times: He vetoed a resolution passed by Congress.

And let me say: Thank goodness. The proposal he vetoed would have blocked the administration's student loan forgiveness program. This program will be a financial lifeline for millions of student borrowers across the country so that working Americans can start a business, buy a first home, or, simply, keep a roof over their heads. And there is one group of student borrowers in particular who are in desperate need of this financial relief: That is the hundreds of thousands of students who have been ripped off by for-profit colleges. Just listen to this: Even though for-profit colleges enroll only 8 percent of college students, they account for 30 percent of all Federal loan defaults.

Thankfully, just a few weeks ago, the Biden administration took another

crucial step to support these student borrowers. The Department of Education announced that it will reinstate what is known as the gainful employment rule—or the GE rule. This rule would create accountability standards for for-profit colleges to qualify for Federal student aid. If they want to receive taxpayer dollars—in the form of Federal student aid—then they need to meet their statutory obligation to prepare students for gainful employment.

I don't think that is too much to ask. This GE rule is years in the making, first introduced by the Obama administration, after years of deliberation, but it was rescinded under former Secretary Betsy DeVos. As a result, executives of for-profit colleges have lined their pockets with taxpayer dollars, while students were left to fend for themselves.

Let me tell you about one of these predatory for-profit schools: the American Intercontinental University. Five of its programs failed the GE rule—five—at one school, including a bachelor's degree in fashion and apparel design. The company claims it is one of their "career-focused degree programs . . . designed to provide students with the foundational skills required to apply their creative vision in the real world."

Sounds pretty good, doesn't it? Wrong. Because here is the reality: The total cost over 4 years is nearly \$55,000. Seventy-four percent of students who attend this school borrow Federal student loans. And the median total debt is \$31,000.

Here is the biggest problem: The graduation rate is only 19 percent. And the students who do graduate are hardly any better off. According to the 2015 GE earnings data, the median annual earnings of a fashion and apparel design graduate were \$18,896. So even if you earn your degree from this fraudulent program, you do not even have a chance to earn enough to pay off your loans. That is why it is so important that the Biden administration has proposed to reinstate the GE rule. And this new version will provide the strongest accountability and transparency framework to date.

Under the proposed rule, for-profit colleges would have to prove that graduates make enough to pay back their loans. So what would happen to a school like American Intercontinental University if it does not improve its failing programs? Well, under the new GE rule, the company would lose access to Federal student aid for its failing programs. I am glad the Department of Education is holding the for-profit industry accountable for its lies and protecting students and taxpayers.

JUNETEENTH

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, this coming Monday is Juneteenth, our newest national holiday, a day set aside to celebrate the triumph of freedom over slavery in America.

The name “Juneteenth” is a combination of two words, “June nineteenth.” That was the day, in 1865, that the U.S. Army’s “General Order No. 3” was issued, finally informing the people of Texas of the Emancipation Proclamation—and that all of the remaining enslaved people in that State were free.

Sadly, on this Juneteenth—even as our Nation celebrates—we are witnessing the most concerted effort in decades to erase from our history America’s long and still unfinished struggle to fully end racism, the odious lie on which slavery was built. Last year, according to the American Library Association, there were 1,269 demands to ban books in school libraries in various States. That is more than double the number of book bans sought in 2021. And it is the greatest number of book bans demanded in the 20 years that PEN America, an organization dedicated to the freedom of expression, has kept records on this troubling trend.

What is the most frequent target of these new bans? Books involving, or even just mentioning, issues of race. And what are the books that these censors are demanding be pulled from the shelves of school libraries?

Here are some examples: “To Kill a Mockingbird” is one. Another is a biography of Jesse Owens, the great American runner who won four gold medals at the Olympic Games in Munich in 1936, shattering the Nazi myth of racial supremacy. In Florida, the book banners demanded that school textbooks containing the story of Rosa Parks remove race and racism as reasons she refused to move to the back of the bus. Such efforts to erase history are an attack on the freedom to read and learn.

This week, my State of Illinois became the first State in the Nation to ban this form of censorship by public libraries. I hope more States will stand up for history—and that on the eve of this Juneteenth, Americans will commit ourselves firmly to truth.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN DAVID OSBORN

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Capt. David Osborn, for his service to our Nation in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Captain Osborn entered the Marine Corps as a young man during World War II. After training as a pilot, he was deployed to the Pacific Theater where he was engaged in active combat. During his tenure in the Marine Corps, Captain Osborn flew vitally important but deeply dangerous missions, including several for which, he indicated, he volunteered. In all, Captain Osborn’s service contributed to the American military successes in the Pacific Theater. After the war, Captain Osborn continued his service as a flight in-

structor in Corpus Christi, TX. Captain Osborn was honorably discharged from the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve in March of 1958.

This year, Captain Osborn will celebrate his 100th birthday. He lives in Weston, CT, with his wife of 41 years, and cherishes time spent with his children and grandchildren. His honorable service is a model for all of us and will leave an enduring legacy.

We all owe our veterans a great debt of gratitude for fighting for our freedom and safety, and I hope my colleagues will join me in thanking Captain David Osborn for his remarkable history of service to our Nation.●

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND JOSEPH BAKER

• Mr. OSSOFF. Mr. President, I rise to commend Rev. Joseph Baker of St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church for his lifetime of service to the Chattahoochee River Valley and the State of Georgia. For the past 30 years, Pastor Baker has been a beacon of hope and service for members of the communities he has served since answering the call to preach in 1993. After relocating to Atlanta from Orlando to continue his higher education journey, Pastor Joseph Baker served as senior pastor of Saint Paul AME Church in Canton, GA, and both Saint Mary’s AME and Townsley Chapel AME Churches in Savannah, GA. Since July 2013, Pastor Baker has served the Columbus community as the 52nd pastor of St. James AME Church at the local, conference, and episcopal levels. He also serves as dean of the Southwest Georgia Annual Conference Board of Examiners and as a member of the Southwest Georgia Annual Conference Board of Trustees, Support of Presiding Elders and Ministerial Classification.

A product of the Suwannee County School System, the University of Central Florida in Orlando, and Turner Theological Seminary at the Interdenominational Theological Center in Atlanta, Pastor Baker continues to find ways to open doors of opportunity for others through access to education. For example, Pastor Baker established a partnership with Columbus Technical College to offer GED studies at St. James AME.

As Georgia’s U.S. Senator, I commend and recognize St. James AME pastor Rev. Joseph Baker for a lifetime of service on behalf of the State of Georgia.●

TRIBUTE TO MOISES VELEZ

• Mr. OSSOFF. Mr. President, I rise to commend Moises Velez of Macon, GA, for his years of service to Georgia’s Latino community.

Twenty-five years ago, Mr. Velez founded “Que Pasa,” the first Spanish newspaper in the Macon community. Mr. Velez’s vision of keeping newly arrived immigrants informed about vital services available to them in Middle

Georgia and across the State quickly transformed the newspaper into a trusted news source for the Latino community on important issues like health care, immigration, and education. “Que Pasa” keeps the growing Latino community in Middle Georgia informed about news and events statewide. Mr. Velez’s success led to his recognition as one of Georgia’s 50 most influential Latinos by the Georgia Hispanic Chamber of Commerce in 2022. Mr. Velez is a representation of the extraordinary contributions of Georgia’s Latino community.

As Georgia’s U.S. Senator, I commend and recognize Moises Velez for his contributions to Georgia’s Latino community and years of service to the Macon community.●

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Ms. Kelly, one of his secretaries.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

REPORT OF THE VETO OF S.J. RES. 11, A RESOLUTION THAT WOULD DISAPPROVE THE RULE ENTITLED “CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION FROM NEW MOTOR VEHICLES: HEAVY-DUTY ENGINE AND VEHICLE STANDARDS”—PM 15

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, spread in full upon the Journal, and held at the desk:

To the Senate of the United States:

I am returning herewith without my approval S.J. Res. 11, a resolution that would disapprove the rule entitled “Control of Air Pollution From New Motor Vehicles: Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Standards.”

This rule amends the Environmental Protection Agency’s heavy-duty emissions control program—including its standards, test procedures, and other requirements—to further reduce the air quality impacts of heavy-duty engines. The rule cuts pollution, boosts public health, and advances environmental justice in communities across the country. It will prevent hundreds, if not thousands, of premature deaths; thousands of childhood asthma cases; and millions of missed school days every year.

The resolution would deny communities these health benefits by resulting in weaker emissions standards for heavy-duty vehicles and engines, which are significant sources of pollutants that threaten public health. If enacted, the resolution would squander \$36 billion in benefits to society—and an opportunity to lead on the defining crisis of our time.

Therefore, I am vetoing this resolution.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 14, 2023.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:04 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1615. An act to prohibit the use of Federal funds to ban gas stoves.

H.R. 3099. An act to establish in the Department of State the position of Special Envoy for the Abraham Accords, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House of Representatives having proceeded to reconsider the resolution (H.J. Res. 42) disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022, returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was resolved, that the said resolution do not pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives not agreeing to pass the same.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 803(a) of the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Act (2 U.S.C. 803(a)), and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, the Speaker appoints the following Member on the part of the House of Representatives to the Congressional Award Board: Mr. Hudson of North Carolina. And, in addition: Dr. Vipul Dev of Bakersfield, California.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3099. An act to establish in the Department of State the position of Special Envoy for the Abraham Accords, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

H.R. 1615. An act to prohibit the use of Federal funds to ban gas stoves.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. TESTER, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, without amendment:

S. 112. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to strengthen benefits for children of Vietnam veterans born with spina bifida, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. CARPER for the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

*Jeffery Martin Baran, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term of five years expiring June 30, 2028.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 1963. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to ensure College for All; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1964. A bill to abolish the Office of Financial Research; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. LEE):

S. 1965. A bill to prohibit airport improvement grants funds from being used for contracts with entities that have violated intellectual property rights of United States entities; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 1966. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase transparency and reporting on sexual violence in the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 1967. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish requirements relating to the responsibility of pharmacy benefit managers under Medicare part D; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TUBERVILLE (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 1968. A bill to modify the annual and aggregate limits of Federal Unsubsidized Stafford Loans for graduate and professional students, and to terminate Federal Direct PLUS Loans for graduate and professional students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. VANCE):

S. 1969. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to require reciprocity with respect to de minimis entries of articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 1970. A bill to modify requirements relating to financial aid disclosures; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 1971. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for loan repayment simplification and income-driven re-

payment reform; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 1972. A bill to increase college transparency and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 1973. A bill to require the purchase of domestically made flags of the United States of America for use by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 1974. A bill to amend the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 to require export controls with respect to certain personal data of United States nationals and individuals in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. KING, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1975. A bill to require a GAO study on the compliance of discharge review boards with statutory provisions and directives related to liberal consideration of certain conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 1976. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to clarify congressional intent and preserve patient access to home infusion therapy under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. OSSOFF (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1977. A bill to modify the method for calculating the basic allowance for housing to more accurately assess the housing costs of junior members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. OSSOFF (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1978. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to develop requirements for military tenant advocates for privatized military housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1979. A bill to amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration of disputes involving age discrimination; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OSSOFF (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1980. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to provide housing accommodations for members of the Armed Forces and their dependents who are on military housing waitlists; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1981. A bill to modify the Iran Nuclear Weapons Capability and Terrorism Monitoring Act of 2022; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 1982. A bill to amend chapter 511 of title 51, United States Code, to modify the authority for space transportation infrastructure modernization grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 1983. A bill to require non-Federal prison, correctional, and detention facilities holding Federal prisoners or detainees under a contract with the Federal Government to make the same information available to the public that Federal prisons and correctional facilities are required to make available; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 1984. A bill to ensure that United States currency is treated as legal tender to be accepted as payment for purchases of goods and services at brick-and-mortar businesses throughout the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RICKETTS, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. 1985. A bill to prohibit the flying, draping, or other display of any flag other than the flag of the United States at public buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 1986. A bill to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Plano, Texas, as the "U.S. Congressman Sam Johnson Memorial VA Clinic"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. DAINES):

S. 1987. A bill to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 1988. A bill to expand eligibility for certain housing programs for qualified volunteer first responders; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. FETTERMAN (for himself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 1989. A bill to require training for State and regional employees of the Department of Agriculture on the rural housing and development programs of the Department; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 1990. A bill to impose a tax on certain trading transactions to invest in our families and communities, improve our infrastructure and our environment, strengthen our financial security, expand opportunity and reduce market volatility; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. McCONNELL:

S. 1991. A bill to reauthorize certain programs under the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms.

ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 1992. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the earned income and child tax credits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HAWLEY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1993. A bill to waive immunity under section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 for claims and charges related to generative artificial intelligence; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. KELLY (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1994. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs to share certain data with State cancer registries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SMITH, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. REED, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1995. A bill to support public health infrastructure; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BUDD (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 1996. A bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to allow a volunteer pilot organization to reimburse a volunteer pilot for certain aircraft operating expenses incurred by the pilot when making a flight in support of the volunteer pilot organization's mission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 1997. A bill to promote peace through strength in Taiwan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 1998. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to include Indian Tribes in certain provisions relating to priority resource concerns; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WELCH, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. REED, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. BROWN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BENNET, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. WARNER, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 1999. A bill to protect an individual's ability to access contraceptives and to engage in contraception and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide contraceptives, contraception, and information related to contraception; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 2000. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish and carry out a program that assists military spouses in establishing small business concerns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. MORAN):

S. 2001. A bill to require certain flags of the United States to be made in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 2002. A bill to establish the Interagency Group on Large-Scale Carbon Management in the National Science and Technology Council and a Federal Carbon Removal Initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. BOOKER):

S.J. Res. 33. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit the use of slavery and involuntary servitude as a punishment for a crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. CRAPO):

S.J. Res. 34. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. Res. 251. A resolution celebrating the 2023 NATO Summit in Vilnius, Lithuania, and expressing priorities related to transatlantic security and the NATO Strategic Concept; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LEE, Mr. RISCH, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. ROUNDS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. WICKER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. VANCE, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. Res. 252. A resolution celebrating the 246th anniversary of the creation of the flag of the United States and expressing support for the Pledge of Allegiance; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. Res. 253. A resolution designating June 16, 2023, as National Service and Conservation Corps Day; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 8

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 8, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand eligibility for the refundable credit for coverage under a qualified health plan, to improve cost-sharing subsidies under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and for other purposes.

S. 26

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 26, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the amendments made to reporting of third party network transactions by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

S. 133

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 133, a bill to extend the National Alzheimer's Project.

S. 217

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 217, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a special rule for certain casualty losses of uncut timber.

S. 349

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) were added as cosponsors of S. 349, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize the appointment of spouses of members of the Armed Forces who are on active duty, disabled, or deceased to positions in which the spouses will work remotely.

S. 869

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 869, a bill to amend the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 to reauthorize and improve the community development financial institutions bond guarantee program, and for other purposes.

S. 971

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) were added as cosponsors of S. 971, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to remove the Medicaid coverage exclusion for inmates in custody pending disposition of charges, and for other purposes.

S. 1141

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) 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. 1273

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1273, a bill to require a study on Holocaust education efforts of States, local educational agencies, and public elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes.

S. 1334

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr.

KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1334, a bill to require the Secretary of Defense to develop, in cooperation with allies and partners in the Middle East, an integrated maritime domain awareness and interdiction capability, and for other purposes.

S. 1459

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1459, a bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to issue regulations concerning accommodations for powered wheelchairs, and for other purposes.

S. 1467

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1467, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable tax credit against income tax for the purchase of qualified access technology for the blind.

S. 1527

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1527, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure that members of the Armed Forces and their families have access to the contraception they need in order to promote the health and readiness of all members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 1558

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1558, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the brave women who served in World War II as members of the U.S. Army Nurse Corps and U.S. Navy Nurse Corps.

S. 1631

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1631, a bill to enhance the authority granted to the Department of Homeland Security and Department of Justice with respect to unmanned aircraft systems and unmanned aircraft, and for other purposes.

S. 1669

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) were added as cosponsors of S. 1669, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue a rule requiring access to AM broadcast stations in motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 1698

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor

of S. 1698, a bill to require group health plans and group or individual health insurance coverage to provide coverage for over-the-counter contraceptives.

S. 1706

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1706, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the deduction for qualified business income.

S. 1754

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1754, a bill to reduce spending on nuclear weapons and related defense spending and to prohibit the procurement and deployment of low-yield nuclear warheads, and for other purposes.

S. 1775

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1775, a bill to amend the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 to require recipients of Federal awards to collect and report data relating to subawards granted to entities outside of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1811

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1811, a bill to ensure treatment in the military based on merit and performance, and for other purposes.

S. 1820

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of 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.

S. 1848

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1848, a bill to establish State-Federal partnerships to provide students the opportunity to attain higher education at in-State public institutions of higher education without debt, to provide Federal Pell Grant eligibility to DREAMer students, and for other purposes.

S. 1854

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1854, a bill to amend the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 to require the information on the ForeignAssistance.gov website to be searchable.

S. 1855

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1855, a bill to reauthorize

the Special Diabetes Program for Type 1 Diabetes and the Special Diabetes Program for Indians.

S. 1866

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1866, a bill to establish minimum dimensions for seats on passenger aircraft, and for other purposes.

S. 1920

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1920, a bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to assess certain fees on shipping and other vessels, and for other purposes.

S. 1946

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1946, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to allow the owner or operator of a small hub airport that is reclassified as a medium hub airport to elect to be treated as a small hub airport, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 32

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 32, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to "Small Business Lending Under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (Regulation B)".

S. RES. 208

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 208, a resolution expressing support for the designation of November 12, 2023, as "National Warrior Call Day" and recognizing the important of connecting warriors in the United States to support structures necessary to transition from the battlefield, especially peer-to-peer connection.

S. RES. 243

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 243, a resolution recognizing the month of June 2023 as "Immigrant Heritage Month", a celebration of the accomplishments and contributions of immigrants and their children in making the United States a healthier, safer, more diverse, prosperous country, and acknowledging the importance of immigrants and their children to the future successes of the United States.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. 1991. A bill to reauthorize certain programs under the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1991

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Comprehensive Addiction Recovery through Effective Employment and Reentry Act of 2023" or the "CAREER Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. TREATMENT, RECOVERY, AND WORKFORCE SUPPORT GRANTS.

Section 7183 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee-8) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by inserting "each" before "for a period";

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

"(2) **RATES.**—The rates described in this paragraph are the following:

"(A) The amount by which the average rate of drug overdose deaths in the State, adjusted for age, for the period of 5 calendar years for which there is available data, including if necessary provisional data, immediately preceding the grant cycle (which shall be the period of calendar years 2018 through 2022 for the first grant cycle following the enactment of the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery through Effective Employment and Reentry Act of 2023) is above the average national overdose mortality rate, as determined by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, for the same period.

"(B) The amount by which the average rate of unemployment for the State, based on data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the period of 5 calendar years for which there is available data, including if necessary provisional data, immediately preceding the grant cycle (which shall be the period of calendar years 2018 through 2022 for the first grant cycle following the enactment of the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery through Effective Employment and Reentry Act of 2023) is above the national average for the same period.

"(C) The amount by which the average rate of labor force participation in the State, based on data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the period of 5 calendar years for which there is available data, including if necessary provisional data, immediately preceding the grant cycle (which shall be the period of calendar years 2018 through 2022 for the first grant cycle following the enactment of the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery through Effective Employment and Reentry Act of 2023) is below the national average for the same period.";

(3) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraphs (1) and (3), by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(C) by striking "An entity" and inserting the following:

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An entity"; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) **TRANSPORTATION SERVICES.**—An entity receiving a grant under this section may use the funds for providing transportation for individuals to participate in an activity sup-

ported by a grant under this section, which transportation shall be to or from a place of work or a place where the individual is receiving vocational education or job training services or receiving services directly linked to treatment of or recovery from a substance use disorder.";

(4) in subsection (j)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting "for each grant cycle" after "grant period"; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking "the preliminary report" and inserting "each preliminary report"; and

(II) by inserting "for the grant cycle" after "final report"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking "(g)(3)" and inserting "(g)(1)(C)"; and

(5) in subsection (k), by striking "\$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023" and inserting "\$36,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028".

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE RECOVERY HOUSING PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 8071 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (42 U.S.C. 5301 note; Public Law 115-271) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting "**RECOVERY HOUSING PROGRAM**";

(2) in subsection (a), by striking "through 2023" and inserting "through 2028";

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act" and inserting "not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery through Effective Employment and Reentry Act of 2023"; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B)(i)—

(i) in subclause (I), by striking "for calendar years 2013 through 2017" and inserting "for the period of 5 calendar years for which there is available data, including if necessary provisional data, immediately preceding the grant cycle (which shall be the period of calendar years 2018 through 2022 for the first grant cycle following the enactment of the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery through Effective Employment and Reentry Act of 2023)";

(ii) in subclause (II), by striking "for calendar years 2013 through 2017" and inserting "for the period of 5 calendar years for which there is available data, including if necessary provisional data, immediately preceding the grant cycle (which shall be the period of calendar years 2018 through 2022 for the first grant cycle following the enactment of the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery through Effective Employment and Reentry Act of 2023)"; and

(iii) in subclause (III), by striking the period at the end and inserting "for the period of 5 calendar years for which there is available data, including if necessary provisional data, immediately preceding the grant cycle (which shall be the period of calendar years 2018 through 2022 for the first grant cycle following the enactment of the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery through Effective Employment and Reentry Act of 2023)."; and

(4) in subsection (f), by striking "For the 2-year period following the date of enactment of this Act, the" and inserting "The".

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271; 132 Stat. 3894) is amended by striking the item relating to section 8071 and inserting the following:

"Sec. 8071. Recovery Housing Program."

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself,
Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr.

CASEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SMITH, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. REED, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1995. A bill to support public health infrastructure; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, they say an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and the COVID pandemic showed us just how painfully true that is when it comes to public health.

Our public health system is our frontline defense—not only against deadly diseases and pandemics; it also aids in addressing the opioid and fentanyl crisis, preventing chronic conditions like diabetes and heart disease, protecting our food and water supply, and a lot more.

But despite our public health system's central role in protecting our communities, keeping our families safe and healthy, and preventing major disruptions in our lives, our public health system was sorely underfunded before COVID struck, and it has been seriously overwhelmed ever since. We have—thank goodness—gotten a much better grasp on COVID, but who in their right mind would look at the last few years and think funding public health is probably something we can put on the back burner?

We have to do better. We have to apply the lessons we learned and start thinking ahead now so we are never caught unprepared again. We have to end this cycle of crisis and complacency when it comes to building and maintaining strong public health infrastructure because the simple fact of the matter is public health infrastructure saves lives, and the better funded and prepared our public health system is before a crisis, the more lives we will save during one.

And make no mistake, the question is not whether there will be a new threat; it is: When is the next crisis going to strike? Will we be ready next time?

We cannot afford to treat public health like a one-and-done issue, which is why I am here today reintroducing my bill to provide \$4.5 billion in dedicated annual funding to support core public health capabilities at every level so we can protect our public health system from complacency and hostage-taking and drastic cuts.

The Public Health Infrastructure Saves Lives Act would make much-needed investments at the CDC, and, crucially, it would establish a grant program to support health departments all across our country. This funding would meet a wide variety of needs in communities across America. Health departments could use it to make sure they do robust contact tracing and stop outbreaks in their tracks, have adequate lab capacity to address public health threats, and have a surge work-

force available in an emergency to save lives.

This funding would empower our public health departments to make sure lifesaving information reaches everyone: people who don't speak English, people with disabilities, or people who don't have access to the internet. It would help officials conduct public awareness campaigns and fight misinformation and get really basic but essential information out, like when and where to find a vaccine clinic.

Public health departments could also use this funding as they update their IT and data systems to help them more quickly identify threats before they become full-blown outbreaks. And it would help us collect more consistent, comprehensive demographic data so we can see and address gaps in our responses and get the resources where they are needed the most.

It would also help our departments hire and train and retain the people they need. That is really important. A recent survey actually showed that nearly half of all our State and local public health workers left their jobs between 2017 and 2020, citing harassment or retirement. Post COVID, public health workers are more burnt out than ever and in dire need of reinforcements. This funding will help provide that and a lot more.

And, critically, this would be dedicated annual funding. That would do so much to help take the possibility of cuts and chaos off the table and put us on track to build the kind of world-class public health system that our communities deserve, the kind our families need to keep them safe.

And here is the thing: Every dollar that we invest now saves us much more in the long run. When we tackle public health threats now—staving off major outbreaks, major disruption—we save in a really big way down the line. We should all know by now we can't take public health for granted. We have seen real momentum and support for this from communities who understand all too well we need a strong public health system at every level.

It is time for Congress to show we get it too. It is time for us to invest in prevention, invest in public health in a serious way, because when we say that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, we are talking about stopping the next global pandemic and the next global economic crisis in its tracks, which will save lives and livelihoods.

So let's not make public health funding partisan. I urge my Republican colleagues to support this legislation. If you are skeptical, talk to me. A nominal investment in public health is a major payoff in terms of economic security and keeping our families safe and healthy. It seems like a pretty good deal to me.

I hope we can all work together and pass the Public Health Infrastructure Saves Lives Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 251—CELEBRATING THE 2023 NATO SUMMIT IN VILNIUS, LITHUANIA, AND EXPRESSING PRIORITIES RELATED TO TRANSATLANTIC SECURITY AND THE NATO STRATEGIC CONCEPT

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. TILLIS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 251

Whereas the United States signed the North Atlantic Treaty, done at Washington, D.C., April 4, 1949 (commonly known as the "Washington Treaty"), to provide collective security and strengthen security and political cooperation with allies of the United States;

Whereas the United States and its allies recognized that security cooperation was a necessary precursor to enhanced political and economic stabilization and engagement;

Whereas, in 1991, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (commonly known as "NATO" and the "Alliance") issued an unclassified Strategic Concept for the first time, outlining the basic principles and plans of the Alliance to address security challenges and strategic threats;

Whereas, in 1994, NATO established the Partnership for Peace to enable partner countries to share information and modernize and democratize their political and security infrastructure with NATO;

Whereas, in 1999, NATO established the Membership Action Plan to facilitate the accession of aspiring member countries by providing advice, assistance, and support in meeting the political and military principles of the Alliance;

Whereas any country that wishes may pursue NATO membership consistent with the 1995 Study on Enlargement and Article 10 of the Washington Treaty by—

(1) pursuing formal accession talks with the Alliance;

(2) sending a letter of intent to NATO, including a timeline for the completion of necessary reforms recommended by the Alliance;

(3) working with member countries so that accession protocols are signed and ratified by such member countries;

(4) receiving an invitation from the Secretary General of NATO to accede to the Washington Treaty; and

(5) acceding to the Washington Treaty in accordance with national procedures and by depositing instruments of accession;

Whereas, following the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, NATO invoked Article 5 of the Washington Treaty for the first time, calling on the Alliance to provide for collective defense;

Whereas Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, which were among the first Eastern European nations to declare independence from the Soviet Union, formally joined NATO in 2004 and have provided notable support for NATO operations, including—

(1) operations in Iraq and Afghanistan;

(2) operations that have been enhanced in response to increased threats; and

(3) operations in response to the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation in February 2022;

Whereas, in 2006, the Alliance agreed that each member country would commit at least 2 percent of their Gross Domestic Product to defense spending to ensure sustained readiness;

Whereas the Alliance consists of 31 independent member countries, including Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Türkiye, the United Kingdom, and the United States;

Whereas, in response to the unprovoked and illegal war on Ukraine by the Russian Federation, Finland and Sweden applied for NATO membership in May 2022;

Whereas, during the 2022 NATO Summit in Madrid, Spain, NATO formally extended an invitation to Finland and Sweden to join the Alliance;

Whereas Finland formally ascended to the Alliance on April 4, 2023, as the most recent country to join NATO;

Whereas the accession of Sweden into NATO awaits final ratification by Hungary and Türkiye;

Whereas NATO—

(1) leads operations in Kosovo and other countries in the Mediterranean region to maintain peace and stability;

(2) supports operations around the world, including in Europe and the African Union, to advance priorities of the Alliance; and

(3) facilitates a training mission in Iraq to develop the capacity of the security infrastructure of Iraq;

Whereas, since the further invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation on February 24, 2022, which followed the illegal annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation in 2014, the Alliance is the strongest and most united it has ever been;

Whereas, as the Russian Federation illegally attacks the sovereignty of Ukraine, individual members of the Alliance have contributed essential military and humanitarian assistance to Ukraine, including through the Ukraine Defense Contact Group established by the United States;

Whereas, in response to the brutal war on Ukraine by the Russian Federation, NATO enhanced its presence on the eastern flank of the Alliance by reinforcing existing multinational battlegroups and establishing new multinational battlegroups in Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and Slovakia;

Whereas efforts by NATO to bolster the security of the eastern flank and to counter aggression by the Russian Federation followed efforts in 2016 by establishing NATO forward presences in the northeast and southeast of the Alliance;

Whereas the Alliance recognizes the strategic importance of the Black Sea region, which the Russian Federation has tried to weaponize, including by attempting to block shipments of grain from Ukraine through the Black Sea, bringing the world to the brink of a global food security crisis;

Whereas, for the first time in history, the 2022 NATO Strategic Concept recognized that the stated ambitions and coercive policies of the People's Republic of China challenge the interests of the Alliance;

Whereas the Alliance recognizes that deepening ties between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation have resulted in immediate and long-term challenges to the rules-based international world order;

Whereas NATO is prepared to respond to existing and emerging threats to transatlantic security;

Whereas Vilnius, Lithuania, will host the 2023 NATO Summit following the 700-year jubilee of the city on January 25, 2023;

Whereas the 2023 NATO Summit will highlight the leadership of the Baltic States in NATO and as supporters of democratic values globally;

Whereas Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are among the top 5 per capita contributors of assistance to Ukraine;

Whereas, despite continued belligerence by the Russian Federation, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have welcomed exiled opposition leaders from the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation;

Whereas the choice of Vilnius as the location for the 2023 NATO Summit underscores the Baltic States as vital NATO members and further demonstrates the strength of the Alliance; and

Whereas the 2023 NATO Summit is an opportunity to build upon the work of previous summits to continue strengthening the Alliance and pave the way for new NATO member countries that can join in upholding democratic values: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms that, for 74 years, the unity and strength of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (commonly known as “NATO” and the “Alliance”) has contributed to peace and stability in Europe and around the world;

(2) celebrates that the 2023 NATO Summit will be held in Vilnius, Lithuania, on July 11 and 12, 2023;

(3) acknowledges individuals around the world who have served in NATO missions and operations since the Alliance was founded;

(4) supports the sovereignty of all nations to decide whether to pursue membership to the Alliance;

(5) urges Hungary and Türkiye to ratify the accession of Sweden to NATO without further delay;

(6) recognizes that Sweden would bring new and unique capabilities to NATO, which would enable the Alliance to respond to existing and emerging threats to transatlantic security;

(7) encourages the Alliance to operationalize the 2022 Strategic Concept, including by countering the aggressive and coercive behavior exhibited by the People's Republic of China;

(8) expresses support for the decision of NATO to open an office in Tokyo, Japan, to address pacing challenges to transatlantic security in the Indo-Pacific Region;

(9) asserts that NATO members should consider the commitment to spend 2 percent of Gross Domestic Product as the lowest percent contribution to ensure the sustainability, resilience, and readiness of the Alliance;

(10) emphasizes that the Alliance should continue to support Ukraine as it fights for freedom, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and

(11) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to meet obligations as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty, done at Washington, D.C., April 4, 1949.

SENATE RESOLUTION 252—CELEBRATING THE 246TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CREATION OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LEE, Mr. RISCH, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. ROUNDS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. WICKER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. VANCE, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 252

Whereas, on June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress approved the design of a flag of the United States;

Whereas, over the years, the flag of the United States has preserved the standards of the original design comprised of alternating red and white stripes accompanied by a union consisting of white stars on a field of blue;

Whereas, on May 30, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson issued Presidential Proclamation 1335, an announcement asking the people of the United States to observe June 14 as Flag Day;

Whereas, on August 3, 1949, President Harry Truman signed into law House Joint Resolution 170, 81st Congress, a joint resolution designating June 14 of each year as Flag Day;

Whereas, on August 21, 1959, President Dwight Eisenhower issued Executive Order 10834 (24 Fed. Reg. 6865), an order establishing the most recent design of the flag of the United States;

Whereas the Pledge of Allegiance was written by Francis Bellamy, a Baptist minister, and first published in the September 8, 1892, issue of *The Youth's Companion*;

Whereas, in 1954, Congress added the words “under God” to the Pledge of Allegiance;

Whereas, for more than 60 years, the Pledge of Allegiance has included references to the United States flag, to the United States having been established as a union “under God”, and to the United States being dedicated to securing “liberty and justice for all”;

Whereas, in 1954, Congress believed it was acting constitutionally when it revised the Pledge of Allegiance;

Whereas the United States was founded on principles of religious freedom by the Founders, many of whom were deeply religious;

Whereas the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States embodies principles intended to guarantee freedom of religion through the free exercise thereof and by prohibiting the Government from establishing a religion;

Whereas patriotic songs, engravings on United States legal tender, and engravings on Federal buildings also contain general references to “God”;

Whereas, in *Elk Grove Unified School District v. Newdow*, 542 U.S. 1 (2004), the Supreme Court of the United States overturned the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *Newdow v. U.S. Congress*, 328 F.3d 466 (9th Cir. 2003), a case in which the Ninth Circuit concluded that recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance by a public school teacher violated the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit subsequently concluded that—

(1) the previous opinion of that court in *Newdow v. U.S. Congress*, 328 F.3d 466 (9th Cir. 2003) was no longer binding precedent;

(2) case law from the Supreme Court of the United States concerning the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States had subsequently changed after the decision in *Elk Grove Unified School District v. Newdow*, 542 U.S. 1 (2004); and

(3) Congress, in passing the new version of the Pledge of Allegiance, had established a secular purpose for the use of the term “under God”; and

Whereas, in light of those conclusions, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit upheld the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance by public school teachers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) celebrates the 246th anniversary of the creation of the flag of the United States;
- (2) recognizes that the Pledge of Allegiance has been a valuable part of life for the people of the United States for generations; and
- (3) affirms that the Pledge of Allegiance is a constitutional expression of patriotism and strongly defends the constitutionality of the Pledge of Allegiance.

SENATE RESOLUTION 253—DESIGNATING JUNE 16, 2023, AS NATIONAL SERVICE AND CONSERVATION CORPS DAY

Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 253

Whereas there exists a network of more than 150 Service and Conservation Corps across the United States that provides education, workforce development, and support services to approximately 22,000 young adults and post-9/11 veterans annually;

Whereas the Service and Conservation Corps are locally-based organizations that engage young adults between 18 and 30 years of age and veterans younger than 35 years of age in service projects that address recreation, conservation, disaster response, and community needs;

Whereas the Service and Conservation Corps are direct descendants of the Civilian Conservation Corps, a Great Depression-era Federal work relief program in existence from 1933 to 1942 that—

- (1) mobilized 3,000,000 young men to dramatically improve the public lands of the United States;
- (2) provided participants with food, shelter, education, and a \$30 per month stipend; and
- (3) planted 3,000,000,000 trees and helped build trails, roads, campgrounds, and other park infrastructure still in use today;

Whereas April 5, 2023, was the 90th anniversary of President Franklin D. Roosevelt establishing the Civilian Conservation Corps with a presidential Executive order (Executive Order 6101 (relating to relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work));

Whereas, unlike the Civilian Conservation Corps, which was a large, Federal program that was only open to young men, while Black and Native American participants faced discrimination, modern Service and Conservation Corps are equitable, diverse, and inclusive;

Whereas most modern Service and Conservation Corps are nonprofit organizations or are operated by units of State or local government;

Whereas, through public-private partnerships, Service and Conservation Corps work with a range of organizations, government agencies, and institutions to engage Corps participants in meaningful projects that address local and national issues;

Whereas, throughout a term of service that could last from a few months to a year, Corps participants experience the “Corps Model” by—

- (1) gaining work experience and developing in-demand skills;
- (2) serving on crews alongside other young adults, or in “individual placement” or internship positions, that provide additional capacity to Federal, State, and local resource management agencies;
- (3) receiving a stipend or living allowance and often an education award or scholarship upon completion of service; and

- (4) receiving educational programming, mentoring, and access to career and personal counseling;

Whereas some Service and Conservation Corps operate or partner with charter schools to help Corps participants earn their high school diploma or GED certificate;

Whereas Corps participants complete thousands of community improvement, resilience, and resource conservation projects every year;

Whereas Service and Conservation Corps have longstanding partnerships with Federal, State, and local community development and resource management agencies to engage Corps participants in meaningful and necessary projects across the United States;

Whereas Corps projects include—

- (1) enhancing neighborhoods and community public spaces, including urban gardens;
- (2) preserving and protecting public lands, shorelines, waterways, habitats, and wildlife;
- (3) preserving historic structures;
- (4) providing access to and enhancing recreation on public lands and waters;
- (5) enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters;
- (6) mitigating, responding to, and recovering from natural disasters, including hurricanes and wildfires;
- (7) improving energy efficiency and resource conservation; and
- (8) building and maintaining alternative transportation and sustainable infrastructure;

Whereas the United States urgently needs to transition to more sustainable infrastructure, respond to decades of deferred maintenance on public lands and waters, restore critical ecosystems, and make communities more resilient to climate change;

Whereas unemployment and barriers to opportunity affect millions of young people in the United States and disproportionately affect young people of color; and

Whereas the existing network of more than 150 Service and Conservation Corps is ready to meet the needs of young people in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) designates June 16, 2023, as National Service and Conservation Corps Day;
- (2) congratulates the existing network of more than 150 Service and Conservation Corps on their contributions to the United States;
- (3) urges the people of the United States to recognize the importance of national service; and
- (4) supports the continuation and expansion of the national network of Service and Conservation Corps.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I have 10 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 14, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 14, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 14, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 14, 2023, at 3:15 p.m., to conduct a classified briefing.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 14, 2023, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 14, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 14, 2023, at 2 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans’ Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 14, 2023, at 3 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 14, 2023, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND SPENDING OVERSIGHT

The Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Spending Oversight of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 14, 2023, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 1615

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. I understand there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1615) to prohibit the use of Federal funds to ban gas stoves.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be

read for the second time on the next legislative day.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR THE GREATER WASHINGTON SOAP BOX DERBY

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. Con. Res. 43, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 43) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 43) was agreed to.

NATIONAL SERVICE AND CONSERVATION CORPS DAY

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 253 submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 253) designating June 16, 2023, as National Service and Conservation Corps Day.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 253) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 2023

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Thursday, June 15; 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 and resume consideration of the Choudhury nomination postcloture and that all time be considered expired at 11:15 a.m.; further, that notwithstanding rule XXII, the cloture vote on the Rikelman nomination occur at 1:45 p.m. and that if any nominations are confirmed during Thursday's session, 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.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order following the remarks of Senator LEE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

REINS ACT

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, it has been a long time coming, but it is with enormous pride that I stand to celebrate the passage of the REINS Act in the House of Representatives today.

This landmark legislation represents a significant step forward toward reining in the ever-expanding Federal Government. I am immensely grateful to House Republicans, to the House Freedom Caucus, and to Representative KAT CAMMACK, for their unwavering persistence in championing this desperately needed reform legislation.

The journey of the REINS Act began years ago with profound recognition that something was fundamentally wrong with our Federal regulatory system.

We realized the power wielded by these faceless Agencies was unfolding unchecked, eroding the very foundations of our Republic, rendering it unaccountable.

The notion that a small group of unelected individuals could impose far-reaching regulations that affected every aspect of our lives was itself an affront to the principles upon which this great Nation was built—certainly, contrary to the rules established and embodied in the Constitution, which govern the way our government operates.

Year after year, the proponents of regulatory reform within the Federal system have fought against the odds, facing resistance from those who have defended the status quo. We knew that the American people deserved better, that their voices should be heard, and that their elected representatives should have the final say.

Throughout its evolution, the REINS Act has undergone refinements, fine-

tuning its provisions to maintain the cutting edge, while ensuring democratic accountability. It is about reining in unchecked power, bringing spending under the watchful eye of our elected representatives, and restoring the principles of transparency and accountability.

The tenets of the REINS Act are rooted in common sense in a way that every American can grasp. If you understand the concept of no taxation without representation, then it should be easy to understand the REINS Act. But what exactly does the REINS Act mean for hard-working families?

Well, the entrepreneurial spirit runs deep within our country—the entire country—and certainly within my home State of Utah, driving economic growth and fostering innovation across various industries. From tech startups to local artisans, Utahns have a strong inclination to pursue their passions, start their own businesses, and create opportunities for themselves, their families, and their communities.

However, this entrepreneurial spirit often faces significant hurdles, sometimes insurmountable hurdles, due to overregulation by this or that Federal Agency. It is like the feeling you get when you try to assemble a new piece of furniture from a certain Swedish retail store, and you are not quite sure if you have purchased the kejserlig or the plogfara. Yet you are bombarded with a thousand-page jargon-filled instruction manual. Federal regulations often feel like those convoluted instruction manuals, but with much higher stakes, though the titles are a little easier to pronounce.

The REINS Act seeks to change that. The term "REINS" is an acronym that stands for Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny, and its purpose is simple: to ensure that unelected bureaucrats cannot impose major regulations on us without the consent of our elected representatives.

It is about putting power back into the hands of the people and their elected representatives, where it rightfully belongs. You see, this isn't just a good idea. It is a good idea that has been embedded within the Constitution. The very first operative provision of that document—article I, section 1, clause 1—makes this clear:

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.

The meaning of that is clear and simple: to make law, you have to go through the Congress. There is no other way to make law. Legislative powers are powers to make law, and all legislative powers granted in the Constitution are Federal laws. Therefore, to make a Federal law, you have to follow the formula prescribed in article I, section 1.

Article I, section 7 explains exactly how that has to happen. You have the same legislative proposal that has to

pass the House and the Senate, in identical text, before it can then be presented to the President for signature, veto, or acquiescence.

The point of this is simple: The power to make law is inherently dangerous and volatile. It can harm people, just as it can protect others. For that reason, it is not to be entrusted to any branch of government other than the branch of government most accountable to the people at the most regular intervals.

You see, regulatory reform is more than just some esoteric concept that exists solely within Capitol Hill or in Washington, DC. Its impact reverberates across our daily lives, affecting everything from the cost of goods and services to the livelihoods of hard-working individuals and families.

That is why it is about a whole lot more than just what the Constitution says and what it should be interpreted and understood to mean. It is about how this affects individuals and families. By requiring congressional approval for major regulations, for enactment of a new major rule or regulation, as if it were a legislative proposal, rather than just allowing executive branch Agencies to make new laws themselves, the REINS Act brings accountability and transparency to the rulemaking process, injecting a much needed and constitutionally prescribed dose of common sense into our bureaucratic system.

The REINS Act articulates and imagines a world where small businesses are free from the weight of onerous regulations, detached from any common sense, where parents can provide for their children without being bogged down by unnecessary redtape, and where innovation and entrepreneurship thrive without the suffocating grip of excessive government control. That is the world we strive to create with the passage of the REINS Act.

Now, to be clear, even with the REINS Act, from time to time some Federal regulations would end up being approved and enacted in the law by Congress. Congress, after all, can and does make mistakes, but there is a big difference when Congress makes that mistake. Members of Congress who vote for that mistake can be held accountable.

Currently, they cannot. In fact, by design, they are insulated from the process, left only in a position where the best they can do is write a harshly

worded letter, beating their chest, and calling the people who wrote this or that regulation at this or that Federal Agency barbarians.

But, after all, our job is not about writing letters. It is about making law. Insofar as we have got other entities that are not us, run by people who are not elected by voters in our State or in any State, that is a problem, and it is a problem that we have to fix.

Today, we celebrate this victory—this victory for freedom, for common sense, and for the hard-working families who deserve a government that serves, not stifles them. We owe an immense debt of gratitude to the House of Representatives and, in particular, to the House Republicans who voted for this, specifically, most notably, the Members of the House Freedom Caucus for their tireless efforts in pushing this legislation forward, reminding us all that persistence and unwavering dedication can yield remarkable results.

I stand before you humbled and honored to witness this historic moment. Together, we can continue to fight for this needed reform, not just as an abstract concept, not just as something that the Constitution already requires, but also as a tangible path toward a brighter, more prosperous future for all Americans.

All Americans benefit from this, but it is especially those Americans who struggle who will benefit the most from this. You have to remember that these regulations, when they are put in place, come at a cost. They are not free.

It has been a few years since anyone has undertaken a comprehensive effort to estimate the total cost of complying with Federal regulations. But according to one study that I saw—it has been several years ago now since this study was produced—they estimated that the cost, while impossible to calculate in its entirety, was at least \$2 trillion. When adding a whole lot of Federal regulations, including some very costly Federal regulations since that study was done, one can surmise from that that the cost is now somewhere between \$2 trillion and \$3 trillion. This is an enormous sum of money.

Now, let's not deceive ourselves. Let's not minimize this by assuming that those costs are borne simply by wealthy Americans, by big blue-chip corporations, by someone whom we can imagine in our mind's eye as a Monopoly game piece wearing a monocle,

dressed up like Mr. Peanut. No, that is not who pays for this. Who pays for this are hard-working Americans, disproportionately America's poor and middle class, who pay dearly for this. That 2 or 3 trillion-dollar figure is supported by you and me and, disproportionately, by those who are near the bottom of the socioeconomic scale. Those people who are working hard, living paycheck to paycheck, find that, as a result of these regulations, everything they buy—from cornflakes to cars, from groceries to gasoline, and everything in between—becomes more expensive. They also pay for it through diminished wages and unemployment.

Those are real people who are being harmed by these things. The least we can do is, before subjecting them to even more regulations that are going to cost America's poor and middle class even more money, we owe it to them to have the decency to at least vote on these regulations before they have to comply, before they have to pay through the nose, yet again, for more and more products.

Inflation has many causes, but one of the significant ones is excessive Federal regulation. Those regulations won't go away with the REINS Act, but when the REINS Act becomes law, we will at least be doing the American people the basic courtesy of voting on regulations before they have to comply. It is not too much to ask.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 6:24 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, June 15, 2023, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 14, 2023:

THE JUDICIARY

DALE E. HO, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

P. CASEY PITTS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STEPHEN K. EBERLE, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING PATRICK RICKLEY AND HIS 30 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE MACKINAC BRIDGE AU- THORITY

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Patrick Rickley and his upcoming retirement after 30 years of service to the Mackinac Bridge Authority and the state of Michigan. Since starting his employment with the Bridge Authority, Patrick has become a staple of our community in Northern Michigan and the Upper Peninsula. His welcoming demeanor, kind attitude, and unwavering drive to serve the community has had a positive impact on countless residents. Patrick's retirement may sadden many across the Upper Peninsula, but his legacy of goodwill is bound to continue shaping and benefiting the local community for years to come.

Patrick will be leaving his post as a Bridge Services Representative when he retires later this month. Having the ability to give a smile and a kind word to all who come into contact with him, Patrick cemented himself as a familiar and trustworthy face for many across the Upper Peninsula and beyond. His dedication to providing high quality work and assistance to travelers will be missed and should not be taken for granted in his final days with the Bridge Authority.

A long-time member of the local community in Saint Ignace, Patrick has become the standard when it comes to community service and individual impact. Over the course of 30 years, Patrick's dedication to his work, his family, and travelers is admirable and all of Michigan's First District owes Patrick our support and gratitude for all he has done.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Patrick Rickley for his steadfast service to the Mackinac Bridge Authority and our great state. On behalf of Michigan's First District, I extend my gratitude to Patrick and his family and wish them the best in their future endeavors.

CELEBRATING THE ECONOMIC DE- VELOPMENT COUNCIL OF ST. CHARLES COUNTY

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Economic Development Council of St. Charles County who is celebrating their 30th Anniversary.

Over the last 30 years, the EDC Council of St. Charles County has offered its tenants an affordable location for to start and grow. The incubator has played an integral role in the regional startup community. Hundreds of busi-

nesses encompassing thousands of jobs have launched in the incubator and gone on to flourish in the community.

Many tenants attribute their success, in part, to the all-inclusive wraparound support received by the EDC. Benefits unaffordable to many start-ups include but are not limited to IT support, staffed reception area, and access to conference rooms. They offer business counseling, in-house financial resources, and month-to-month leasing.

When starting a business there are several things to consider. The incubator allows an affordable option to test out ideas and grow business without sacrificing financial security.

In both 2020 and 2021 the EDC of St. Charles County is named the largest SBA 504 lender in the St. Louis region by the St. Louis Business Journal.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Economic Development Council of St. Charles County on 30 successful years and in thanking them for their service to our community.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISH- MENTS OF TANZANIA AND DOING BUSINESS IN SUB-SAHA- RAN AFRICA

HON. TROY A. CARTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize recent successes in doing business in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as the potential for future success in the region. Recently, I joined a host of state, local elected officials, business and community leaders in my hometown of New Orleans, Louisiana, in coming together to celebrate the historic launch of TanzaNutz, the first cashew nuts grown, harvested and consumer packaged in Tanzania being exported directly for the first time from farmers in Tanzania to the U.S. marketplace. The inaugural seven-ton shipment departed the East Africa port city, Dar es Salaam, and landed in the U.S. on Friday, November 4, 2022, with all shipments arriving through the Port of New Orleans.

In celebration of establishing a sister city partner and bilateral trade agreement, this momentous occasion signals the beginning of a robust business relationship between the United Republic of Tanzania, East Africa, and United States of America, in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana. Known as the Crescent City, New Orleans was the first major market to launch TanzaNutz. In addition, the U.S. Department of Commerce works closely in presenting business opportunities in Africa. There are eight markets including Kenya, South Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Ethiopia represented with these business opportunities. Africa produces 60 percent of the World's cashew nuts and the U.S. is the largest importer of cashew nuts in

the world. I was proud to join a Congressional Delegation trip (CODEL) to Tanzania and several other African nations with House Foreign Affairs Chairman, Jeffrey Meeks, exploring the growth of future export and trade opportunities, considered sub-Saharan Africa.

Tanzania is the fourth biggest producer of cashew nuts (*Anacardium occidentale*) in Africa and the eighth globally. Indeed, 20 percent of all cashews on the continent come from the country behind Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Guinea. The most extensive cultivation belt is along the coastline in the south of the country. Most farmers are smallholders, and they process their seeds through cooperative societies. Their source of income is mainly the export of the crop across the Indian Ocean. India imports almost all the cashews from the country. Tanzania generates up to 15 percent of its total foreign exchange from this leguminous fruit.

In appearance, the cashew fruit is dual. It has an apple fruit on top that sequesters a small, curved nut's shell at its end. Though the apple makes other culinary products, it is the small nut that measures about 1.5 inches across that is important. It is the chief source of cashew nut oil.

One of the principal reasons for poverty in Africa and the underperformance of African economies, is the export of Africa's raw materials at the lowest prices, into the global market, unrefined, without value additive processing taking place in Africa prior to export. The Congressional Black Caucus strongly supports and advocates for public and private sector policies and practices to reverse this traditional exploitative paradigm in cooperation with the Nations of Africa. The Congressional Black Caucus desires to build on plans and programs advanced by the Biden Administration and African Nations at the recent U.S.-Africa Leaders' Summit, designed to encourage greater economic self-sufficiency for Africa and cultivate a stronger trading and investing partner with the United States, and globally.

The Congressional Black Caucus unanimously approved the Tanzania Nut Resolution on Wednesday, June 7th. The Congressional Black Caucus endorses and supports the application of value additive processes taking place in the cashew markets in Tanzania, and the rest of the nations of Africa, with the aim of building agricultural product processing plants in Africa; creating millions of fair paying, safer jobs with fringe benefits for African workers; generating stable and more profitable outcomes for Africa's cashew farmers; partnering with African cashew businesses and boosting African economies across the board, while ending exploitative practices like commodity brokering, low cashew sales, and urging the end of such practices throughout the rest of the African agricultural sector.

The Congressional Black Caucus further supports the creation of large investment returns for Africans, Africans in the Diaspora, and friends of Africa's economic development and the stimulation of trade growth between Africa and the U.S. All such ways that honor

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

the Congressional Black Caucus' collective vision for honorable prosperity for Africans, African Americans, and the American public in partnership and unity with Africa.

The Congressional Black Caucus commends Ward Holdings International for its leadership and innovation, in cooperation with the Nation of Tanzania and other African Nations, to strengthen the economies of these nations from within and to assist them in adopting and applying value-adding processes to their agricultural crops. By this resolution, we encourage like-minded companies to emulate and deliberately engage in ushering in a new dynamic of African and African American empowerment and partnership that signals tangible progress toward overcoming the sordid history of African peoples deliberately imposed disempowerment and disunity.

The Congressional Black Caucus believes that now is the time for all in the African Diaspora to make an equal commitment toward building Africa together. We declare that a strengthened Africa is a strengthened African Diaspora.

The U.S. is the world's leading importer of cashews—a growing industry. It's a mutually beneficial decision for our city to be the doorway for TanzaNutz to join the market under fair and profitable practices in the region of sub-Saharan Africa. TanzaNutz is an exciting addition to the New Orleans import family, and I'm thrilled to have played a role in welcoming you here. I'm committed to strong advocacy for New Orleans' economic development, and to continue to foster a mutually beneficial relationship with our neighbors in Tanzania.

RECOGNIZING TONY ANDERSON FOR LIFETIME OF SERVICE

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Tony Anderson for his upcoming retirement after 40 years of service with electric cooperatives, including 20 years with the Cherryland Electric Cooperative as their General Manager. During his time at Cherryland Electric Cooperative, Tony cemented himself as an indispensable member of their leadership team and a key contributor to their overall success. Tony's career is worthy of celebration and his impact on all he served will continue to facilitate positive change in his absence.

While becoming one of the cooperative's most valuable team members, Tony also directed his energy towards helping others. In an effort to raise money for Big Brothers Big Sisters of Northwest Michigan, he ran marathons in each state and Washington, D.C., soon accumulating more than \$500,000 to help his community. He was also named Michigan's Volunteer of the Year, attending the Governor's Service Awards in 2012. Tony continues to pay it forward in his new capacity of President of the NRECA Board of Directors, where he will share his insight and wealth of knowledge dealing with cooperatives across the Nation.

Tony deserves immense praise for all he has done throughout his career and the selfless ways in which he's served the commu-

nity. Over the course of 40 years, Tony's unwavering dedication and staunch commitment to both his craft and community has been immeasurable—and for this, I am grateful.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Tony Anderson for his steadfast service to Cherryland Electric Cooperative and our great state. On behalf of Michigan's First District, I extend my gratitude to Tony and his family and wish them the best in their future endeavors.

CELEBRATING JUDITH ANN O'BRIEN FOWKES ON HER 60TH BIRTHDAY AND HER CAREER IN EDUCATION

HON. STEPHEN F. LYNCH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to rise today in celebration of my dear friend, Judith Ann O'Brien Fowkes of Braintree, Massachusetts, in recognition of her 60th birthday. I want to commend her for her tireless dedication to educating and inspiring hundreds of students in the Archdiocese of Boston for more than thirty years.

Born in Fort Smith, Northwest Territory, Canada on June 14, 1963, to Kevin O'Brien and Patricia Bowser O'Brien, Judith graduated from Charles P. Allen High School in Bedford, Nova Scotia in 1981, before pursuing and earning a Teacher's License from Nova Scotia Teachers College in Truro, Nova Scotia in 1984. One year later, Judith received her Bachelor of Arts in Education from Mt. St. Vincent University in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

After completing her education in Canada, Judith arrived in the United States in 1987, and began her teaching career for the Archdiocese of Boston in the fall of that same year. Inspired and driven to always continue learning, Judith earned a Master of Arts in Teaching from Emmanuel College in Boston, Massachusetts in 2002. Furthermore, Judith continued her call to education by serving on the faculties of St. Brigid School in South Boston, the Sacred Heart School in Weymouth, and is currently serving as an aide at the St. Brendan School in Dorchester.

Through her countless examples of compassion and selfless service, she has inspired many of her former students to become lifelong learners and educators themselves. Many of her former students have gone on to pursue careers in public service, serving as police officers, firefighters, and government officials.

Judith has enriched the lives of her family, friends, and all who know her. Her quick and warm smile, her kindness, her compassion, and sense of humor are impossible to dodge. Judith's sincere empathy and care for each of her students over the years is immeasurable. Judith resides in Braintree, Massachusetts with her adoring co-captain and husband of 32 years, Robert, who served as District Director in my office.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to take the floor of the House today to congratulate Judith on her 60th birthday and to thank her for her over thirty years of dedicated service in the Commonwealth. I urge my colleagues to join with me, and with Judith's family and friends in recognizing Judith's dedicated career in education.

SUPPORTING THE RIGHT TO CONTRACEPTION ACT

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the right to contraception for all Americans.

Last year, Justice Clarence Thomas' concurrence to the *Dobbs v. Jackson's Women's Health* decision called for the U.S. Supreme Court to reconsider the right to contraception.

Emboldened by this statement, Republican-controlled state legislatures across the Nation began limiting access to birth control.

Nine states have already adopted restrictions to emergency contraception.

I stand with my colleagues, Congresswoman MANNING and Senator MARKEY, as they reintroduce the Right to Contraception Act.

Last year, this bill passed the U.S. House with a bipartisan vote of 228–195.

I am proud to be a part of the effort to bring this important issue into legislative focus and protect women's health.

This bill sets out statutory protections for an individual's right to access and a health care provider's right to provide contraception and related information.

Generally, the bill prohibits measures that single out and impede access to contraception and related information. However, a party may defend against a claim that a measure violates the bill's prohibitions by demonstrating, through clear and convincing evidence, that the measure significantly advances access to contraception and cannot be achieved through less restrictive means.

The Department of Justice, individuals, or health care providers may bring a lawsuit to enforce this bill, and states are not immune from suits for violations.

This Act would codify into law a person's right to obtain contraceptives and to engage in the use of contraception.

It would also define and protect a health care provider's corresponding right to prescribe contraception and to provide information about the use of contraception to their patients.

The ability to make personal choices about one's own body is a fundamental human right.

The right to contraception is internationally recognized by the World Health Organization, and by the United Nations as intrinsically linked to women's health, economic mobility, and self-governance.

Birth control pills, IUDs, and other forms of contraception are all forms of safe and essential healthcare.

They are central to women's ability to participate equally in the workplace, in academia, and in society.

Contraception allows individuals, couples, and families to be in control of their own futures.

Contraception can allow a young woman to achieve her dreams of earning a college degree.

It can allow a young couple to prioritize their careers before raising a child.

It can allow parents to focus their financial and emotional resources on the care of a special needs son or daughter.

It is a tool that allows those who wish to become parents, and those who do not, the agency to make the decision that is best for them.

A 2010 study found that access to contraceptive care resulted in approximately one million fewer unplanned conceptions per year.

That is one million fewer children born into families who are unprepared to support them.

When access to contraceptives is limited, more children are born into lives of difficulty and hardship.

The "Right to Contraception Act," would help ensure that children are born into families who are eager, equipped, and prepared for their arrival.

The right to contraceptives has long been an expectation held by the American people.

In 1965, the United States Supreme Court's decision in *Griswald v. Connecticut* affirmed a married couple's right to birth control. In 1972, *Eisenstadt v. Baird* protected that right for single people. Then in 1977, the right to contraception for minors was secured in *Carey v. Population Services International*.

For more than 50 years, the right to contraception has been settled law.

That is, until the Supreme Court's recent ruling in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, when five conservative Justices chose to let their personal opinions and beliefs supersede decades of established precedent by overturning women's right to abortion.

Since then, the American people have witnessed the abhorrent consequences of Republicans' radical agenda to criminalize women's reproductive health decisions.

In his concurring opinion, Justice Clarence Thomas made it very clear that the extremist ruling that ended *Roe v. Wade* could be used to chop away at other rights—including the right to access contraception.

Reproductive rights opponents are now including emergency contraception, IUDs, and other forms of birth control in their anti-abortion legislation.

These anti-abortion laws shackle women to unwanted pregnancies.

Conservative lawmakers now seek to stop women from exerting agency over the prevention of pregnancy, as well.

If a woman is not permitted to end a pregnancy, and she is not permitted to prevent a pregnancy, I ask, what rights to her body does she have left?

Even before the barbaric *Dobbs* ruling, conservative lawmakers across the country have been moving to limit women's ability to make decisions about their own healthcare and bodies.

In 2021 alone, at least 4 states attempted to ban access to some or all contraceptives by restricting public funding for these products and services.

Those laws work in conjunction with actions conservative legislators in red states have taken to curtail funding for family planning services at reproductive health centers like Planned Parenthood.

Such actions would limit access to birth control, particularly for Black and Brown low-income women.

We cannot allow human rights to be so callously stripped away from the American people.

We must fight back and codify these rights into law.

RECOGNIZING POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH (PTG)

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following Proclamation on Posttraumatic Growth (PTG).

Whereas, Posttraumatic Growth (PTG) refers to the transformative positive changes that can occur in individuals following traumatic experiences, leading to personal growth, resilience, and a newfound sense of purpose;

Whereas, Boulder Crest Foundation, a renowned nonprofit organization headquartered in Bluemont, Virginia, has been at the forefront of providing Posttraumatic Growth-based support and resources to veterans and first responders experiencing trauma;

Whereas, the Warrior PATHH (Progressive and Alternative Training for Helping Heroes) Program, developed by Boulder Crest Foundation, is a groundbreaking initiative that offers a comprehensive and evidence-based approach to help individuals overcome the invisible wounds of war and trauma;

Whereas, Ken Falke, a distinguished Veteran and entrepreneur, and his wife Julia Falke founded Boulder Crest Foundation and have dedicated their lives to assisting fellow veterans and first responders in their journey towards healing and growth;

Whereas, Josh Goldberg, the Chief Executive Officer of Boulder Crest Foundation, has displayed exemplary leadership and unwavering commitment to the well-being of those impacted by trauma;

Whereas, Dr. Richard Tedeschi, the Executive Director of the Boulder Crest Institute, and co-founder of the science of Posttraumatic Growth has created a pathway for transforming pain into purpose and loss into gain;

Whereas, the tireless efforts of Boulder Crest Foundation, Ken Falke, and Josh Goldberg have positively impacted the lives of countless individuals, empowering them to overcome adversity and thrive;

Whereas, recognizing and promoting Posttraumatic Growth can help foster a greater understanding and acceptance of the potential for growth and resilience that exists within individuals who have experienced trauma;

Whereas, it is essential to acknowledge the significance of Posttraumatic Growth and to encourage initiatives that promote healing, resilience, and personal development;

I, Jack Bergman, do hereby resolve:

June 13th shall be designated as "Posttraumatic Growth Day" to recognize the transformative potential and resilience demonstrated by individuals who have experienced trauma.

I commend Boulder Crest Foundation for their outstanding contributions in the field of trauma recovery and their development of the Warrior PATHH Program. The commitment and dedication of Boulder Crest Foundation, Ken Falke, Josh Goldberg, and Dr. Richard Tedeschi to helping Veterans, first responders, and others affected by trauma are deserving of the highest recognition.

I strongly encourage individuals, communities, organizations, and educational institutions to observe Posttraumatic Growth Day by

raising awareness of Posttraumatic Growth, sharing stories of resilience, and promoting initiatives that support healing, personal growth, and the well-being of those affected by trauma.

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in coordination with other relevant federal agencies, should take appropriate measures to disseminate information about Posttraumatic Growth, Boulder Crest Foundation, the Warrior PATHH Program, and the efforts of Ken Falke, Josh Goldberg, and Dr. Richard Tedeschi to ensure widespread awareness of the available resources and opportunities for growth and healing.

I recognize the significant contributions of Boulder Crest Foundation, Ken Falke, Josh Goldberg, and Dr. Richard Tedeschi in advancing the field of trauma recovery and commend their dedication to improving the lives of individuals impacted by trauma.

I pledge my support to further research, education, and initiatives aimed at understanding and promoting Posttraumatic Growth, and acknowledges the importance of comprehensive trauma recovery programs such as the Warrior PATHH Program in supporting individuals on their journey toward growth and resilience.

HONORING GLADYS KNIGHT, SINGER, SONGWRITER, ACTRESS, AND BUSINESSWOMAN

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Gladys Knight, the Empress of Soul, who will be inducted into the Madam Walker Legacy Center Walk of Fame on June 16, 2023. The historic Madam Walker Legacy Center is in Indiana's 7th Congressional District.

Gladys Maria Knight was born in 1944 in Atlanta, Georgia, to Sarah and Merald Knight. Her musical career began early in life in a church choir, where her singing talent was quickly recognized. Ms. Knight performed with her siblings and cousins in a quintet that would later become known as The Pips. In 1961, the group signed with Fury Records and changed their name to Gladys Knight & The Pips. The group released several successful albums until 1987, when Ms. Knight began to pursue a solo career. She went on to release several solo albums and achieved incredible feats in the music industry, becoming an icon for R&B and soul music across the world.

Ms. Knight has been widely recognized with prestigious awards for her achievements. She has been inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, Hollywood Walk of Fame, and the National Rhythm and Blues Hall of Fame. In 2008, Rolling Stone named Ms. Knight one of the "100 Greatest Singers of All Time," and the American Academy of Achievement presented her with the Golden Plate Award in 2019. She also received an Honorary Doctorate in Performing Arts from Shaw University.

However impressive, these achievements do not capture the true brilliance of Gladys Knight. Her love of family and children shines through in her philanthropic efforts, including

raising \$400,000 for the Children's Learning Centers of Fairfield County.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Gladys Knight. She has graced the world with her talent, and it is a privilege to celebrate her success and place in history.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SYLVIA R. GARCIA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, during Roll Call Vote No. 255 on H.R. 1615, I mistakenly recorded my vote as "yea" when I should have voted "no".

RECOGNIZING THE HEROIC ACTIONS AND EXCEPTIONAL BRAVERY OF OWEN BURNS

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize a young hero from Alpena, Michigan. Fourteen-year-old Owen Burns sprang into action to protect his sister from an attempted kidnapping. On May 10, 2023, Owen's 8-year-old sister had been looking for mushrooms in their backyard when a person attempted to kidnap her. Witnessing the harrowing scene, Owen didn't hesitate to hurl objects at the assailant with his slingshot, striking him in the head and chest, which later helped police to identify the suspect. His actions displayed extraordinary courage in the face of danger and for his quick response, I am grateful.

No child should have to be put under that level of duress, but Owen did what we all as parents and grandparents would hope our children might do. He leapt into action and bravely fought for the life of his sister. Releasing those two shots from his slingshot, Owen was able to distract and disorient his sister's attacker long enough for her to escape. Out of the grasp of her attacker, Owen's sister was able to make it back safely to the house.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize the heroic actions of Alpena-native Owen Burns who saved his sister from a would-be kidnapping. Owen thwarted the attack and because of him, we are celebrating her rescue and not mourning a tragedy. I want to thank Owen for his selfless courage and also want to acknowledge his little sister for her fortitude. On behalf of Michigan's First District, I extend my gratitude to Owen and his family and wish them all the best in their future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING HOUSTON ACADEMY AS THE 2023 3A STATE BASEBALL CHAMPIONS

HON. BARRY MOORE

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Houston Academy as

the 2023 Alabama High School Athletic Association (AHSAA) Class 3A Baseball Series Champions. It is my honor to congratulate all the players and coaches on a successful performance and season.

This team showed consistent dedication and determination during this challenging season, for which their efforts have now been rewarded. The Houston Academy Raiders won the third and final game against Gordo High School during the high-stakes championship. Their determination and persistence truly shined through their excellent performance.

Under the leadership of Coach Tony Kirkland, the Raiders' incredible program brought its third state baseball championship back to Houston Academy. Coach Kirkland was also named the Class 3A State Coach of the Year. He showcases a remarkable life rooted in service and humility. I congratulate him on his well-deserved retirement and his remarkable legacy.

I also congratulate Wyatt Shelley, freshman third baseman, on his recognition of 3A State Hitter of the Year.

As valued men of God, it is inspiring to see their proven sacrifice and devotion during this season. Our community remains proud of these outstanding young men who have represented both their school, and our state well in this season.

1 Peter 4:10 says, "As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God." The Houston Academy Raiders have embodied exactly what it means to use your gifts for good throughout this season.

The Second Congressional District of Alabama is fortunate to have outstanding young men like them. Again, I thank the gentleman of Houston Academy's baseball team for all their hard work. Congratulations for achieving this impressive milestone once again.

RECOGNIZING ASTRONAUT AND MOUNT AYR NATIVE PEGGY WHITSON

HON. ZACHARY NUNN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize astronaut and Mount Ayr native, Peggy Whitson, on her return to space.

Peggy has spent her career making history. She was the first female to command the International Space Station.

At only 57 years young, she became the oldest woman to walk in space and holds the record for most space walks by any woman or American astronaut, male or female.

In total, Peggy has flown three long-duration missions, conducted ten space walks, has over sixty Extra-Vehicular Activities, and performed hundreds of experiments on the International Space Station.

She has spent a total of 665 days in space, making her America's most experienced astronaut. Last week, she rocketed back to Earth after another mission to the International Space Station as commander for the first-ever private space mission.

Congratulations and we are excited to see her soar once again.

RECOGNIZING THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF LES CHENEAU GOLF CLUB

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize the 125th Anniversary of Les Cheneaux Golf Club in Cedarville, Michigan. Established in 1898, the Les Cheneaux Club began as a modest operation that quickly developed into one of Michigan's premier golfing venues. Resting on the previous homestead of devout Jesuit, Andrew Piret, Les Cheneaux Golf Club is rich in local history and has endured immense changes throughout its storied past.

Beginning as a dually developed course by W.M. Derby and W.H. Crawford, the location opened in May of 1898 and was soon redesigned in the early 1900's to meet the demand of evolving players and the surrounding community. Following the innate flow of the land, the design of the course utilizes natural obstacles to provide a classic and enjoyable experience to the player. Playing a round at the Les Cheneaux Golf Club allows for someone to walk through local history while engaging with one of Michigan's most beautiful and significant courses.

Acting as an outlet for youth development, Les Cheneaux Golf Club also offers a plethora of camps and classes which mold future golfers and create upstanding individuals, both on and off of the course. The club has continually worked to improve the local community and they deserve our utmost respect for being one of Michigan's oldest and continually played courses.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Les Cheneaux Golf Club for 125 years of continuous operation and for becoming an historical centerpiece of Michigan. On behalf of Michigan's First District, I wish the club, its staff, and the local community the best in their future endeavors.

HONORING MRS. CAROLYN APPEGATE

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Carolyn Applegate of Queen City, Missouri. Carolyn retired from her position as a second-grade teacher for the Schuyler R-1 School District at the end of the school year, closing the book on a remarkable 28-year career.

A good education is one of the building blocks of a strong citizenry, particularly in rural America. Few individuals can touch the hearts and minds of young people like teachers. They serve the public in ways many others cannot and forge the fate of our Nation for generations to come. Mrs. Applegate has been exemplary in her service to Schuyler County and her students. In her nearly three-decade career, she continued to be the definition of what an educator should be: caring, committed, and patient.

Although her time as a teacher for Schuyler R-1 schools has come to an end, she will always be remembered as a world-class educator. Mrs. Applegate's impact to her community will be carried on in the students she taught. Her much-deserved retirement will be spent making new memories with her friends and family.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me and the people of the Sixth Congressional District in thanking Carolyn Applegate. I am proud to represent her in the United States House of Representatives and wish her well in her retirement.

CELEBRATING PRIDE MONTH 2023

HON. LUCY MCBATH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, it is a joy to celebrate Pride 2023. Each June, LGBTQ+ Americans show pride for their community by celebrating the accomplishments and contributions of those throughout history and commemorating their long fight for dignity and equality in this country.

Over the course of many decades, LGBTQ+ Americans have secured significant gains in their efforts to live freely and authentically as their true selves. While we celebrate these gains, we must never forget the history of Pride and why we celebrate in June. June 28, 1969, marked the beginning of the Stonewall Uprising, when LGBTQ+ Americans fought back against discriminatory raids at the Stonewall Inn in New York City. Activists including Marsha P. Johnson were on the frontlines of this rebellion and took a righteous stand against the criminalization of homosexuality. The events of the Stonewall Uprising represented a seismic shift in the way Americans thought about LGBTQ+ activism. The first Pride march was celebrated one year later on June 28, 1970.

Inspired by the righteous stand taken by Johnson and fellow activists, LGBTQ+ Americans have spoken out about the dangerous repercussions of homophobia, transphobia, and other forms of hate. Despite tremendous progress in the years since Stonewall, acts of bigotry and discrimination against members of the LGBTQ+ community have claimed the lives of gay and lesbian Americans, and violence has been particularly devastating to transgender women of color. It is imperative that while we celebrate Pride, we continue to stand strong in the fight for the rights of all Americans in the face of intolerance and hatred. No American should fear expressing their true identity and living as their authentic self.

Here in Georgia, we are lucky to be served and represented by our own LGBTQ+ history makers at many levels of government. Sam Park, who represents Georgia House District 107 in Lawrenceville, made history as the first openly gay man elected to the Georgia State House in 2016. Everton Blair, a Gwinnett County native who represents District 4 on the Gwinnett County Board of Education, became the board's first openly gay member in 2018, as well as the first person of color elected to the Gwinnett County school board. Gwinnett County District 2 Commissioner Ben Ku also

made history in 2018 as the first LGBTQ+ commissioner elected in Gwinnett County. I am proud that the elected officials that I work with back home are such an important part of Georgia's LGBTQ+ history.

Since coming to Congress, it has been my honor to work with, learn from, and represent members of the LGBTQ+ community. As we celebrate Pride Month 2023, may we look back with reverence on the sacrifices made by activists and leaders who came before us, and march forward with joy and optimism for a future built on the progress of the many contributions of everyday LGBTQ+ Americans. This month and always, I am happy to celebrate Pride alongside them and continue the fight for dignity and equality for all.

RECOGNIZING DR. LAURA COLEMAN FOR 16 YEARS OF SERVICE AS PRESIDENT OF BAY COLLEGE

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Dr. Laura Coleman for 16 years of service as President of Bay College. Set to retire on June 30th, Laura has carved out a positive legacy for herself as the longest serving President in the institution's illustrious history. She has secured countless grants and development opportunities for students and has prioritized their success on an individual basis. Her undying commitment to her students has changed countless lives and will continue to do so long after her retirement.

Starting her time as President of Bay College in 2006, Laura strived to create the best place for students to learn and develop themselves for life beyond the classroom. She helped to spearhead the renovation of over 70 percent of campus buildings and to establish new academic and extracurricular opportunities for students to foster success on all fronts. Laura's holistic approach to cultivating a well-rounded student also led to the reintroduction of athletics in 2017, creating a greater sense of community within the institution.

With Laura at the helm, Bay College has further cemented itself as a respected academic institution and has expanded its student-centric outreach. She deserves our unwavering respect and gratitude for her tireless service to her students and colleagues during her tenure.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Dr. Laura Coleman on her upcoming retirement after 16 years as President of Bay College. She has become a respected and loved fixture of the Bay College family and will be missed by many within the institution and community. On behalf of Michigan's First District, I extend my gratitude to Laura and wish her the best in her future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING KURT NELSON

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today, along with my esteemed colleagues,

Senator Mike Crapo and Senator Jim Risch, to recognize the retirement of Kurt Nelson from the U.S. Forest Service. After 45 years of service as a United States Forest Service employee, Kurt retired on June 3, 2023.

Kurt started his career on June 4, 1978, in the Carson National Forest as a Wildlife Biologist. He was quickly reassigned to the Chugach National Forest as a Wildlife and Fisheries Biologist. In 1985, he was promoted to District Ranger in the Cordova Ranger District until August of 1988, when he accepted the Forest Staff Officer position in the Payette National Forest. In 1994, he joined the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project as Terrestrial Science Team Co-leader. The "Columbia Basin" Project was a monumental project that still impacts how forests and irrigation projects are managed today.

In 1995, Kurt accepted the Ketchum Ranger District position in the Sawtooth National Forest and since then he has served the community, elected officials, partners, and agencies across the Wood River Valley. Kurt has served as Agency administrator on fires all over the region and has spent countless hours sharing his wealth of knowledge with new employees on fire assignments.

His knowledge and leadership during fire season was invaluable, most notably for the Castle Rock Fire 2007 (48,000 acres), Beaver Creek Fire 2013 (113,000 acres), and Sharps Fire 2018 (65,000 acres). Each of these three fires were Type 1 long duration fires during peak August visitor seasons, which required up to 2,000 fire personnel and resulted in no serious injuries and only one home lost. There was, however, a severe impact to the local economy and the evacuation of several thousand people. Because of Kurt's excellent leadership, the agency received strong community support throughout the fires' durations and the following debris flows that damaged trails, bridges, and roads.

Kurt's leadership has also led to outstanding partnerships with the local community, a few of which include the 5BRC Coalition, Wood River Trails Coalition, National Forest Foundation, and Blaine County. Combining public and private support has allowed the Ketchum Ranger District to successfully rebuild over 100 miles of trails, rebuild several miles of road, and relocate roads out of riparian zones prone to washout and flooding. Kurt's assistance in developing these partnerships was instrumental in restoring iconic structures, developing recreational trails, and providing resources to local tribes.

There are several significant projects in the Wood River Valley area which can be attributed directly to Kurt's leadership and community relationships: the Bald Mountain Stewardship Project, the restoration of the iconic Pioneer Cabin, development of the world renowned Osberg Ridge Trail, and the Adams Gulch adaptive sports trail and trailhead which allows people of all abilities to enjoy mountain biking.

I thank Kurt for his loyal service to the Forest Service and to Idaho. We appreciated working with him. I hope he enjoys his well-deserved retirement.

CELEBRATING THE 95TH BIRTHDAY OF RETIRED GENERAL ALFRED M. GRAY, THE 29TH COMMANDANT OF THE U.S. MARINE CORPS

HON. GREGORY F. MURPHY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep appreciation and admiration for Retired General Alfred M. Gray on the occasion of his 95th birthday. It is an honor to recognize General Gray's exceptional contributions to our Nation and his continued service to the Marine Corps.

General Gray's illustrious career spans over four decades as he dedicated himself to the defense and security of our great nation. His leadership and strategic vision have left a permanent mark on the Marine Corps and our Armed Forces as a whole. From his service as an enlisted soldier in Korea to his role as the 29th Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Gray's commitment to excellence and his unwavering dedication to duty have set a standard for all who follow in his footsteps.

A visionary on the battlefield, General Gray presided over changes in military training in the 1970s by placing more emphasis on large-scale operations in desert and cold-weather environments. His doctrine of maneuver warfare, adopted by the military in the 1980s, resulted in the Marine Corps' exceptional performance in Iraq and Afghanistan.

In addition to his 41 years of military service, General Gray has made significant contributions to policy research and national security through his leadership roles at educational institutions like the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies. Since his retirement in 1991, General Gray has ensured that the Marine Corps remains at the forefront of innovative thinking and preparedness. He has played a pivotal role in shaping the educational landscape for our military personnel and has provided invaluable insights into key national security, science and technology, and related policy issues.

Throughout his career, serving in both the Korean and Vietnam Wars, General Gray has been recognized with numerous awards and honors, including two Defense Distinguished Service Medals, two Navy Distinguished Service Medals, Distinguished Service Medals from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Coast Guard, the Silver Star Medal, two Legion of Merits with Combat "V", four Bronze Star Medals with Combat "V", three Purple Hearts, three Joint Commendation Medals, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal, the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm and Star, as well as foreign awards from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Korea and The Netherlands.

As we celebrate General Gray's 95th birthday, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring him on this special occasion and in expressing our deepest appreciation for his remarkable lifelong service to our beloved country. His contributions to the Marine Corps, national security, and education system have had a lasting impact on our nation. General Gray's legacy of leadership, integrity, and innovation will continue to inspire countless future generations of Marines and patriots. May

he have a joyous 95th birthday, and may his years ahead be filled with health, happiness, and continued blessings. God Bless and Semper Fidelis.

CELEBRATING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF TERIUS "JUVENILE" GRAY, SR.

HON. TROY A. CARTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate a mastermind American King of Bounce, Mr. Terius Gray, Sr. Gray was best known by his stage name Juvenile, and applauded for his work with Birdman's Cash Money Records, both solo and as a member of the label's then flag-ship group, Hot Boys in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Born March 26, 1975, to Ms. Gloaine Gray, Juvenile lived in the 10th Ward and was raised in the Magnolia Projects of Uptown New Orleans, Louisiana's 3rd Ward, attending Our Lady of Grace Catholic School.

Juvenile began his career as a teenager with bounce music that made him a huge local star. He released his debut album *Being Myself* in 1995. After signing to Cash Money, Juvenile released *Solja Rags* in 1997, which included the major local hit "Solja Rag". A year later, he released the multi-platinum 400 Degreez, which included his first nationwide hits "Ha" and "Back That Azz Up" (featuring Mannie Fresh and Lil Wayne). Both became very successful songs charting on the Billboard Hot 100 and the Hot R&B/Hip-Hop Songs chart. Powered by these two singles, 400 Degreez was eventually certified 4x platinum by the Recording Industry Association of America. He released other successful solo albums for Cash Money: *Tha G-Code* (1999)—certified Double Platinum, *Project English* (2001)—certified Platinum and *Juve the Great* (2003), which included the number-one hit "Slow Motion" (featuring Soulja Slim). It was his breakout on the national rap scene. These albums each were very successful as they both reached the top 10 of the Billboard Hot 200.

After leaving Cash Money, Juvenile released several other albums, including *The Beginning of the End* (2004) with group UTP, which included the anthem "Nolia Clap" and the solo number-one album *Reality Check* (2006). Juvenile's manager Aubrey Francis and Cash Money's Baby met and worked out a deal for Juve and CMR to partner for another album. Juvenile returned to Cash Money Records in 2003, releasing *Juve the Great*. *Juve the Great* was certified Platinum; it featured the number-one hit "Slow Motion" featuring Soulja Slim. It was the only number-one hit for Juvenile and Slim before Slim died in November 2003. The last Hot Boys album *Let 'Em Burn* came out in 2003.

In 2005 Juvenile signed a new deal with Atlantic Records for himself, and a separate label deal for his UTP Records imprint. UTP Records is the label that was started by Juve along with his longtime manager Aubrey "Pied Piper" Francis, and older brother Corey. The group called "UTP" (Juve, Skip, and Wacko) released the hit song "Nolia Clap" as part of UTP Records first album release. It was pro-

duced by Juve along with producer XL Robertson for Atlantic Records. Juvenile also performed the song "Booty Language". It was part of the soundtrack for the movie *Hustle and Flow*. Juve performed with fellow New Orleans rapper Master P and other hip hop artists raised funds and supplies for some hurricane victims and in 2006 he returned home to New Orleans.

In a 2009 interview with Allhiphop.com, Juvenile stated that his album *Cocky & Confident* would take a totally different direction from his last project, which was made when he was still "mourning Katrina." He also revealed that he decided to work only with fresh, young producers on the album and discussed his respect for younger artists like Soulja Boy. *Cocky & Confident* was released in December 2009.

Juvenile released his tenth studio album *Rejuvenation* on June 19, 2012, the first single from the album is "Power" featuring Rick Ross. Juvenile collaborated with Lil Wayne, DJ Khaled, and Drake for the album.

In April 2021, Juvenile was awarded a key to the city of New Orleans by Mayor LaToya Cantrell. Juvenile is recognized as a trailblazer of the Southern style of hip hop, bringing the now-dominant rap style to national airwaves with multiple hits; he has transcended cultural borders by spreading the vibrant musical style and culture of New Orleans with his timeless hit, "Back That Thang Up".

Beyond the music industry, Mr. Gray has undertaken several successful business ventures, including his own hit beverage, which is brewed in Louisiana's 91st District on the street that his great-grandmother and grandfather once lived; and shares his incredible success with his close-knit family that includes his wife, Sherdonna Gray; daughters, Shermetrius Gray and Kayliyah Williams; and sons, Demetrius Gray and Terius Gray, Jr.

Juvenile is most deserving of the highest recognition for proudly representing the city of New Orleans and the state of Louisiana as a globally recognized musical artist. I am proud to acknowledge Terius "Juvenile" Gray for his musical and cultural contributions, recognizing his pivotal role in popularizing the New Orleans Bounce style of music around the world, extending sincerest wishes that he continues to flourish in all of his endeavors, both in Louisiana and across the Country.

CELEBRATING THE SERVICE OF
SALLY CHEN

HON. SHARICE DAVIDS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and celebrate the service of Sally Chen, a truly remarkable staffer who is leaving the New Democrat Coalition following two years of service.

As the New Democrat Coalition Vice Chair of Member Services, I've had the pleasure of working alongside Sally and seeing firsthand her outstanding work ethic and steadfast commitment to public service. From bolstering our offices' franking programs to organizing trainings for legislative staff, Sally's thorough understanding of all things New Democrat Coalition has greatly contributed to the strength

and success of our 98 Member offices—including my own.

On a personal note, Sally's sense of humor, warm personality, and team-oriented attitude have endeared her to us all, making her not just a respected coworker, but a treasured part of our New Democrat Coalition family.

Though we're sad to see Sally go, I'm excited to see what she accomplishes in her new role in the White House Office of Legislative Affairs. As she embarks on this new chapter in her career, I wish Sally all the best and look forward to witnessing the tremendous impacts she'll make in her career.

HONORING THE VIETNAM AND KOREAN WAR VETERANS OF ILLINOIS

HON. MIKE QUIGLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Vietnam and Korean War veterans who traveled to Washington, D.C. on June 14, 2023 with Honor Flight Chicago, a program that provides WWII, Vietnam and Korean War veterans the opportunity to visit their memorials on The National Mall in Washington, D.C. These memorials were built to honor their courage and service to their country.

The American Veteran is one of our greatest treasures. The Soldiers, Airmen, Sailors, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen who traveled here on June 14th answered our Nation's call to service during one of its greatest times of need. From the Pacific Asian Theatre to the Korean Theater, these brave Americans risked life and limb, gave service and sacrificed much, all while embodying what it is to be a hero. We owe them more gratitude than can ever be expressed.

I welcome these brave veterans to Washington and to their memorials. I am proud to include in the Record the names of these men and women for all to see, hear, and recognize, and I call on my colleagues to rise and join me in expressing gratitude.

Kenneth C. Alvers, James R. Bandy, Cordell T. Barr, Richard P. Bazeluk, Robert E. Beauprez, Ronald W. Bennett, Vernon C. Blessing, Harry J. Boerema, George Bogdanowicz, Francis J. Borowski, Harold J. Brazzale, Lewis M. Breese, Keith H. Bristow, Michael O. Brown, James J. Burnett Sr., Russell F. Caforio, David C. Caso, James F. Castello, Arthur Chavez, Paul T. Chavez, Jack D. Chavez Sr., Peter N. Chelemengos, Kenneth Chrobak, Ronald F. Clarke, Humphrey L. Cobb, Terry F. Constantino, Edward C. Cook, Thomas Cooper, Robert A.T. Daehnke, John Danehy, Ralph Deschaaf, John T. Doody, Chris Drikakis, Donald L. Duffy, Samuel D. Edgin, Narvin A. Efferon, Norman R. Ellison, Mark E. Ethridge, Robert C. Evans, Charles W. Fisher, Adelbert Fry, George W. Giddens, George I. Green, Peter E. Habath, Ronald C. Harry, Gerald R. Havens, Richard P. Hernandez, Roger F. Hoffman, Fred W. Hoffmeyer, Kenneth R. Holmes, Nathaniel Holmes, Thomas J. Honzik, Richard Jenkins, Dennis R. Jensen, Ron S. Johnson, Phillip J. Kaemerer, Daniel H. Keen, Danny B. Kent, Lawrence L. Kieklak, Jeffrey J. Kiser, Leonard M. Kregel, George Kuczero, John R. Kuhn,

Joseph S. Kwasny, Bruce A. Langman, Harold R. Lawrence, Jack R. Leder, George E. Lind, Ludwig P. Lingwai, Gaetano LoGiudice, William R. Lovegren, Cecil M. Lumley, William J. Madej, George L. Malone, Joseph E. Martinet, James F. McQuillen, James A. Mooney, Charles W. Morgan, Jon C. Morris, William C. Nickels, Kent W. Nylander, Wayne E. Paarlberg, Keith R. Ray, James W. Reilly, Terry F. Richard, Alonzo J. Rodgers, Henry F. Rohs, Frank C. Rompala, Lawrence O. Ruettiger, Raymond H. Sauerbier, John M. Sauerbier, Carl R. Schoeneman, Joseph M. Sebring, Terrence J. Shaughnessy, Timothy M. Sheehan, August L. Sisco, Willie F. Smith, Ronald F. Sprycha, John P. Stewart, Patrick L. Stramaglio, Donald C. Strauss, David J. Stukel, Timothy P. Sullivan, Michael G. Sutherland, Gary W. Swanson, Samuel Sylvester, Paul J. Szachnitowski, Sr., James C. Taylor, Edward C. Tucker, James H. Veld, Randall R. Veugeler, Andrew Von Vogt, Gary J. Wasemann, Alphonse S. Weick, John E. Wierl, Edward C. Wilhusen, David A. Wilkins, Herbert Williams Jr., John L. Wilson, and David L. York.

HONORING THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF OLD MINES FRENCH PROJECT

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 300th anniversary of Old Mines French Project in Washington County, Missouri.

Over the last 300 years, The Old Mines has built a rich history and countless achievements. Before Missouri became a state, the French, led by Philippe de la Renaudière, began the mining of lead which became known as the Old Mines village. Due to its French heritage, the Old Mines became a main area of Missouri where the French language and culture is practiced. The French were mostly Catholic which led to the creation of the St. Joachim Church, one of the oldest standing churches in Missouri. It is also where the celebration of 300 years will be held.

The Old Mines are a unique part of Missouri history, and this milestone is a perfect example of a community supporting their collective heritage and taking pride in their home. I certainly join them in being proud to call rural Missouri home.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Old Mines community and the people of Washington County on the Mines' 300th anniversary and their exceptional place in Missouri's history.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PATRICK T. MCHENRY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, due to unforeseen circumstances, I was unable to participate in voting on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H. Res. 377. Had I been

present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 256.

THANKING DANIEL GILL FOR 53 YEARS OF SERVICE TO MONTCLAIR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HON. MIKE SHERRILL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Ms. SHERRILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Daniel Gill and congratulate him on his retirement after an incredible 53-year teaching career in the Montclair Public School District in New Jersey's Eleventh Congressional District. Mr. Gill has taught and inspired three generations of Montclair students. His dedication to our town is a testament to the many ways our educators go above and beyond for our communities.

Mr. Gill was born and raised in New York City. After graduating from Iona College with a degree in psychology, Mr. Gill joined the VISTA program, where he counseled young people incarcerated at Rikers Island Prison. It was during this time that he began pursuing his master's degree from Columbia University in urban education and curriculum.

Mr. Gill began his career as a Social Studies teacher in Montclair in 1970 and from early on, his impact went well beyond the classroom. He was an instrumental leader in desegregating the Montclair School District. He helped develop the magnet school plan that became a national model. Montclair's strength is its diversity and Mr. Gill has always worked to support our schools in living up to their potential.

Mr. Gill brings history to life for his students and his "No More Chairs" lesson is just one notable example. As a child, Mr. Gill went to a birthday party with his friend Archie, who was told there was no seat for him and was turned away from the party because of the color of his skin. Mr. Gill shares this story each year and leaves an empty chair in his classroom to remind students that they all belong and have an important place in our community.

In addition to his work with Montclair Schools, Mr. Gill has counseled high school students from East Orange, Newark, and Irvington for the past 40 years to help them into college through Seton Hall University's Upward Bound Program.

Mr. Gill has been recognized for his work on numerous occasions, receiving the Robert Merrill Scholar Award from Cornell University, the Euphemia Lofton Haynes Award from the Montclair NAACP, and two Weston Awards for Excellence in Teaching. Beyond these awards, Mr. Gill's impact is clear from his students who continue to talk about the tremendous role he played in their lives and how he helped to foster their lifelong passion for learning. Parents and children alike bond over the impact Mr. Gill made in their lives.

Outside of the classroom, Mr. Gill and his wife Michelle are the proud parents of three children and grandparents of six, who share his deep commitment to public service.

Mr. Gill is a beloved member of our community and he has inspired countless students with the lessons they learned in his classroom. Whether his students are transforming their

classroom into a museum, leading civics projects, or explaining to visitors to their classroom why the empty chair is there, Mr. Gill has always made learning engaging and current. Since the beginning of his career, Mr. Gill's passion for education, equality, and public service has shaped the Montclair Public Schools District. I am grateful for this opportunity to honor him today and wish him a very happy retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DELIA C. RAMIREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 239, YEA Roll Call No. 240, NO on Roll Call No. 245, YEA Roll Call No. 246.

RECOGNIZING EUGENE GARGARO, JR. FOR 20 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE DETROIT INSTITUTE OF ARTS

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Eugene Gargaro, Jr., for 20 years of service as Board Chair of the Detroit Institute of Arts (DIA). Retiring after the selection of his successor, Gene has led the Institute to greater notoriety and accessibility for all. His tenure has been benchmarked by numerous accomplishments on behalf of the Institute, which houses over 65,000 unique pieces across a multitude of genres.

Eugene's impact on the DIA goes beyond the preservation of priceless art within their facilities. Since being elected in 2003, he has spearheaded a renovation in excess of \$160 million to give the public and the institute's staff the best possible complex to enjoy the expanding collection, as well as helped to raise tens of millions of dollars in the form of public donations and millage initiatives across local counties.

His leadership was tested during the global financial crisis of 2008 and again in 2013 when Detroit filed for Chapter 9 bankruptcy. Gene's commitment to the museum and the institution never faltered. His actions throughout his time as Chairman displayed his unwavering desire to help both the art community and his local community, for which he was formally recognized in 2015 when he was awarded the DIA's Lifetime Service Award for outstanding volunteer service. He deserves our gratitude and appreciation for his efforts to expand access, cultivate art, and preserve history for posterity throughout his time at the DIA.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Eugene Gargaro, Jr., for two decades of esteemed service to the Detroit Institute of Arts as Board Chair. Gene has become an irreplaceable part of the community, and his absence will sadden many across the institution. On behalf of Michigan's First District, I extend my gratitude to Gene and his family and wish them the best in their future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I was detained off the floor. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 256, H. Res. 377.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SEAN CASTEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2023

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I missed Roll Call vote numbers 249 through 256 for personal and familial reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: NO on Roll Call No. 249, H. Res. 495, Previous Question; NO on Roll Call No. 250, H. Res. 495, Agreeing to the Resolution; YES on Roll Call No. 251, H.R. 3099, Suspension Passage; NO on Roll Call No. 252, H.J. Res. 44, Passage; NO on Roll Call No. 253, H.J. Res. 44, Passage of Veto Message; NO on Roll Call No. 254, H.R. 1615, Boebert Amendment; NO on Roll Call No. 255, H.R. 1615, Passage; and YES on Roll Call No. 256, H. Res. 377, Suspension Passage.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 15, 2023 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 20

4:45 p.m.

Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Defense

To hold closed hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2024 for the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency.

SVC-217

5 p.m.

Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Airland

Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the sub-

committee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2024.

SR-232A

5:30 p.m.

Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Strategic Forces

Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2024.

SR-232A

JUNE 21

9 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Cybersecurity

Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2024.

SR-232A

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Seapower

Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2024.

SR-232A

10 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support

Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2024.

SR-232A

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Philip Nathan Jefferson, of North Carolina, to be Vice Chairman, and Lisa DeNell Cook, of Michigan, and Adriana Debora Kugler, of Maryland, both to be a Member, all of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SH-216

Committee on the Budget

To hold hearings to examine fossil fuel threats to climate and the Federal budget.

SD-608

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Joel Matthew Szabat, of Maryland, Anthony Rosario Coscia, of New Jersey, and Christopher Koos, of Illinois, each to be a Director of the Amtrak Board of Directors, and Alvin Brown, of Florida, to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board.

SR-253

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine reauthorization of the Economic Development Administration, focusing on state and local perspectives.

SD-406

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider S. 728, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, S. 1664, to allow Americans to earn paid sick time so that they can address their own health needs and the health

needs of their families, S. 567, to amend the National Labor Relations Act, the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, and other pending calendar business.

SD-430

10:30 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Personnel

Business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2024.

SD-106

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Subcommittee on National Parks

To hold hearings to examine S. 284, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to include on the engravings on the Taras Shevchenko Memorial in the District of Columbia the name of Vincent Illuzzi, Sr., who carved the statue, S. 351, to designate 6 creeks in the State of North Carolina in honor of the lives lost in a plane crash in Carteret County, North Carolina, on February 13, 2022, S. 384, to establish the Springfield 1908 Race Riot National Monument in the State of Illinois, S. 432, to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate the Nulhegan River and Paul Stream in the State of Vermont for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system, S. 507, to establish the Ralph David Abernathy, Sr., National Historic Site, S. 527, to establish the African Burial Ground International Memorial Museum and Educational Center in New York, New

York, S. 562, to establish the Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley and Roberts Temple National Historic Site in the State of Illinois, S. 594, to require the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to prioritize the completion of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, S. 608, to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the Deerfield River for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system, S. 886, to authorize the location of a monument on the National Mall to commemorate and honor the women's suffrage movement and the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, S. 924, to amend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Development Act to extend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission, S. 961, to redesignate the Salem Maritime National Historic Site in Salem, Massachusetts, as the "Salem Maritime National Historic Park", S. 1059, to adjust the boundary of Big Bend National Park in the State of Texas, S. 1097, to establish the Cesar E. Chavez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park in the States of California and Arizona, and S. 1277, to modify the boundary of the Mammoth Cave National Park in the State of Kentucky.

SD-366

11 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities

Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the sub-

committee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2024.

SR-232A

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Armed Services

Closed business meeting to markup S. 822, to terminate the Department of Defense memorandum relating to access to abortions, to prohibit the use of travel and transportation allowances, medical convalescent leave, and administrative absences to travel to obtain abortions, and the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2024.

SR-222

3:30 p.m.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the effectiveness of the Office of Integrated Veteran Care.

SR-418

JUNE 22

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

Closed business meeting to continue to markup the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2024.

SR-222

JUNE 23

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

Closed business meeting to continue to markup the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2024.

SR-222

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2079–S2104

Measures Introduced: Forty bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1963–2002, S.J. Res. 33–34, and S. Res. 251–253. **Pages S2096–97**

Measures Reported:

S. 112, to amend title 38, United States Code, to strengthen benefits for children of Vietnam veterans born with spina bifida. **Page S2096**

Measures Passed:

Flag of the United States 246th Anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Res. 252, celebrating the 246th anniversary of the creation of the flag of the United States and expressing support for the Pledge of Allegiance. **Pages S2091–92**

Greater Washington Soap Box Derby: Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 43, authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby. **Page S2103**

National Service and Conservation Corps Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 253, designating June 16, 2023, as National Service and Conservation Corps Day. **Page S2103**

Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Standards—Agreement: A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that the veto message on S.J. Res. 11, 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”, be considered as having been read and be printed in the Record and spread in full upon the Journal; that notwithstanding Rule XXII, the veto message with respect to the joint resolution be considered at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader in concurrence with the Republican Leader prior to June 23, 2023; that there be up to two hours for debate equally divided between the two Leaders or their designees; and that Senate vote

on passage of the joint resolution, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

Pages S2089–90

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to the Constitution, the report of the veto of S.J. Res. 11, a resolution that would disapprove the rule entitled “Control of Air Pollution From New Motor Vehicles: Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Standards”; ordered to be printed in the Record, spread in full upon the Journal, and held at the desk. (PM–15) **Pages S2089–90, S2095–96**

Choudhury Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Nusrat Jahan Choudhury, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

Page S2094

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 50 yeas to 47 nays (Vote No. EX. 163), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S2093–94**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, at approximately 10 a.m., on Thursday, June 15, 2023; that all time on the nomination be considered expired at 11:15 a.m.; and that notwithstanding Rule XXII, the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Julie Rikelman, of Massachusetts, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit, occur at 1:45 p.m. **Page S2103**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 53 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. EX. 161), P. Casey Pitts, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

Pages S2079–85, S2090

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 53 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. EX. 159), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S2085**

By 50 yeas to 49 nays (Vote No. EX. 162), Dale E. Ho, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Pages S2086–89, S2090–91

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 50 yeas to 49 nays (Vote No. EX. 160), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

Pages S2085–86

Stephen K. Eberle, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years.

Page S2094

Messages from the House: **Page S2096**

Measures Referred: **Page S2096**

Measures Read the First Time: **Page S2096**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S2096**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S2097–99**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:
Pages S2099–S2102

Additional Statements: **Page S2095**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S2102**

Record Votes: Five record votes were taken today. (Total—163) **Pages S2085–86, S2090–91, S2094**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:24 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, June 15, 2023. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2104.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs concluded a hearing to examine enhancing American competitiveness through the United States International Development Finance Corporation, after receiving testimony from Scott A. Nathan, Chief Executive Officer, United States International Development Finance Corporation.

COMPACTS OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee received a closed briefing on the national security implications of the Compacts of Free Association from officials from the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Jeffery Martin Baran, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

IIJA AND IRA IMPLEMENTATION BY FHWA

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded a hearing to examine implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act by the Federal Highway Administration, after receiving testimony from Shailen Bhatt, Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.

TAX CODE ANTI-POVERTY AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROVISIONS

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine anti-poverty and family support provisions in the tax code, after receiving testimony from Amy K. Matsui, National Women's Law Center, Washington, D.C.; Melissa Lester, MomsRising, Galloway, Ohio; Bruce D. Meyer, University of Chicago Harris School of Public Policy, Chicago, Illinois; and Grant Collins, Fedcap, Inc., New York, New York.

U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee received a closed briefing on the current dynamics in U.S.-China relations from Nicholas Burns, Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, Department of State.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 1868, to require an interagency study to produce a security assessment process on adjacent space to high-security leased space to accommodate a Federal agency, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1560, to require the development of a comprehensive rural hospital cybersecurity workforce development strategy, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 820, to add the Consumer Product Safety Commission to the list of agencies required to be represented on the PFAS interagency working group, with an amendment;

S. 1886, to establish a Federal Clearinghouse on Safety and Best Practices for Nonprofit Organizations, Faith-based Organizations, and Houses of Worship within the Department of Homeland Security, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1871, to create intergovernmental coordination between State, local, Tribal, and territorial jurisdictions, and the Federal Government to combat United States reliance on the People's Republic of China and other covered countries for critical minerals and rare earth metals, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1858, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to establish a deadline for applying for disaster unemployment assistance;

S. 1798, to establish a Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office and an Office of Health Security in the Department of Homeland Security, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1822, to require U.S. Customs and Border Protection to expand the use of non-intrusive inspection systems at land ports of entry, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1865, to direct agencies to be transparent when using automated and augmented systems to interact with the public or make critical decisions, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1862, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide explicit authority for the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to work with international partners on cybersecurity, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 61, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to implement a strategy to combat the efforts of transnational criminal organizations to recruit individuals in the United States via social media platforms and other online services and assess their use of such platforms and services for illicit activities, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

S. 1835, 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, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

GAO'S 2023 REPORT

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Spending Oversight concluded a hearing to examine the findings and recommendations of the Government Accountability Office's 2023 report on opportunities to reduce fragmentation, overlap, and duplication and achieve financial benefits, after receiving testimony from Gene L. Dodaro, Comptroller General, Government Accountability Office.

SAFETY OF UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine ensuring the safety and well-being of unaccompanied children, after receiving testimony from Lorie Davidson, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, Baltimore, Maryland; Terri Gerstein, Harvard Center for Labor and a Just Economy, New York, New York; Lora Ries, The Heritage Foundation, Washington, D.C.; Anne Basham, Ascend Consulting, Fairfax Station, Virginia; and Venus Bradley, Durham, North Carolina.

SUPREME COURT ETHICS, RECUSAL, AND TRANSPARENCY ACT

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Federal Courts, Oversight, Agency Action, and Federal Rights concluded a hearing to examine S. 359, to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, after receiving testimony from Donald K. Sherman, Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington, Washington, D.C.; James J. Sample, Hofstra University Maurice A. Deane School of Law, Hempstead, New York; and Jennifer L. Mascott, George Mason University Antonin Scalia Law School, Arlington, Virginia.

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER CARE

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine improving substance use disorder care for veterans in rural America and beyond, after receiving testimony from Erica Scavella, Assistant Under Secretary for Health for Clinical Services, Chief Medical Officer, Tamara Campbell, Executive Director, Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention, and Bradley V. Watts, Director, Veterans Rural Health Resource Center, Office of Rural Health, each of the Veterans Health Administration, and Julie Kroviak, Principal Deputy Assistant Inspector General, Office of Healthcare Inspections, Office of Inspector General, all of the Department of Veterans Affairs; Jonathan H. Cantor, The RAND Corporation, New York, New York; Naomi Mathis, Disabled American Veterans, Washington, D.C.; and Chelsey Simoni, HunterSeven Foundation, Providence, Rhode Island.

BUSINESS MEETING

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill entitled, "Intelligence Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2024".

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 52 public bills, H.R. 4088–4139; and 6 resolutions, H.J. Res. 71–73; and H. Res. 509–511, were introduced.

Pages H2930–32

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages H2934–35

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 2868, to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to clarify the treatment of certain association health plans as employers, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–112); and

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, with amendments (H. Rept. 118–113). Page H2930

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Van Duyne to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. Page H2889

Recess: The House recessed at 10:48 a.m. and reconvened at 12 p.m. Page H2894

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow, June 15th. Page H2902

Former Members Day: Agreed by unanimous consent that the proceedings during the former Members program be printed in the Congressional Record and that all Members and former Members who spoke during the proceedings have the privilege of revising and extending their remarks.

Pages H2894–H2900

Recess: The House recessed at 1:52 p.m. and reconvened at 2:30 p.m. Page H2916

Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2023: The House passed 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, by a yea-and-nay vote of 221 yeas to 210 nays, Roll No. 265. Consideration began yesterday, June 13th. Pages H2902–22

Rejected the Deluzio motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary by a yea-and-nay vote of 210 yeas to 220 nays, Roll No. 264.

Page H2921

Pursuant to the Rule, 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, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill. Pages H2902–05

Agreed to:

Boevert amendment (No. 1 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–108) that revises the Comptroller General's Congressional Review Report to include an estimate of the effect on inflation; Pages H2905–06

Boevert amendment (No. 2 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–108) that requires the Comptroller General to publish the GAO Study of Rules on its website; Page H2906

Boevert amendment (No. 3 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–108) that requires the Comptroller General's Congressional Review Report to also be made available to the Congressional committees of jurisdiction; Pages H2906–07

Hageman amendment (No. 5 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–108) that closes a loophole created by Biden's EO on Modernizing Regulatory Review by clarifying that Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs must issue a finding for each rule determining whether the rule has a significant economic impact; Pages H2907–08

Good (VA) amendment (No. 6 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–108) that directs the Comptroller General, in consultation with the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, to make a determination on whether an agency action qualifies as a major rule under the definition of this act, if requested in writing by a member of Congress; codifies in statute existing procedures for the Comptroller General to make a determination on whether an agency action qualifies as a rule under the definition of this act, if requested in writing by a member of Congress; Page H2908

Tony Gonzales (TX) amendment (No. 7 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–108) that requires any executive agency to submit a constitutional authority statement with any proposed rule; Page H2908

Good (VA) amendment (No. 8 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–108) that creates a process for Congress to review all rules currently in effect over a 5-year period; Page H2909

Joyce (OH) amendment (No. 13 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–108) that amends the definition of 'rule' to include interpretative rules, general statements of policy, and all other agency guidance documents; and Pages H2912–13

Roy amendment (No. 15 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–108) that expands the definition of "major rule" to include any rule likely to result in

an increase in mandatory vaccinations (by a recorded vote of 219 ayes to 217 noes, Roll No. 263).

Pages H2914–16, H2920–21

Rejected:

Biggs amendment (No. 4 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–108) that sought to lower the threshold for designation as a “major rule” to \$50 million (by a recorded vote of 211 ayes to 223 noes, Roll No. 257);

Pages H2916–17

Good (VA) amendment (No. 9 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–108) that sought to expand the definition of “major rule” to include any rule likely to result in increased access to abortion, abortion-related services, or abortion-related travel (by a recorded vote of 211 ayes to 223 noes, Roll No. 258);

Pages H2909–10, H2917

Green (TX) amendment (No. 10 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–108) that sought to delay implementation of the legislation by 1 year and requires a study be conducted in that time by the GAO on the effects of implementation (by a recorded vote of 207 ayes to 225 noes, Roll No. 259);

Pages H2910–11, H2917–18

Green (TX) amendment (No. 11 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–108) that sought to create a rapid-review requirement which would allow executive branch rules to go into effect if Congress does not pass a joint resolution within 70 legislative days (by a recorded vote of 213 ayes to 221 noes, Roll No. 260);

Pages H2911, H2918–19

Houlahan amendment (No. 12 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–108) that sought to require Congress to approve by vote any regulation with an economic impact over \$1 billion instead of \$100 million (by a recorded vote of 151 ayes to 285 noes, Roll No. 261); and

Pages H2911–12, H2919

Roy amendment (No. 14 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–108) that sought to expand the definition of “major rule” to include any rule that references one of President Biden’s major diversity, equity, and inclusion executive orders (by a recorded vote of 217 ayes to 219 noes, Roll No. 262).

Pages H2913–14, H2919–20

H. Res. 495, the rule providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 44), providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 277), (H.R. 288), (H.R. 1615), and (H.R. 1640) was agreed to yesterday, June 13th.

Save Our Gas Stoves Act: The House passed 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 yea-and-nay vote of 249 yeas to 181 nays, Roll No. 268. Consideration began yesterday, June 13th.

Pages H2922–24

Rejected:

McGovern amendment (No. 2 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–108) that was debated on June 13th that sought to prohibit Section 3 of the bill from taking effect unless and until the Secretary of Energy certifies that the provisions of the section would not adversely affect the energy security of the United States (by a recorded vote of 207 ayes to 224 noes, Roll No. 266); and

Pages H2922–23

Pallone amendment (No. 3 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–108) that was debated on June 13th that sought to strike provisions in the bill that would significantly limit future DOE rulemaking authority (by a recorded vote of 209 ayes to 225 noes, Roll No. 267).

Pages H2923–24

H. Res. 495, the rule providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 44), providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 277), (H.R. 288), (H.R. 1615), and (H.R. 1640) was agreed to yesterday, June 13th.

Question of Privilege: Representative Luna rose to a question of the privileges of the House and submitted a resolution. Upon examination of the resolution, the Chair determined that the resolution qualified. Subsequently, the House agreed to the Clark (MA) motion to table H. Res. 489, censuring and condemning Adam Schiff, Representative of California’s 30th Congressional District, by a yea-and-nay vote of 225 yeas to 196 nays with 7 answering “present”, Roll No. 269.

Pages H2924–25

Suspensions—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures. Consideration began Monday, June 12th.

Calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to immediately release United States citizen Paul Whelan: H. Res. 272, calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to immediately release United States citizen Paul Whelan; and

Page H2926

Changing Age-Determined Eligibility To Student Incentive Payments Act: S. 467, to modify the age requirement for the Student Incentive Payment Program of the State maritime academies. **Page H2926**

Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific History and Culture—Appointment: Read a letter from Representative Jeffries, Minority Leader, in which he appointed the following members to the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific History and Culture: Mr. Rodney Davis of Taylorville, Illinois, and Mr. Vincent K. Fong of Bakersfield, California.

Page H2928

Senate Referrals: S. 305 was held at the desk. S. 376 was held at the desk.

Page H2901

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H2901.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Four yea-and-nay votes and nine recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H2916–17, H2917, H2917–18, H2918–19, H2919, H2919–20, H2920–21, H2921, H2921–22, H2922–23, H2923–24, H2924 and H2925.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 4:52 p.m.

Committee Meetings

A REVIEW OF TITLE VII: UNIVERSITY PERSPECTIVES ON RESEARCH AND EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Conservation, Research, and Biotechnology held a hearing entitled “A Review of Title VII: University Perspectives on Research and Extension Programs”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Appropriations: Full Committee began a markup on the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies FY 2024 Appropriations Bill; and the Report on the Interim Suballocation of the Budget Allocations for FY 2024.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Readiness held a markup on H.R. 2670, the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024”. H.R. 2670 was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

POSTSECONDARY INNOVATION: PREPARING TODAY’S STUDENTS FOR TOMORROW’S OPPORTUNITIES

Committee on Education and Workforce: Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce held a hearing entitled “Postsecondary Innovation: Preparing Today’s Students for Tomorrow’s Opportunities”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF NRC: ENSURING EFFICIENT AND PREDICTABLE NUCLEAR SAFETY REGULATION FOR A PROSPEROUS AMERICA

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy, Climate, and Grid Security held a hearing entitled “Oversight of NRC: Ensuring Efficient and Predictable Nuclear Safety Regulation for a Prosperous America”. Testimony was heard from the following U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission offi-

cials: Jeff Baran, Commissioner; Annie Caputo, Commissioner; Bradley R. Crowell, Commissioner; Christopher T. Hanson, Chairman; and David A. Wright, Commissioner.

EXAMINING PROPOSALS THAT PROVIDE ACCESS TO CARE FOR PATIENTS AND SUPPORT RESEARCH FOR RARE DISEASES

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “Examining Proposals that Provide Access to Care for Patients and Support Research for Rare Diseases”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Semi-Annual Report of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection”. Testimony was heard from Rohit Chopra, Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

ASSESSING U.S. EFFORTS TO COUNTER CHINA’S COERCIVE BELT AND ROAD DIPLOMACY

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Assessing U.S. Efforts to Counter China’s Coercive Belt and Road Diplomacy”. Testimony was heard from Geoffrey Pyatt, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Energy Resources, Department of State; Arun Venkataraman, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Global Markets, and Director General, U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service, U.S. International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce; and Andrew Herscovitz, Chief Development Officer, U.S. International Development Finance Corporation.

OPEN BORDERS, CLOSED CASE: SECRETARY MAYORKAS’ DERELICTION OF DUTY ON THE BORDER CRISIS

Committee on Homeland Security: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Open Borders, Closed Case: Secretary Mayorkas’ Dereliction of Duty on the Border Crisis”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

AMERICAN CONFIDENCE IN ELECTIONS: THE ROLE OF THE ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION IN FREE, FAIR, AND SECURE ELECTIONS

Committee on House Administration: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “American Confidence in Elections: The Role of the Election Assistance Commission in Free, Fair, and Secure Elections”. Testimony was heard from the following U.S. Election

Assistance Commission officials: Brianna Schletz, Inspector General; Thomas Hicks, Commissioner; Benjamin Hovland, Vice Chairman; Christy McCormick, Chairwoman; and Donald Palmer, Commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 788, the “Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act of 2023”; H.R. 1525, the “FAIR Act of 2023”; H.R. 3446, the “Sunshine for Regulatory Decrees and Settlements Act of 2023”; and ratification of subcommittee assignments. H.R. 788, H.R. 1525, and H.R. 3446 were ordered reported, as amended. Ratification of Subcommittee assignments was adopted.

HOW THE COMPACTS OF FREE ASSOCIATION SUPPORT U.S. INTERESTS AND COUNTER THE PRC’S INFLUENCE

Committee on Natural Resources: Indo-Pacific Task Force held a hearing entitled “How the Compacts of Free Association Support U.S. Interests and Counter the PRC’s Influence”. Testimony was heard from Thomas Lum, Specialist in Asian Affairs, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; and public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water, Wildlife and Fisheries held a hearing on H.R. 1607, to clarify jurisdiction with respect to certain Bureau of Reclamation pumped storage development, and for other purposes; H.R. 3027, the “Reclamation Climate Change and Water Program Reauthorization Act of 2023”; and H.R. 3675, to amend the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act to extend certain contract prepayment authority. Testimony was heard from Representatives Schweikert, Porter, and Boebert; Michael Brain, Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing on H.R. 2685, the “Mining Schools Act of 2023”; H.R. 3883, to nullify Public Land Order No. 7921, withdrawing certain land in the Railroad Valley of Nye County, Nevada, from mineral entry; and legislation on the Community Reclamation Partnerships Act. Testimony was heard from Representatives Amodei and Owens; and public witnesses.

DEATH BY A THOUSAND REGULATIONS: THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION’S CAMPAIGN TO BURY AMERICA IN RED TAPE

Committee on Oversight and Accountability: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Death by a Thousand Regulations: The Biden Administration’s Campaign to Bury America in Red Tape”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Full Committee began a markup on H.R. 2980, the “DOE and NSF Interagency Research Act”; H.R. 2988, the “DOE and NASA Interagency Research Coordination Act”; and H.R. 3559, the “FAA Research and Development Act of 2023”.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Full Committee concluded a markup on H.R. 3935, the “Securing Growth and Robust Leadership in American Aviation Act”. H.R. 3935 was ordered reported, as amended.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity held a hearing on H.R. 491, the “Return Home to Housing Act”; H.R. 3874, the “Veterans Education Assistance Improvement Act”; H.R. 3848, the “Housing our Military Veterans Effectively Act”; legislation on the TAP Promotion Act; legislation on the Transcript Assurance for Heroes Act; legislation on the Isakson-Roe Education Oversight Expansion Act; legislation on the Servicemember Employment Protection Act of 2023; and legislation to amend title 38, to establish certain employment and reemployment rights for spouses of members of the uniformed services. Testimony was heard from Joseph Garcia, Executive Director of Education Service, Department of Veterans Affairs; Melissa Cohen, Deputy Executive Director of Outreach, Transition, and Economic Development, Department of Veterans Affairs; Monica Diaz, Executive Director, Office of Homeless Programs, Department of Veterans Affairs; James Rodriguez, Assistant Secretary for Veterans’ Employment and Training Service, Department of Labor; Paul Marone, Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act Policy Chief, Veterans’ Employment and Training Service, Department of Labor; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Subcommittee on Central Intelligence Agency held a

business meeting on the Subcommittee Chairman's mark on legislation related to the FY24 Intelligence Authorization Act. The Subcommittee Chairman's mark on legislation related to the FY24 Intelligence Authorization Act was agreed to. This meeting was closed.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Subcommittee on National Security Agency and Cyber held a business meeting on the Subcommittee Chairman's mark on legislation related to the FY24 Intelligence Authorization Act. The Subcommittee Chairman's mark on legislation related to the FY24 Intelligence Authorization Act was agreed to. This meeting was closed.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 2023

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: business meeting to consider an original bill entitled, "FAA Reauthorization Act", and routine lists in the Coast Guard, 10 a.m., SR-253.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Subcommittee on Chemical Safety, Waste Management, Environmental Justice, and Regulatory Oversight, to hold hearings to examine the impacts of plastic production and disposal on environmental justice communities, 10 a.m., SD-406.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: business meeting to consider S. 133, to extend the National Alzheimer's Project, S. 134, to require an annual budget estimate for the initiatives of the National Institutes of Health pursuant to reports and recommendations made under the National Alzheimer's Project Act, S. 265, to reauthorize the rural emergency medical service training and equipment assistance program, S. 1844, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to reauthorize user fee programs relating to new animal drugs and generic new animal drugs, S. 1852, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a sickle cell disease prevention

and treatment demonstration program, S. 1855, to reauthorize the Special Diabetes Program for Type 1 Diabetes and the Special Diabetes Program for Indians, and other pending calendar business, 10 a.m., SD-538.

Committee on the Judiciary: 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 nomination of Tara K. McGrath, of California, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, Department of Justice, 9:30 a.m., SH-216.

Special Committee on Aging: to hold hearings to examine planning for older Americans and people with disabilities in all phases of emergencies, 9:30 a.m., SD-106.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Full Committee, continue markup on the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies FY 2024 Appropriations Bill; and the Report on the Interim Sub-allocation of the Budget Allocations for FY 2024, 8 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies, markup on the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies FY 2024 Appropriations Bill, 9 a.m., 2358-C Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Defense, markup on the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations FY 2024 Appropriations Bill, 10 a.m., H-140 Capitol. This markup is closed.

Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 3397, 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, 9 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Full Committee, continue markup on H.R. 2980, the "DOE and NSF Interagency Research Act"; H.R. 2988, the "DOE and NASA Interagency Research Coordination Act"; and H.R. 3559, the "FAA Research and Development Act of 2023", 8:30 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Subcommittee on National Intelligence Enterprise, markup on H.R. 3932, the "Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024", 9 a.m., HVC-304. This markup is closed.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Thursday, June 15

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Nusrat Jahan Choudhury, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation of the nomination at 11:15 a.m.

At 1:45 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Julie Rikelman, of Massachusetts, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Thursday, June 15

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of H.R. 288—Separation of Powers Restoration Act of 2023.

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