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No. 187

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
November 13, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MIKE COLLINS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,
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 1:50 p.m.

CHARTING NEW COURSE ON NATIONAL DEBT

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today, our national debt stands at over \$33 trillion, which is an increase of nearly \$5 trillion since President Joe Biden took office.

By borrowing money from China to subsidize Green New Deal initiatives like windmills, solar panels, and electric vehicles, President Biden has

failed to rein in spending and sent our national debt soaring to unprecedented levels.

As Congress looks to address next year's funding, it is clear that a change needs to be made and that cuts to government waste are needed in order to right the ship and restore sanity to our budget.

Right now, we are on an unsustainable trajectory that will put making interest payments on our debt the largest single line item in the Federal budget, surpassing Social Security, Medicare, and all other spending programs.

It is time to chart a new course and help return to fiscal solvency while supporting the priorities that matter the most, priorities like protecting seniors, funding our military, and securing our border.

Pennsylvania families and, in fact, all American families cannot afford President Biden's reckless spending, and I call on my colleagues to join me in working to pass a budget that is responsible and shows that Congress is working to be solid stewards of American taxpayer dollars.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL LUNG CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this November, as we recognize National Lung Cancer Awareness Month, Congress must look to find new and innovative solutions to treat this terrible disease. Each year, lung cancer takes the lives of over 127,000 Americans, more than any other type of cancer in America.

Unfortunately, at a time when we should be looking for new innovation, the Inflation Reduction Act, or IRA, has led to a slowdown in research and development of new drugs and therapies that could be critical to saving American lives.

New price controls, which were established by the IRA, create a system of disincentives for smaller, innovative

drug manufacturers that are working to treat rare diseases, including cancer.

To address this issue, I have been joined by a bipartisan group of my colleagues to introduce the ORPHAN Cures Act. This legislation would amend the IRA to create a new exemption that would incentivize researchers to explore the development of new medications to treat rare diseases and cancers.

The clock is ticking, and now is the time for Congress to pass this bipartisan solution for our constituents and the patients who are currently battling cancer and other rare diseases.

VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, last week, the city of Davenport gathered to celebrate the completion of phase 2 for the Veterans Memorial Park located at 315 South Marquette Street.

The new features include developments of the river outlook, the addition of an amphitheater, and a large mural created by Davenport West art teacher Dave Schaeffer. The new mural installation took the span of 2 years to create.

Our veterans and their families have given so much for our great Nation, and we must honor our commitment to those who have served and remember their sacrifices.

As a veteran, I thank our community volunteers who came together and dedicated time to create this project, which will impact future generations, in time for Veterans Day.

CONGRATULATING CAMRYN SATTLER

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Camryn Sattler, a standout senior cross-country athlete from Clinton High School

□ 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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who demonstrated her exceptional talent and determination at the Class 4-A State meet on October 27.

Camryn not only set her high school's record earlier in the year, but she went on to smash her own personal best by almost 23 seconds.

I congratulate Camryn on her 13th place finish at State this year. I congratulate her younger sister, Carryn Sattler, for making her sophomore debut, finishing 65th.

Mr. Speaker, I wish them the best of luck in their future competitions and endeavors.

RECOGNIZING AMERICA RECYCLES DAY

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize America Recycles Day. This year, America Recycles Day will be celebrated on Wednesday, November 15.

Recycling in rural America is no small feat. In many cases, recycling in rural communities can require driving long distances to reach facilities that can process recycled materials.

That is why I was proud to introduce the Recycling Infrastructure and Accessibility Act with Representative MIKIE SHERRILL. This legislation rethinks rural recycling programs, works with States and local governments to support partnerships to process recyclable materials, and creates good-paying jobs for our rural and underserved communities.

This year, on America Recycles Day, I urge my colleagues to expand access to recycling for all communities and support the Recycling Infrastructure and Accessibility Act.

HAWKEYE WOMEN'S WRESTLING OFF TO WONDERFUL START

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, in 2021, the University of Iowa Athletics Department announced that it would become the first NCAA Division I, Power Five conference institution to offer women's wrestling as an intercollegiate program.

This year, on November 4, the women's wrestling team officially kicked off their inaugural season. The Hawkeyes dominated East Stroudsburg, winning 43-1. On Sunday, November 5, the Hawkeyes competed in the Princeton Open, bringing home six gold medals. Over the weekend, a crowd of 8,207 people showed up for the Hawkeye women's Carver-Hawkeye Arena debut for the Trailblazer Duals.

The Iowa women's wrestling team is off to a wonderful start.

The team is led by Head Coach Clarissa Chun, a two-time Olympian who took fifth at the 2008 Beijing Games before earning a bronze medal at the 2012 London Games.

With a roster comprised of 28 impressive women, the Hawkeyes are sure to continue this dominance throughout the remainder of their 13-match season. Go Hawks.

Mr. Speaker, let me also wish a happy belated birthday to my very good friend and former deputy chief of staff, Austin Harris.

Happy birthday to Austin.

ALEJANDRO NICHOLAS MAYORKAS IS FAILING AT HIS JOB

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

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, last Congress, and again on May 17, 2023, I introduced Articles of Impeachment against Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas.

We have been waiting for regular order for 6 months, and the committee of jurisdiction and Congress have failed to act. My Articles of Impeachment sit collecting dust with the others while Americans die every single day.

The American people support impeachment. Members of Congress support impeachment. Even our esteemed majority whip, TOM EMMER, has endorsed this impeachment resolution.

Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas has aided and abetted the complete invasion of our country by deliberately flooding our Nation with drugs, terrorists, and illegals from over 160 countries. How many more will he allow to invade our country?

Rather than adhering to an oath he took to defend and secure our country and uphold the Constitution, Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas has engaged in a pattern of conduct that is incompatible with the laws of the United States. Since assuming office, he has allowed approximately 10 million illegal border crossers to invade our country, 1.8 million of whom are known got-aways and have evaded U.S. authorities.

Because of his open border policies, he has allowed more than 280 people on terrorist watch lists to be caught while attempting to cross the border between ports of entry, as well as approximately 73,000 special interest aliens, who are aliens from a nation that promotes terrorist activity, harbors terrorists, or poses a security threat to the United States.

These numbers do not even account for the approximately 1.8 million known got-aways who are roaming the interior of our country. How many of them are terrorists?

Just last fiscal year alone, the CBP arrested almost 18,000 individuals with criminal convictions and over 110 MS-13 gang members. How many of the 1.8 million got-aways are gang members?

Just last week, two constituents of mine were killed in a human smuggling pursuit caused by Secretary Mayorkas' open-border policies. Jose and Isabel Lerma's family will never get to see them again.

His policies allow for approximately 300 Americans to die every single day from fentanyl poisoning. How many more days will this continue?

His open border policies have allowed unaccompanied children to be exploited, and now, 85,000 of them are completely missing. Tens of thousands of illegal children have been forced into slave labor. Thousands of others are being recycled by predatory illegal border crossers, who use these children to become fake family units so they

can receive expedited release into the interior of our country.

Secretary Mayorkas has violated the law by directing DHS to mass parole illegal aliens into the U.S. when Federal law specifically prohibits this, and he has been providing bus tickets, plane tickets, and hotel rooms at the expense of the American taxpayers for these illegal aliens.

He has violated the Secure Fence Act of 2006 by not maintaining operational control of the border as required by law. He has violated the Guarantee Clause as set forth in Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution, which requires the Federal Government to protect States against invasion. The Guarantee Clause clearly dictates that the Federal Government has a constitutional duty and obligation to protect each of the States from invasion.

As Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, he has violated his oath to uphold this constitutional duty by allowing the invasion of approximately 10 million illegal aliens across our borders. He has encouraged asylum fraud, abused the credible fear standard, and exercised mass catch and release policies.

Article II of the Constitution requires that the executive branch, which includes the Secretary of Homeland Security, ensures the laws passed by Congress and signed into law by the President are faithfully executed. Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, in his inability to enforce the law, has engaged in a pattern of conduct that is incompatible with his duties as a civil officer of the United States.

Alejandro Mayorkas thus warrants impeachment and trial, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

While some of my colleagues have argued that we need to proceed through regular order to pursue impeachment proceedings, the committee of jurisdiction and Congress have failed to act on the overwhelming evidence to impeach Secretary Mayorkas.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support my legislation to impeach Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas. The American people are ready.

□ 1215

RECOGNIZING UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS LEGEND, COACH LANCE HARTER

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

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a legend in University of Arkansas athletics, Coach Lance Harter, the longtime coach of the Arkansas Razorback Women's Track and Cross Country program.

Coach Harter retired this past June after having won seven NCAA championships, including a trifecta in 2019 winning the NCAA indoor, outdoor, and cross-country titles.

Harter's program has been named the Program of the Year twice in 2022 and 2023 by the U.S. Track and Field and Cross Country Coaches Association.

His career numbers are staggering: Nine National Coach of the Year honors, 45 conference championships, 25 regional championships, 46 SEC Coach of the Year awards, 654 All-Americans, 472 of them first teamers, and 31 Academic All-Americans.

He has represented the United States five times on the international circuit, including the 1992 Summer Games in Barcelona. Team USA head coach in the 1999 World Athletics Outdoor Championships and coached the U.S. women at the 2003 World Athletics Cross-Country Championships in Brussels.

Coach Harter came to Arkansas in 1990 after a very successful 11 years at Division II Cal Poly San Luis Obispo. There he won a Division II record of 14 national championships—8 in cross-country and 6 in track and field. He was a Division II Coach of the Year 10 times.

Arkansas is legendary for its track and field programs. Lance Harter's name and reputation are the epitome of excellence, so much so that the University of Arkansas named the track at the Tyson Center in Fayetteville in his honor, with his signature near the finish line.

Mr. Speaker, it has been an honor for me personally to know Lance Harter. The legacy of this Hall of Fame coach will endure forever in the Razorback nation, and it is a high honor for me to recognize him for his contributions to the sport and to the young ladies he has mentored down through the years. I wish him and his wife, Kim, all the best as he settles into retirement after decades of remarkable accomplishment.

Go Hogs.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TANIGUCHI RUTH MAKIO ARCHITECTS ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. MOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Taniguchi Ruth Makio Architects, also known as TRMA, on their 50th anniversary of designing and building creativity on the island of Guam.

Established by Kinya Taniguchi in 1973, TRMA has a celebrated history of designing, planning, constructing, and managing hundreds of projects in Guam, the CNMI, and throughout Micronesia.

Through training, investment, and education, TRMA strides to always utilize the latest technology, planning and design code, and materials to bring Guam to the cutting edge of architectural innovation.

Today, TRMA has designed and managed a wide array of projects in the private and public sectors throughout the

region. For the past 50 years, TRMA has never ceased to be a reliable and stable firm that is able to meet the needs of Guam.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate, once again, Taniguchi Ruth Makio Architects on their 50th anniversary. With new opportunities on the horizon, I send them my prayers and wish them the best of luck for the next 50 years.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TAKECARE INSURANCE ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. MOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate TakeCare Insurance on their 50th anniversary of providing the people of Guam and the Marianas with quality health insurance.

When TakeCare Insurance was first established, it was the largest in the Mariana Islands and introduced the region's first group practice, prepayment, and medical program as a staff-model health maintenance organization.

Since then, TakeCare has been a pillar in Guam's insurance and healthcare community and has built a reputation of providing quality insurance to our island.

Today, TakeCare covers more than 30,000 people in Guam, the CNMI, American Samoa, and Palau. They provide the people of Guam access to the largest health insurance network in Micronesia, and they only continue to grow.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate, once again, TakeCare Insurance on their 50th anniversary. With new opportunities on the horizon, I send them my prayers and wish them the best of luck for the next 50 years.

HONORING A GREAT NEBRASKAN AND PATRIOT, JOHN "GENE" SLATTERY

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great Nebraskan and patriot, John "Gene" Slattery, affectionately known as "the boy who sold his shirt" because of his extraordinary efforts as a young boy to raise funds for North Platte, Nebraska's World War II Canteen.

Gene recently passed away at the age of 90. The North Platte Canteen was one of the largest volunteer efforts during the war, providing millions of American soldiers who passed through North Platte by rail with meals, baked goods, and other items.

Gene was the last surviving major figure of the beloved Canteen, but his work and legacy, and the work and legacy of the entire Canteen, won't ever be forgotten.

Upon learning of the Canteen as a 9-year-old, Gene began donating for auction anything he could find—toys, scrap metal, even the shirt off his back. By the end of the war, Gene had raised more than \$2,000 for the Canteen. His contributions and fundraising gained national recognition and were

noticed by President Franklin Roosevelt, who sent Gene a letter and a \$5 donation.

Gene and the North Platte Canteen volunteers represent the very best of Nebraska and America. The Canteen volunteers and the great lengths to which they went to support our troops will always live on in our hearts.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Holy God, may we seek You this day, that You would allow Yourself to be found. May we call upon You that You would hear our prayers.

All You ask of us is that we forsake our wicked ways, behavior that tears down, wounds, and causes pain intended to demean and dehumanize another. You require that we forsake our unrighteous thoughts, thinking that is not just contrary to Your will, but brazenly opposed to Your love for all creation.

Let us each return to You, setting aside both our shame and our pride, that You would have compassion on us. Let us come back into right relationship with You, where we will receive the abundance of Your pardon.

It is clear that Your thoughts are not our thoughts, Your ways are not our ways. For sure as the heavens are above this Earth, so are Your ways higher than our ways. Your thoughts exceed well beyond our own.

With humility, then, we offer ourselves, our thoughts, our ways, and our very beings to Your service this day.

In the magnificence of Your name we dare to 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 gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF) come forward

and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SELF 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.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SELF) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 9, 2023.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on November 9, 2023, at 2:05 p.m.

That the Senate agreed to S.J. Res. 38.

That the Senate passed S. 41.

That the Senate passed S. 311.

That the Senate passed S. 670.

That the Senate passed S. 749.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KEVIN F. MCCUMBER,
Acting Clerk.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHIEF OF STAFF, THE HONORABLE NANCY PELOSI, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Daniel Bernal, Chief of Staff, the Honorable NANCY PELOSI, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 9, 2023.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MISTER SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I, Daniel Bernal, San Francisco Chief of Staff for the Honorable Nancy Pelosi, Speaker Emerita and U.S. Representative for the 11th Congressional District of California, have been served with a subpoena from the defendant to testify in United States of America v. DePape in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House to the extent it requires testimony about non-privileged information.

Sincerely,

DANIEL BERNAL.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1631

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FULCHER) at 4 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

NO STOLEN TRADEMARKS HONORED IN AMERICA ACT OF 2023

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1505) to modify the prohibition on recognition by United States courts of certain rights relating to certain marks, trade names, or commercial names, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1505

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 "No Stolen Trademarks Honored in America Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. MODIFICATION OF PROHIBITION.

Section 211 of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (as contained in section 101(b) of division A of Public Law 105-277; 112 Stat. 2681-88) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) by inserting "or entity of the executive branch" after "U.S. court";

(B) by striking "by a designated national";

and

(C) by inserting before the period "that was used in connection with a business or assets that were confiscated unless the original owner of the mark, trade name, or commercial name, or the bonafide successor-in-interest has expressly consented";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by inserting "or entity of the executive branch" after "U.S. court"; and

(B) by striking "by a designated national or its successor-in-interest";

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

(4) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

"(d) Subsections (a)(2) and (b) of this section shall apply only if the person or entity asserting the rights knew or had reason to know at the time when the person or entity acquired the rights asserted that the mark, trade name, or commercial name was the same as or substantially similar to a mark, trade name, or commercial name that was used in connection with a business or assets that were confiscated."; and

(5) in subsection (e), as so redesignated, by striking "In this section:" and all that follows through "(2) The term" and inserting "In this section, the term".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 1505.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is hard for the American people to believe, but it is true that foreign actors—foreign countries—have, in fact, stolen trademarks, absconded with the actual factories and the ability to produce various items and then had the gall to, in fact, use American law to sell America products that they in reality had already stolen.

This is no more truer than in the case of the communist nation of Cuba.

Under Fidel Castro, Cuba took everything. They took Coca-Cola. They took every possible item they could take, and then they took trade names. In some cases, like Coca-Cola, Coke continued to be produced in the United States, so it had no rights.

In the case of Bacardi, Bacardi moved to Puerto Rico and began making it there and selling it in the United States. In the case of, for example, Havana Club, they found themselves without any factories, so they worked together with other producers to continue their brand. While their brand was, in fact, being produced in America, the Castro regime—and now the Cuban Government—continued to apply year after year until eventually, due to what we would consider to be a wrongful act by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, awarded this country, who had stolen and still to this day uses the factories and the lands belonging to the family that produced Havana Club, they continue to sell Havana Club.

Now, to make matters worse, we are only talking about the United States because most of the world, in fact, took that brand name and was able to sell it in other countries. So the family that owned worldwide rights lost all but the United States, and if not for this piece of legislation, they and others would lose even their right here.

I am delighted to join with my colleague, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ of Florida, to introduce this bill. It has 17 cosponsors, and it passed through the Judiciary Committee on a bipartisan basis.

We all agree that the U.S. Government should not award those who steal and exploit trademarks or any other intellectual property from its legitimate owners to then benefit from U.S. law. Allowing Cuba to propagate its misappropriations would be and is currently a travesty.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1505, the No Stolen Trademarks Honored in America Act.

H.R. 1505 would build on existing law to ensure that executive agencies do not recognize, enforce, or otherwise validate the assertion of trademark rights used in connection with a business whose assets were confiscated by the Cuban regime unless the original owner expressly consented to the transfer of that mark. It also makes technical amendments to ensure that we are in compliance with certain international obligations.

This legislation largely involves a long-running dispute over the rightful ownership of a specific trademark that has played out over the course of many decades. It is a tale with more twists and turns than a John Grisham novel.

This bill is really about a much larger principle—that we stand with the Cuban people whose property was seized by the Castro regime, and we will not give the protection and benefits of the U.S. trademark system to the holders of stolen property. Our trademark system must not be allowed to be a vehicle for the perpetrators of stolen property to profit from their theft.

I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) for bringing this legislation forward.

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

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the cosponsor of this legislation.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his longstanding support of this important legislation that really reflects the values that we stand for here in the United States of America.

I particularly thank the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) for the back and forth—depending on who is in the majority in our Chamber in each successive Congress—as we sort of trade responsibility for who leads this bill.

In addition, I have also previously coled this legislation with our former colleague, Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART also joins us, as well. There is really broad bipartisan support for this bill, and I am so proud to lead this legislation on the Democratic side of the aisle.

This legislation would ensure that our government is never complicit in theft and expropriation ordered by autocracies.

By prohibiting U.S. recognition of illegally confiscated trademarks, this

bill stands strongly against attempts by the Cuban regime to profit from hijacked intellectual property.

Representing a diaspora community as I do, I have heard countless constituents recount how their home countries stripped them of hard-earned wealth.

Many Cuban families had to start from scratch when they arrived. They had property and their businesses confiscated.

Our Nation has benefited immeasurably from their cultural contributions and entrepreneurial spirit.

We are not just a nation of immigrants. We are a nation of innovators. We should always reward creativity and punish piracy.

Our most fundamental responsibility is protecting Americans and those living in our country from being victimized by our adversaries.

Our failure to do so would only embolden global despots who seek to target their exiles.

I hope my colleagues join us in refusing to tolerate trademarks being held hostage, as this one is in particular, and the many others that are held hostage by the Cuban regime and other regimes, as well. I am hopeful that our friends on the other side of the Capitol, once we send this bill to them, will send it to the President of the United States for his signature.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, this legislation makes a minor clarification to our trademark laws while serving notice to corrupt regimes across the world that America's intellectual property system must not be used to further their efforts to steal property from their own people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I will make it very clear, if this product's trademark becomes available to its rightful owners again, the well-known company Bacardi will, in fact, have this product on the shelves again. If it is not passed, Cuba will not be able to sell under this name. In fact, these products would be prohibited if they came from Cuba.

The only purpose of Cuba trying to take this was to deny Cuban Americans the ability to sell a product that they owned before it was taken from the country.

There was an injustice that occurred before many in this room were born. We can only cure that injustice now by, in fact, passing this legislation.

I join with the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) in urging all to vote for this bill as they have in this body, and then we will work on the people across the dome.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1505, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEBBIE SMITH ACT OF 2023

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1105) to amend the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 to reauthorize the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1105

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 “Debbie Smith Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 2(j) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 40701(j)) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2019 through 2024” and inserting “fiscal years 2024 through 2029”.

SEC. 3. AUDITS TO PROTECT INTEGRITY OF GRANT AWARDS.

Section 2(c)(4) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 40701(c)(4)) is amended by striking “2022” and inserting “2029”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 1105.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER).

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman ISSA for yielding. I thank the chairman of the full Committee on the Judiciary, JIM JORDAN, for his leadership and collaboration with my office in ushering this bill through the Judiciary Committee under thorough regular order.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my bipartisan and bicameral bill, H.R. 1105, the Debbie Smith Act of 2023.

No woman should ever have to experience the trauma and the pain of a rape or sexual assault. Yet tragically, these crimes are far too common, and approximately one in four women will experience this horrific crime.

There must be accountability, Mr. Speaker.

That means identifying, apprehending, and prosecuting the attackers to the fullest extent of the law.

One of the most important methods of investigating these crimes is through DNA analysis. However, in 2019, the Government Accountability Office found that backlogged DNA analysis requests at State and local crime labs increased by 85 percent over the last decade, and the most recent data estimates that 200,000 sexual assault kits across the country remain untested.

This is absolutely unacceptable, Mr. Speaker.

My bill, H.R. 1105, addresses this issue directly. H.R. 1105 is a straight reauthorization of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program through fiscal year 2029.

This vital program provides support for law enforcement in all 50 States to help police improve their procedures for collecting DNA evidence from rape kits and crime scenes; support the proper and timely analysis of this evidence with a specific priority placed on rape and sexual assault kits; audit untested DNA evidence from sexual assault cases; and it enhances the capacity of State and local prosecutors to bring these cases to court.

□ 1645

This program has been incredibly effective since it was first established, Mr. Speaker. Funding from this program has directly resulted in nearly 1.8 million DNA cases analyzed and processed, including over 600,000 crime scenes and rape kits.

Because of these efforts, the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program accounts for over half of all of the matches, or hits, in the Federal criminal DNA database. That is quite literally helping survivors reach the justice, the accountability, and the closure that they need.

Mr. Speaker, we must not let this program lapse at the end of this fiscal year.

I was proud to lead the previous iteration of this bill in 2019 with my dear friend Representative CAROLYN MALONEY. I am beyond thankful to the 85 bipartisan Members of Congress who have signed on in support of this legislation.

I also thank Majority Leader STEVE SCALISE and his team—you know who you are—for bringing this bill to the floor, Subcommittee Chairman ANDY BIGGS for his partnership in moving this bill through the proper legislative process, as well as Senators CORNYN, KLOBUCHAR, GRAHAM, and the Late Senator Dianne Feinstein for their leadership in the Senate.

Through our bicameral work, this bill has only gotten stronger. We have added an important provision to ensure that a portion of the funds from this program specifically are set aside for the auditing of untested rape kits. This

will support law enforcement's efforts to fully account for the rape kits in their possession so that they can be more efficiently analyzed, processed, and used to put rapists behind bars.

I thank Senator RAND PAUL for this legislative contribution, and I look forward to seeing an overwhelming bipartisan show of support for this bill and this program on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I say to Debbie Smith: I have heard her calls to get this done, and I promise her this program will be reauthorized as soon as possible.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1105, the Debbie Smith Act of 2023, would reauthorize landmark legislation first enacted 19 years ago, in 2004, which has been instrumental in addressing a backlog of untested rape kits sitting in evidence rooms and crime labs across the country. Nearly 20 years ago, when I helped lead efforts to help enact the original version of this legislation, I said: "It is imperative that we eliminate the shameful backlog of untested rape kits."

Despite our best efforts, the backlog still exists, and my thoughts remain the same. It is imperative that we eliminate the rape kit backlog; full stop.

For every rape kit that is yet to be tested, there is a victim of an unspeakable crime who has yet to see justice or find closure. In some cases, there is an individual languishing in prison who does not belong there. It is for these reasons that we must continue the crucial mission of this legislation and ensure justice for survivors and for the wrongfully convicted.

Over the past two decades, the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program has been vital in supporting the processing and analysis of rape kits, DNA evidence collection and analysis, and victim resources. Millions of dollars have been allocated to increase the capacity of forensic laboratories in countless jurisdictions, provide DNA training and education to thousands of law enforcement personnel, and provide support services to a multitude of victims. As a result of this legislation, thousands of cases have been solved, and countless survivors have finally received the justice they so rightfully deserve.

While we laud the numerous achievements made possible by this legislation, ultimately, we know that funding is vital to the success of this grant program. That is why I offered an amendment to similar legislation during the 107th Congress that would increase the authorization of funds to address the backlog to \$150 million.

Although the Debbie Smith program was authorized to provide up to \$151 million in grant funds during the following Congress, the full amount has never been appropriated, and it appears that the amounts appropriated are decreasing each year.

Failure to fully fund this program limits the capacity to address the backlog, which often numbers in the thousands and has worsened largely due to the pandemic. If we really want to solve this problem, we will appropriate \$151 million, the full amount of the authorization, in this year's budget. Delays in testing undermine public safety, allowing dangerous criminals to evade apprehension and potentially commit additional crimes. It is my hope that the appropriators will fully fund this critical program going forward.

Reauthorizing the Debbie Smith program makes our communities safer. By investing in DNA testing and forensic technology, this legislation ensures law enforcement agencies are empowered to identify perpetrators more efficiently and to link them to other unsolved cases. These identifications and connections not only bring closure to victims and their families, but they also prevent future crimes by removing serial offenders from our streets. Above all, reauthorizing the Debbie Smith program sends a clear message to survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, and other crimes that we stand with them.

While Congress has recognized the urgency of addressing the backlog and disbursed millions of dollars in grant funds through the Debbie Smith program and other grant programs in response to this problem, we must be certain that these funds are put to good use. That is why H.R. 1105 would also reauthorize for 5 years the allocation of grants for State and local governments that receive funding under the Debbie Smith program to conduct an audit of sexual assault evidence that is in their possession and awaiting testing.

This particular provision promotes the collection of data to help us better understand the nature and extent of the backlog and why it persists, while providing grantees with the resources they need to perform the audit and comply with other conditions and requirements set forth in the statute without reducing the total funds available to carry out the primary purposes of the Debbie Smith program.

The Debbie Smith Act of 2023 is an important measure that ensures our continued support of State and local governments in reducing the nationwide backlog of untested rape kits, protecting victims, closing cases, preventing crime, exonerating the wrongfully accused and convicted, and holding perpetrators of crime accountable, while promoting the thoughtful allocation and use of Federal funds.

Again, I emphasize that this will not work as well as it should. We will not protect as many victims as we should; we will not exonerate as many wrongfully convicted people as we should if we don't fully fund the program and if we don't convince the appropriators to appropriate the \$151 million authorized in this bill.

I thank Representative ANN WAGNER for introducing this legislation along with Representatives SHEILA JACKSON LEE, STEVE COHEN, WESLEY HUNT, and BEN CLINE. I encourage my colleagues to join me and a broad, bipartisan coalition of cosponsors in support of H.R. 1105.

Mr. Speaker, the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program has proven to be a bipartisan beacon of hope, shining a light on justice sometimes long denied. This legislation would reauthorize this crucial program and other safeguards and emphasize our commitment not only to public safety but also to survivor support and crime prevention. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, much has been said, but I am going to close with just two important items. One is that there is no question at all but that this has been a good reauthorization because it calls for the accountability and the audit to find out why the backlog persists and to find ways to eliminate it. Second is its original purpose. Its original purpose, more than anything else, is very simple. There are hundreds of rapists out there, and they will continue to perpetrate their crimes until they are caught. This DNA evidence, in fact, takes rapists off the street that otherwise will be committing these crimes, violating other persons, until they are stopped. For that reason, we must reauthorize and appropriate for this legislation. It is critical that we take these evil people off the street. This is the way to do it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1105, the "Debbie Smith Act of 2023," a bill that would reauthorize critical grant funding aimed at ending the rape kit backlog.

As the Ranking Member of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime and Federal Government Surveillance, I am proud to be one of four original cosponsors of this bipartisan legislation, and I am proud to stand with Representative STEVE COHEN and Representative WESLEY HUNT.

And I am encouraged by the number of cosponsors—Republicans and Democrats—who have joined us, including Judiciary Ranking Member NADLER, Crime Subcommittee Chairman BIGGS, and many other members of the Judiciary Committee.

This bill was introduced by Representative ANN WAGNER, who I have worked with on many occasions to ensure that victims of crime receive justice. And this is one such measure.

H.R. 1105 reauthorizes legislation that provides resources to state and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to reduce the national backlog of DNA evidence, most notably, rape kits.

Although DNA evidence has proven critical to solving crimes and delivering justice, particularly in crimes of sexual violence, there are

still challenges to holding offenders accountable using such evidence.

Law enforcement agencies and prosecutors increasingly collect and rely on DNA evidence, such as rape kits, to investigate and solve crimes.

But delays in processing rape kits and other DNA evidence can result in delays in apprehending or prosecuting violent or serial offenders. It can also result in the wrongfully convicted serving time in prison for crimes they did not commit.

For every rape kit or DNA sample that languishes on a shelf, untested, in a crime lab or police department somewhere in America, there is at least one victim—possibly living in fear and most certainly searching for an end to their nightmare.

That is why, as Ranking Member NADLER said, it is imperative that we end the rape kit backlog.

Since passage of the Debbie Smith Act in 2004, as the first piece of legislation aimed at ending the backlog of untested and unanalyzed DNA evidence—more than 860,000 DNA cases have been processed with over 376,000 DNA profiles uploaded to the Combined DNA Index System, commonly referred to as CODIS, and nearly 200,000 DNA samples have been matched.

Research has shown that testing backlogged kits can lead to CODIS hits as well as arrests and convictions.

One study of 491 untested kits in the possession of the Houston Police Department yielded 104 CODIS hits after testing, and 16 of those hits led to an arrest.

Debbie Smith grants have helped reduce the backlog in jurisdictions in every corner of the country.

For instance, the New York Times reported that my home state of Texas had a backlog of approximately 20,000 untested kits in 2013.

According to a report by the Dallas Morning News, that number was reduced to just over 6,000 by 2021.

Unfortunately, a measure of the progress made in reducing the national backlog was lost due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

However, recognizing the accomplishments made since the Debbie Smith Act first became law, I am confident that we will once again reduce the number of untested samples and rape kits and eventually end the backlog.

The Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program provides grants to state and local governments for nine major purposes that include (1) conducting analyses of DNA samples; (2) increasing the capacity of state and local laboratories to carry out DNA analyses; and (3) ensuring that the testing and analysis of DNA samples from crimes, including sexual assault and violent crime are carried out in a timely manner.

The program also provides funds to process offender DNA samples to ensure evidence from unsolved crimes can be matched to the databases of known offenders as in the case of the woman for which this bill was named.

The perpetrator who kidnapped and raped Debbie Smith was identified using a DNA sample collected from him while he was serving 161 years in prison for robbing and abducting two women.

The "hit" connecting this individual to her rape was not made until the DNA evidence was analyzed and uploaded to CODIS six and a half years later.

In an op-ed written in 2019, Mrs. Smith said, "For six and a half years, I lived in the fear that he would return or, even worse, that he would take out his revenge on my children or my husband. That fear held me so tightly that it choked out any joy of life."

Her fears and thoughts of suicide—simply to find peace—changed when the results of her rape kit analysis identified her rapist.

I am grateful that Mrs. Smith brought this issue to Congress and advocated for victims like herself.

It is now up to Congress to make certain that every victim and every survivor experiences the relief she felt knowing that her rapist could no longer do harm to her, her loved ones, or her community.

That is why I will do all that I can to ensure that every rape kit is tested, and every sample is analyzed so that no survivor's voice is silenced and no victim's cry for justice goes unanswered, and that no criminal goes free because of a failure to act.

That includes supporting this bill and encouraging my colleagues to do the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. Issa) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1105, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS WHICH WERE FORMERLY CLASSIFIED TO CHAPTERS 14 AND 19 OF TITLE 25, UNITED STATES CODE, AND CORRECTING RELATED TECHNICAL ERRORS

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3496) to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions which were formerly classified to chapters 14 and 19 of title 25, United States Code, and to correct related technical errors.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3496

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

SECTION 1. TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 3(15)(D) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1602(15)(D)) is amended by striking "(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))" and inserting "(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))".

SEC. 2. TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 320 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1985 (Public Law 98-473, title I, section 101(c), 5 U.S.C. 5911 note) is amended by striking "(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)" and inserting "(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)".

(2) Section 8336(j) of title 5, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2)(B) is amended by striking “section 105(e)(2) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 450i(a)(2); 88 Stat. 2209)” and inserting “section 104(e)(2) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5323(e)(2))”.

(B) Paragraph (4)(B) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 472; 48 Stat. 986)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5116)”.

SEC. 3. TITLE 6, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2001(7) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 601(7)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(2) Section 102(18) of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501(18)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

SEC. 4. TITLE 7, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 9(a) of the Critical Agricultural Materials Act (7 U.S.C. 178g(a)) is amended by striking “(Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 450)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(2) Section 10(a) of the Critical Agricultural Materials Act (7 U.S.C. 178h(a)) is amended by striking “(Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 450)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(3) Section 13(2) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 913(2)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(4) Section 315(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 940e(a) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(5) Section 602(1)(B) of the Emergency Livestock Feed Assistance Act of 1988 (7 U.S.C. 1471(1)(B)) is amended as follows:

(A) Clause (i) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(B) Clause (ii) is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 984, chapter 576; 25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

(C) Clause (iii) is amended by striking “section 4(c) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(c))” and inserting “section 4(i) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(i))”.

(6) Section 306(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926(a)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (19)(A) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))” after “Education Assistance Act”.

(B) Paragraph (20)(B) (matter before clause (i)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(C) Paragraph (21)(A) (matter before clause (i)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(7) Section 306C(e)(1)(C) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926c(e)(1)(C)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(8) Section 335(e)(1)(D)(v)(III)(cc) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1985(e)(1)(D)(v)(III)(cc)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 488 et seq.)” after “Public Law 91–229” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5136 et seq.)”.

(9) Section 379E(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2008s(a)(1)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(10) Section 383A(3) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009bb(3)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(11) Section 4004(b)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–79, 7 U.S.C. 2013 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(12) Section 11(d) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2020(d)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”.

(13) Section 6405(c)(1)(E) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 2655(c)(1)(E)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(14) Section 452(1) of the Noxious Weed Control and Eradication Act of 2004 (7 U.S.C. 7781(1)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(15) Section 9001(10) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8101(10)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(16) Section 10403(8) of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8302(8)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(17) Section 6201(1) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11, 7 U.S.C. 8351 note) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

SEC. 5. TITLE 8, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 402(a)(2)(G)(ii) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1612(a)(2)(G)(ii)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

SEC. 6. TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 2805(a)(2) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92, division B, 10 U.S.C. 2827 note) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 479a–1)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5131)”.

SEC. 7. TITLE 12, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1002(27) of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5481(27)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 479a–1(a))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5131(a))”.

SEC. 8. TITLE 15, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1(9) of the Act of October 19, 1949 (15 U.S.C. 375(9)), is amended by—

(A) striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”; and

(B) striking “(25 U.S.C. 479a–1)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5131)”.

(2) Section 5(a)(1) of the Prevent All Cigarette Trafficking Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–154, 15 U.S.C. 375 note) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(3) Section 3(d) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(d)) is amended by striking “section 4(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act” and inserting “section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(4) Section 4(6) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2203(6)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(5) Section 21(a) of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6312(a)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(B) Paragraph (3) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(1))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(h))”.

SEC. 9. TITLE 16, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) The Miccosukee Reserved Area Act (Public Law 105–313, 16 U.S.C. 410 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 4(10) is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 987; 25 U.S.C. 476)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5123)”.

(B) Section 8(f)(1)(B) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(2) Section 3003(b)(3) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (16 U.S.C. 539p(b)(3)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(3) Section 10(e)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 803(e)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A))) is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5123)”.

(4) Section 1005(e)(5) of the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 941c(e)(5)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(5) Section 2 (paragraph defining “Local organization”) of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1002 (paragraph defining “Local organization”)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(6) Section 206(a)(4) of the Fur Seal Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 1166(a)(4)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5361 et seq.)”.

(7) Section 7A(a)(2) of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2103d(a)(2)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(8) Section 316(c)(1) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105–83, 16 U.S.C. 3102 note) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

(9) Section 1528(6) of the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3451(6)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(10) Section 1201(a)(14) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3801(a)(14)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(11) Section 3(2) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6502(2)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(12) Section 502(e)(2)(A)(v) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6572(e)(2)(A)(v)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 477)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5124)”.

SEC. 10. TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 207(j)(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450i(j))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5323(j))”.

(2) Section 228(f)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 479a)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5130)”.

(3) Section 841(t) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 479a)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5130)”.

(4) Section 1159(c)(3)(A) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

SEC. 11. TITLE 20, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 16(8) of the National Museum of the American Indian Act (20 U.S.C. 80q–14(8)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(2) Section 316(b)(3)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 640a note)” after “Navajo Community College Act”.

(3) Section 479C(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087uu–1(2)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.)” after “the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980”.

(4) Section 444(b)(1)(L) of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g(b)(1)(L)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(5) Section 611(h)(4)(A) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411(h)(4)(A)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(6) Section 643(b)(1) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1443(b)(1)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(7) Section 661(b)(1)(H) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1461(b)(1)(H)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(8) Section 2103(a)(2) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6613(a)(2)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(9) Section 4201(b)(3) of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 7171(b)(3)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(10) Section 4622(1)(A) of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 7272(1)(A)) is amended as follows:

(A) Clause (ii) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(B) Clause (iii)(IV) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(11) Section 6113(d)(1)(A)(ii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7423(d)(1)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(12) Section 6304(a)(1)(C)(ii) of the Alaska Native Educational Equity, Support, and Assistance Act (20 U.S.C. 7544(a)(1)(C)(ii)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(13) Section 6306(2) of the Alaska Native Educational Equity, Support, and Assistance Act (20 U.S.C. 7546(2)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(14) Section 803(5) of the Early Learning Opportunities Act (20 U.S.C. 9402(5)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

SEC. 12. TITLE 21, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 801(h)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 381(h)(3)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(2) Section 900(10) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387(10)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))” after “section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(3) Section 1009(b)(1)(A)(iv) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 399(b)(1)(A)(iv)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))” after “section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(4) Section 332(a)(3) of the Public Health Security and Biodefense Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (21 U.S.C. 679c(a)(3)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(5) Section 1032(a)(2)(B)(ii) of the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1532(a)(2)(B)(ii)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

SEC. 13. TITLE 22, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 4 of the Tourism Policy and Export Promotion Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 2124c) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (e)(2) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 451)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5341)”.

(B) Subsection (m)(2) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

SEC. 14. TITLE 23, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 207(1) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

SEC. 15. TITLE 25, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1102(a) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (Public Law 95-561, 25 U.S.C. 13 note) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)” after “Johnson-O'Malley Act”.

(2) Section 1103(b) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 13-1) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)” after “such Act of April 16, 1934”.

(3) The 7th proviso in the 1st paragraph under the heading “OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS”, under the heading “BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS”, in title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1985 (25 U.S.C. 13d) is amended by striking “(94 Stat. 1793, 1794, 1796; 25 U.S.C. 1725(b)(2), 1725(i), 1728(b))” and inserting “(94 Stat. 1793, 1794, 1796)”.

(4) Section 5404(a)(1) of the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 13d-2(a)(1)) is amended by striking “(85 Stat. 645; 25 U.S.C. 640a)” and inserting “(85 Stat. 645)”.

(5) The matter beginning with “hereafter” before the 1st proviso under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS”, under the heading “BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS”, in title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1985 (25 U.S.C. 13e) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)”.

(6) Section 2103(a)(2) of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 81(a)(2)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(7) The 8th proviso in the 1st paragraph under the heading “OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS”, under the heading “BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS”, in title I of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1983 (25 U.S.C. 292b (last proviso)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)”.

(8) Section 2 of the Act of July 14, 1956 (25 U.S.C. 304a (2d paragraph)), is amended by striking “25 U.S.C. 452” and inserting “25 U.S.C. 5342”.

(9) Section 6(a)(3)(A) of the Act of August 27, 1935 (25 U.S.C. 305e(a)(3)(A)), is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(10) Section 2 of the Act of February 5, 1948 (25 U.S.C. 324), is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

(11) Section 3(i) of the White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-264, 25 U.S.C. 331 note) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)” after “the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934”.

(12) The 4th proviso of the Act of April 4, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 390), is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “(48 Stat. 987; 25 U.S.C. 5123)”.

(13) The proviso of section 2 of the Act of May 11, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 396b), is amended by—

(A) striking “(48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5123, 5124)”;

(B) inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)” after “pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934”.

(14) Section 1 of the Act of August 9, 1955 (25 U.S.C. 415), is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (d)(9) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 479a)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5130)”.

(B) Subsection (h)(3)(D) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”.

(15) Section 101 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1461) is amended by—

(A) striking “(48 Stat. 986)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”; and

(B) striking “(64 Stat. 190)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 1545, 1546)”.

(16) Section 2 of the Act of May 24, 1950 (25 U.S.C. 1546), is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

(17) Section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1603) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (25) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(B) Paragraph (26) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(18) Section 104(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a(b)(3)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(19) Section 108(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(20) Section 108A(c)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a-1(c)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A))) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(21) Section 110(b)(2) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616c(b)(2)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(22) Section 111(c) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616d(c)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(23) Section 112(f)(B) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616f(f)(B)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(24) Section 117(f) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616j(f) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(25) Section 201(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621(a) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(26) Section 202(c) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621a(c)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(27) Section 204(e)(2)(B) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621c(e)(2)(B)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(28) Section 205(a)(2) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621d(a)(2)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(29) Section 206(e)(3)(A) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621e(e)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(30) Section 208 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621g) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(31) Section 209 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621h) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (d)(3)(A) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (k)(3) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(C) Subsection (l) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(32) Section 213(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621(b) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(33) Section 214(a)(3) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621m(a)(3)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(34) Section 219(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621r(a) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450f et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”.

(35) Section 221 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621t) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(36) Section 301 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1631) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(1)(B) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (c)(1)(C) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(C) Subsection (e) is amended by—

(i) striking “(25 U.S.C. 450f)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321)”;

(ii) striking “(25 U.S.C. 458aaa–3, 458aaa–4)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5384, 5385)”.

(D) Subsection (h) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321)” after “section 102 of the Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(37) Section 302 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1632) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (f) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(B) Subsection (g)(2) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(38) Section 305(a)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1634(a)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A))) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(39) Section 306 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1636) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(B) Subsection (b)(1)(C)(iii) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(40) Section 307 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1637) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (a)(2) (matter before subparagraph (A)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(C) Subsection (f) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(D) Subsection (g) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(41) Section 309(a)(1) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1638a(a)(1)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(42) Section 311(a)(2)(B) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1638e(a)(2)(B)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(43) Section 312(d)(1) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1638f(d)(1)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(44) Section 401(d)(4) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1641(d)(4)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(45) Section 402(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1642(a) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(46) Section 407(b)(1)(B) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1647(b)(1)(B)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(47) Section 512(3) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1660b(3)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(48) The 10th paragraph under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE” in title II of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447, division E, 25 U.S.C. 1660b note) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(49) Section 601 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1661) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(3)(E) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 986; 25 U.S.C. 472)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5116)”.

(50) Section 602(b)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1662(b)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A))) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(51) Section 708 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1665g) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (b)(4)(A)(ii) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(i))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(i))”.

(52) Section 811 (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1680a (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(53) Section 813 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1680c) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(2) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (e)(1) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(C) Subsection (e)(2)(B) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(54) Section 820 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1680j) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(55) Section 822(a) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1680i(a)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(56) Section 828(a) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1680r(a)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 458aaa et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5381 et seq.)”.

(57) Section 831 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1680u) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(58) Section 601(f) of the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (25 U.S.C. 1684(f)) is amended as follows:

(A) The matter before paragraph (1) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(B) Paragraph (1)(D)(i) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 479a)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5130)”.

(C) Paragraph (2)(A) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(D) Paragraph (2)(B) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(E) Paragraph (3) (matter before subparagraph (A)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(F) Paragraph (3)(C) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(59) Section 4033 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (25 U.S.C. 1685) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(4) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(B) Subsection (b)(6) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(C) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 1450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(60) Section 109(b)(3) of the Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1809(b)(3)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(61) Section 112(a)(2) of the Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1812(a)(2)) is amended by striking “(70 Stat. 1057; 25 U.S.C. 443a)” and inserting “(ch. 979, 43 U.S.C. 1457 note)”.

(62) Section 503 of the Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1863) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (c) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(63) Section 1121(b)(8) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001(b)(8)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (D)(iv)(III) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(B) Subparagraph (E)(iv) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(C) Subparagraph (E)(v) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5324(e))” after “section 105(e) of the Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(64) Section 1128(h) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2008(h) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5325)” after “section 106 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(65) Section 1130 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2010) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5322(a))” after “section 103(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(B) Subsection (e)(2) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)” after “the Act of April 16, 1934”.

(66) Section 1132(f)(2)(A) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2012(f)(2)(A)) is amended as follows:

(A) Clause (i) is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 986, chapter 576)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5116)”.

(B) Clause (ii) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5307(b))” after “section 7(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(67) Section 1140(g) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2020(g)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5322(a))” after “section 103(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(68) Section 1141(6) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2021(6)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321, 5322(a), 5355)” after “section 102, 103(a), or 208 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(69) Section 9 of the Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982 (25 U.S.C. 2108) is amended by—

(A) striking “(48 Stat. 987)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5123, 5124)”;

(B) inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)” after “that Act”.

(70) Section 202(2)(B) of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2201(2)(B)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 479)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5129)”.

(71) Section 203 of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2202) is amended by—

(A) striking “(48 Stat. 985)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5108)”;

(B) inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5125)” after “section 18 of such Act”.

(72) Section 207(b)(2)(B) of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2206(b)(2)(B)) is amended as follows:

(A) Clause (i) (matter before subclause (I)) is amended by—

(i) striking the closing quotation mark and semicolon after “any interest”; and

(ii) striking “(25 U.S.C. 464)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5107)”.

(B) Clause (iii) is amended by—

(i) striking “ nothing; and in” and inserting “ nothing in”; and

(ii) striking “(25 U.S.C. 464)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5107)”.

(73) Section 213(c)(1)(B) of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2212(c)(1)(B)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 483a)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5135)”.

(74) Section 214(b)(2)(B) of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2213(b)(2)(B)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 476)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5123)”.

(75) Section 4204(5) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2403(5)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(76) Section 4205(b) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2411(b)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(77) Section 509(c) of the Indian Health Care Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101-630, title V, 25 U.S.C. 2415 note) is amended by—

(A) inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321)” after “section 102 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”; and

(B) inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(l))” after “section 4(l) of that Act”.

(78) Section 4212(b)(1) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2432(b)(1)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)”.

(79) Section 4213(e) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2433(e)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (3) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(B) Paragraph (5)(A) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(80) Section 4214(a) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2434(a)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(81) Section 4216(b)(1) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2442(b)(1)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450f et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”.

(82) Section 4222(a) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2455(a)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(83) Section 122 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108-7, division F, 25 U.S.C. 2501 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(B) Subsection (c)(1) is amended by—

(i) striking “A grant received” and inserting “a grant received”; and

(ii) striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(C) Subsection (c)(2) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(84) Section 5204(a)(2) of the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2503(a)(2)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5324)” after “section 105 of the Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(85) Section 5208(a) of the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2507(a)) is amended as follows:

(A) The matter before paragraph (1) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(B) Paragraph (1) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5305(f))” after “Section 5(f)”.

(C) Paragraph (2) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5306)” after “Section 6”.

(D) Paragraph (3) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5307)” after “Section 7”.

(E) Paragraph (4) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5323)” after “Section 104”.

(F) Paragraph (5) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5324(f))” after “Section 105(f)”.

(G) Paragraph (6) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5324(k))” after “Section 105(k)”.

(H) Paragraph (7) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5324(l))” after “Section 105(l)”.

(I) Paragraph (8) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5325(f))” after “Section 106(f)”.

(J) Paragraph (9) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5325(j))” after “Section 106(j)”.

(K) Paragraph (10) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5325(k))” after “Section 106(k)”.

(L) Paragraph (11) is amended to read as follows:

“(11) Section 108(c) (25 U.S.C. 5329(c)) (model agreement provisions (1)(b)(5) (relating to limitation of costs), (1)(b)(7) (relating to records and monitoring), (1)(b)(8) (relating to property), and (1)(b)(9) (relating to availability of funds)).”

(M) Paragraph (12) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5330)” after “Section 109”.

(N) Paragraph (13) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5332)” after “Section 111”.

(86) Section 20(b)(3) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2719(b)(3)) is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 985; 25 U.S.C. 465, 467)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5108, 5110)”.

(87) Section 203(a)(2) of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-211, 25 U.S.C. 2801 note) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 479a)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5130)”.

(88) Section 3(e)(4)(B) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2802(e)(4)(B)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(89) Section 5(g)(2) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2804(g)(2)) is amended by striking “section 701(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act” and inserting “section 702(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5412(a))”.

(90) Section 6 of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2805) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(91) Section 103(5) of the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2902(5)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(92) Section 8102(5) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (25 U.S.C. 3052(5)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 479a-1)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5131)”.

(93) Section 305(a) of the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act (25 U.S.C. 3104(a)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”.

(94) Section 313(b) of the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act (25 U.S.C. 3112(b)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”.

(95) Section 314(c)(2)(B) of the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act (25 U.S.C. 3113(c)(2)(B)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”.

(96) Section 2(a)(3) of the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004 (25 U.S.C. 3115a(a)(3)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(97) Section 403(10) of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3202(10)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(98) Section 410(g) of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3209(g)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(99) Section 411(b) of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3210(b)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(100) Section 1317 of the Higher Education Tribal Grant Authorization Act (25 U.S.C. 3307) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450c et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5305, 5306, 5307, 5324, 5330, 5331)”.

(B) Subsection (e) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(C) Subsection (f)(2) is amended by striking “sections 4(d) and (e), respectively, of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638, 20 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “subsections (d) and (e), respectively, of section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(d), (e))”.

(101) Section 1322(3) of the Critical Needs for Tribal Development Act (25 U.S.C. 3322(3))

is amended by striking “(Public Law 93-638, 20 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(d))”.

(102) Section 3(3) of the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3402(3)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(d))” after “section 4(d) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(103) Section 2601(4)(A) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3501(4)(A)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(104) Section 3(7) of the Indian Tribal Justice Act (25 U.S.C. 3602(7)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(l))” after “section 4(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(105) Section 4(h) of the Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 3803(h)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(106) Section 6(a) of the Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 3905(a)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(107) Section 2(7) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101(7)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(108) Section 4(13)(B) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103(13)(B)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(109) Section 202(8)(A) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4132(8)(A)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(110) Section 3 of the Indian Tribal Regulatory Reform and Business Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-447, 25 U.S.C. 4301 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (3) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(d))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(d))”.

(B) Paragraph (5) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(C) Paragraph (7) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(1))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(l))”.

(111) Section 3 of the Native American Business Development, Trade Promotion, and Tourism Act of 2000 (25 U.S.C. 4302) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking “tribe” and inserting “Tribe”.

(B) Paragraph (3) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(d))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(d))”.

(C) Paragraph (5)(B)(i) is amended by striking “tribe” and inserting “Tribe”.

(D) Paragraph (7) is amended—

(i) by striking “The term ‘Indian tribe’ has the meaning given that term” and inserting “The term ‘Indian Tribe’ has the meaning given the term ‘Indian tribe’”; and

(ii) by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(E) Paragraph (10) is amended by striking “tribe” and inserting “Tribe”.

(F) Paragraph (11) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(1))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(l))”.

(112) Section 3 of the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act (25 U.S.C. 4352) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(B) Paragraph (4) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(113) Section 1 of the Act of May 27, 1955 (ch. 106, 25 U.S.C. 5103 note), is amended by—

(A) striking “(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 461-479)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”; and

(B) striking “Act of August 26, 1937 (50 Stat. 862, 863; 25 U.S.C. 463)” and inserting “Act of August 28, 1937 (25 U.S.C. 5103)”.

(114) Section 4 of the Act of August 10, 1939 (25 U.S.C. 5106), is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5108)”.

(115) Section 5 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5108), is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 608 et seq.)” after “Act of July 28, 1955 (69 Stat. 392), as amended”.

(116) Section 2(e)(2) of Public Law 96-135 (25 U.S.C. 5117(e)(2)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 472; 48 Stat. 986)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5116)”.

(117) Section 1 of the Act of May 1, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 5119), is amended—

(A) in the text before the proviso, by striking “(48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101, 5108, 5110, 5111, 5121, 5124, 5129)”;

(B) in the proviso, by striking “(48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5123, 5124, 5113)”.

(118) The 1st proviso of section 2 of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935 (25 U.S.C. 5122) is amended by—

(A) striking “(48 Stat. L. 984)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”; and

(B) inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5108)” after “section 5 of such Act”.

(119) Section 16(f) of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5123(f)), is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 461 et seq., 48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

(120) Section 3(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of Public Law 101-301 (25 U.S.C. 5126 (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by—

(A) striking “(48 Stat. 988; 25 U.S.C. 478)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5125)”;

(B) striking “(25 U.S.C. 462 and 477)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5102, 5124)”.

(121) Section 1 of the Act of June 15, 1935 (25 U.S.C. 5127), is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

(122) Section 4 of the Act of June 15, 1935 (25 U.S.C. 5128), is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

(123) Section 1 (proviso in 9th paragraph under the heading “INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT”) of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1940 (25 U.S.C. 5132) is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 986)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

(124) The Act of May 7, 1948 (25 U.S.C. 5133), is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

(125) The Act of May 14, 1948 (25 U.S.C. 5134), is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

(126) Section 1(a) of Public Law 91-229 (25 U.S.C. 5136(a)) is amended by—

(A) striking “(25 U.S.C. 477)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5124)”;

(B) inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)” after “incorporated by the Secretary pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act”.

(127) Section 5403 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (25 U.S.C. 5137) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 488)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5136)”.

(128) Section 203 (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2006 (25 U.S.C. 5144 (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 488)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5136)”.

(129) Section 3 of the Act of June 26, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 5203), is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

(130) Section 4 of the Act of June 26, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 5204), is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

(131) Section 7 of the Act of June 26, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 5207), is amended by—

(A) striking “in the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “in the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”;

(B) inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)” after “or by the Act of June 18, 1934”; and

(C) striking “and by the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984)” and inserting “and by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

(132) Section 6 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5306) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)” after “the Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended”.

(133) Section 7(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5307(b) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)” after “the Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended”.

(134) Section 111 (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005 (25 U.S.C. 5310 (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(135) Section 102(a)(1)(A) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5321(a)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)” after “the Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended”.

(136) Section 11 of the Tribal Self-Governance Amendments of 2000 (Public Law 106-260, 25 U.S.C. 5321 note) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5381 et seq.)” after “title V of such Act”.

(137) Section 702(a)(3) of the Indian Tribal Tort Claims and Risk Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-277, division A, section 101(e) [title VII], 25 U.S.C. 5321 note) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(138) Section 703 of the Indian Tribal Tort Claims and Risk Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-277, division A, section 101(e) [title VII], 25 U.S.C. 5321 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(B) Paragraph (3) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(1))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(l))”.

(139) Section 314 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-512, 25 U.S.C. 5321 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, as amended (88 Stat. 2203; 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”; and

(B) in the last proviso, by striking “section 102(d) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, as amended (88 Stat. 2203, 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “section 102(d) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5321(d))”.

(140) Section 201(b)(2) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100-472, 25 U.S.C. 5321 note) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321(d))” after “section 102(d) of such Act”.

(141) Section 104(m) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5323(m)) by—

(A) striking “(48 Stat. 988; 25 U.S.C. 479)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5129)”;

(B) striking “(25 U.S.C. 472)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5116)”.

(142) Section 105(d) of the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-81, 25 U.S.C. 5323 note) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5323(j)(2))” after

“section 104(j)(2) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(143) Section 210(b) of the Fur Seal Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-702, 25 U.S.C. 5323 note) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5323(e))” after “section 105(e) of the Act of January 4, 1975 (Public Law 93-638), known as the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(144) The 2d proviso under the heading “OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS”, under the heading BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS”, in title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277, division A, section 101(e), 25 U.S.C. 5324 note) is amended by striking “Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975” and inserting “Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”.

(145) Section 106(f) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5325(f)) is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 476)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5123)”.

(146) The 8th proviso under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE” in title II of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (25 U.S.C. 5326) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(147) Section 113 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (25 U.S.C. 5327) is amended by—

(A) striking “including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended” and inserting “including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”; and

(B) striking “pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975” and inserting “pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(148) Section 6(e) of Public Law 104-287 (25 U.S.C. 5328 note) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450k(b))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5328(b))”.

(149) Section 108(c) (section 1 of model agreement provisions) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5329(c) (section 1 of model agreement provisions)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(1) is amended by—

(i) striking “pursuant to title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “pursuant to title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”; and

(ii) striking “provisions of title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “provisions of title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(C) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by—

(i) striking “(25 U.S.C. 450j(c)(1))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5324(c)(1))”; and

(ii) striking “(25 U.S.C. 450j(d))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5324(d))”.

(D) Subsection (b)(4) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450j-1)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5325)”.

(E) Subsection (b)(8)(A) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450j(f))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5324(f))”.

(F) Subsection (b)(11) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(G) Subsection (b)(12)(B) (matter before clause (i)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450m-1)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5331)”.

(H) Subsection (b)(14)(A) is amended by—

(i) striking “(25 U.S.C. 450j(c)(2))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5324(c)(2))”; and

(ii) striking “(25 U.S.C. 450j-1(b))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5325(b))”.

(I) Subsection (b)(15)(A) is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 987, chapter 576; 25 U.S.C. 476)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5123)”.

(150) Section 311 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105-83, 25 U.S.C. 5329 note) is amended—

(A) by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5329)” after “section 108 of Public Law 93-638”; and

(B) by striking “thereafter” and inserting “thereafter”.

(151) The 12th proviso under the heading “OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS”, under the heading BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS”, in title I of Public Law 100-446 (25 U.S.C. 5342 note) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)”.

(152) The 3d proviso in the 3d paragraph under the heading “OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS”, under the heading BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS”, in title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1986 (Public Law 99-190, 25 U.S.C. 5342 note) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)” after “the Act of April 16, 1934, as amended”.

(153) Section 204(e) of the Indian Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5351(e)) is amended striking “(48 Stat. 596)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5346)”.

(154) Section 208 of the Indian Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5355) is amended by striking “the Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended” and inserting “the Act of April 16, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.), as amended”.

(155) Section 403 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5363) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(1)(A)(i) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (h)(2) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 476)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5123)”.

(156) Section 505(b)(2)(B) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5385(b)(2)(B)) is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 596; chapter 147; 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)”.

(157) Section 511 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5391) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) is amended by striking “(48 Stat. 987; chapter 576; 25 U.S.C. 476)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5123)”.

(B) Subsection (c) is amended by striking “(49 Stat. 1967; chapter 831)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5201)”.

(158) Section 801(m) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5421(m)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 451)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5341)”.

(159) Section 202(1) of the Indian Trust Asset Management Demonstration Project Act of 2016 (25 U.S.C. 5611(1)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(160) Section 204(a)(2)(D) (matter before clause (i)) of the Indian Trust Asset Management Demonstration Project Act of 2016 (25 U.S.C. 5613(a)(2)(D) (matter before clause (i))) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(161) Section 205(d)(2) of the Indian Trust Asset Management Demonstration Project Act of 2016 (25 U.S.C. 5614(d)(2)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(162) Section 206(d)(2) of the Indian Trust Asset Management Demonstration Project Act of 2016 (25 U.S.C. 5615(d)(2)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(163) Section 303(d)(2)(C) of the Indian Trust Asset Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 5633(d)(2)(C)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 472)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5116)”.

(164) Section 304(b) of the Indian Trust Asset Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 5634(b)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

SEC. 16. TITLE 26, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 3121(b)(5)(B)(i)(V) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 3121(b)(5)(B)(i)(V)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5323(e)(2))” after “section 104(e)(2) of the Indian Self-Determination Act”.

SEC. 17. TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 113 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277, division A, section 101(b) [title I], 28 U.S.C. 524 note) is amended by striking “section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93-638, as amended, 25 U.S.C. 450b(e) (1998))” and inserting “section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

SEC. 18. TITLE 29, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 7(19)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 705(19)(B)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(1))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(l))”.

(2) Section 121(b)(2) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 741(b)(2)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5305, 5306, 5307, 5321(a))” after “sections 5, 6, 7, and 102(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(3) Section 147(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3197(e)(2)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(d), (e))”.

(4) Section 166 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3221) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (b)(2) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(d), (e), (l))”.

(5) Section 171(b)(7) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3226(b)(7)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

SEC. 19. TITLE 30, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1(b)(4) of Public Law 105-367 (30 U.S.C. 81 note) is amended by striking “(c. 576, 48 Stat. 984, as amended)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

SEC. 20. TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1352(g)(11) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

SEC. 21. TITLE 33, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 210(e)(2)(B)(v) of the Harbor Development and Navigation Improvement Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(e)(2)(B)(v)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(2) Section 2008(b)(3) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2254(b)(3)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(3) Section 208(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2338(a)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(4) Section 103(7) of the Estuary Restoration Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2902(7)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(5) Section 9002(5) of the National Levee Safety Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3301(5)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

SEC. 22. TITLE 34, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 901(a)(26) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34

U.S.C. 10251(a)(26)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(2) Section 247(a)(3) of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–211, 34 U.S.C. 10381 note) is amended by striking “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(1))” and inserting “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(l))”.

(3) Section 1801A(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10402(b)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 479a)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5130)”.

(4) Section 2503(5) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10533(5)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(5) Section 2704(3) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10554(3)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(6) Section 3025(7) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10705(7)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(7) Section 1402(g)(3) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101(g)(3)) is amended by striking “section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act” and inserting “section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

SEC. 23. TITLE 36, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3(5) of the National Moment of Remembrance Act (Public Law 106–579, 36 U.S.C. 116 note) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(2) Section 2(6) of the National Bison Legacy Act (Public Law 114–152, 36 U.S.C. note preceding 301) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 477)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5124)”.

SEC. 24. TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 102 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–146, 38 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (c)(2)(B) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(2) Section 107(b)(2) of the Veterans' Mental Health and Other Care Improvements Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–387, 38 U.S.C. 1712A note) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(3) Section 304(c) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Honoring America's Veterans and Caring for Camp Lejeune Families Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–154, 38 U.S.C. 2041 note) is amended by striking “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(4) Section 3765 of title 38, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (3)(A) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(d))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(d))”.

(B) Paragraph (4) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(l))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(l))”.

SEC. 25. TITLE 40, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3162(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(2) Section 15101(4) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

SEC. 26. TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 244(e) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 238m(e)) is amended by striking “(Public Law 93–638)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”.

(2) Section 317M(e) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–14(e)) is amended by striking “section 4(b) and section 4(c) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act” and inserting “subsections (e) and (l) of section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (l))”.

(3) Section 317R(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–20(a)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(4) Section 319(e)(7)(A) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d(e)(7)(A)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(5) Section 330(k)(3)(H) (matter before clause (i)) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b(k)(3)(H) (matter before clause (i))) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(6) Section 330C(b)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–3(b)(2)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(7) Section 332(a)(2)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254e(a)(2)(B)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(8) Section 340D(c)(10) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256d(c)(10)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(9) Section 340G–1(c)(1)(D) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256g–1(c)(1)(D)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(10) Section 501A(e)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa–0(e)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A))) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(11) Section 509(a)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–2(a)(3)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(12) Section 514(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–7(a) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(13) Section 514B(a)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–10(a)(1)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(14) Section 516(a) (matter after paragraph (3)) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–22(a) (matter after paragraph (3))) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(15) Section 520A(a) (matter after paragraph (4)) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–32(a) (matter after paragraph (4))) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(16) Section 520G(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–38(a)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “sec-

tion 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(17) Section 520K(g)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–42(g)(2)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(18) Section 520L(a)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–43(a)(2)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(19) Section 520M(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–44(b)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(20) Section 546(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee–1(a)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(21) Section 561(a)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ff(a)(2)) is amended by striking “section 4(b) and section 4(c) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act” and inserting “subsections (e) and (l) of section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (l))”.

(22) Section 754(c)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 294d(c)(2)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(23) Section 1504(c)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300m(c)(1)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(24) Section 1902(d)(5) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300w–1(d)(5)) is amended by striking “section 4(b) and section 4(c) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act” and inserting “subsections (e) and (l) of section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (l))”.

(25) Section 1933(d)(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–33(d)(4)) is amended by striking “subsections (b) and (c) of section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act” and inserting “subsections (e) and (l) of section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (l))”.

(26) Section 210(a)(5)(B)(i)(V) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 410(a)(5)(B)(i)(V)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5323(e)(2))” after “section 104(e)(2) of the Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(27) Section 404(1) of the Assets for Independence Act (Public Law 105–285, 42 U.S.C. 604 note) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(28) Section 412 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 612) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(1)(F) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450c(f)(1))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5305(f)(1))”.

(B) Subsection (e)(2) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(29) Section 419(4)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 619(4)(A)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(30) Section 422(b)(9) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 622(b)(9)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)” after “section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act”.

(31) Section 428(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 628(c)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (l))”.

(32) Section 453(c)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 653(c)(1)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (l))”.

(33) Section 454 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 654) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (7) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (h))”.

(B) Paragraph (33) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (h))”.

(34) Section 479B(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 679c(a)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(35) Section 1861(aa)(4)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(aa)(4)(D)) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)” after “Indian Self-Determination Act”.

(36) Section 223(a)(2)(F) of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-93, 42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”.

(37) Section 1905(l)(2)(B) (matter after clause (iv)) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(l)(2)(B) (matter after clause (iv))) is amended by striking “(Public Law 93-638)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”.

(38) Section 1920(b)(2)(D)(iv) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r-1(b)(2)(D)(iv)) is amended by striking “(Public Law 93-638)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”.

(39) Section 1932(a)(2)(C)(ii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396u-2(a)(2)(C)(ii)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”.

(40) Section 2008(a)(4)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397g(a)(4)(C)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(41) Section 2011(12)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397j(12)(A)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(42) Section 538 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490p-2) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (r)(4)(A) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (v) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

(43) Section 8 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004b), is amended by striking “section 102, 103, or 104 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act” and inserting “sections 102 and 103 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5321, 5322)”.

(44) Section 803C(e)(1)(B)(ii)(III) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 2991b-3(e)(1)(B)(ii)(III)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450f et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”.

(45) Section 612(c) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3057c(c)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(46) Section 3(5) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (Public Law 93-247, 42 U.S.C. 5101 note) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(47) Section 102(6) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(6)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 479a et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5130 et seq.)”.

(48) Section 658E(c)(2)(G)(ii)(V)(dd) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858c(c)(2)(G)(ii)(V)(dd)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(49) Section 658P of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858n) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (8) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(B) Paragraph (15)(A) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(l))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(l))”.

(50) Section 302(5) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10402(5)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(51) Section 309(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10409(a)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 note)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 note)”.

(52) Section 722(c)(2)(B)(i) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11432(c)(2)(B)(i)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)”.

(53) Section 934(f) of the Claude Pepper Young Americans Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12340(f)) is amended by striking “section 4(b) and 4(c) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(b) and (c))” and inserting “subsections (e) and (f) of section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (f))”.

(54) Section 101(21)(A)(i) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12511(21)(A)(i)) is amended by striking “(commonly known as the ‘Indian Reorganization Act’; 48 Stat. 984, chapter 576; 25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)”.

(55) Section 210(a)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15855(a)(2)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))”.

(56) Section 541(4) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17151(4)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(57) Section 1402(d)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18071(d)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A))) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(d))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(d))”.

SEC. 27. TITLE 43, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 201 the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2003 (43 U.S.C. 373d) is amended by striking “the Indian Self Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 45 et seq.)” and inserting “the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)”.

(2) Section 10302(17) of the Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Projects Act (Public Law 111-11, title X, 43 U.S.C. 407 note) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 497a(2))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5130(2))”.

(3) Section 17(a)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Amendments of 1987 (Public Law 100-241, 43 U.S.C. 1601 note) is amended by inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)” after “the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 987), as amended”.

(4) Section 21(e) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1620(e)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 452)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)”.

(5) Section 102(4) of the Reclamation Rural Water Supply Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 2401(4)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

(6) Section 202(1) of the Twenty-First Century Water Works Act (43 U.S.C. 2421(1)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

SEC. 28. TITLE 47, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 158(e)(3)(A) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 942(e)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(1))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(f))”.

(2) Section 6001(e)(1)(A) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (47 U.S.C. 1305(e)(1)(A)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450(b))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

SEC. 29. TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 5102(6) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b)” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304)”.

SEC. 30. TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1412(e)(1)(C) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521(e)(1)(C)) is amended by striking “(25 U.S.C. 450b(1))” and inserting “(25 U.S.C. 5304(l))”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 3496.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as was stated, this bill makes technical corrections to provisions of the code that contain statutory references to title 25 of the United States Code. Title 25 is where laws relating to Native Americans are classified.

This bill was submitted to the Judiciary Committee by the Office of Law Revision Counsel.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, one of the important responsibilities the House gives the Judiciary Committee is to oversee the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States. Keeping track of the new laws Congress passes every session is a formidable challenge, but it is an essential part of maintaining the rule of law in our country, and it is a role we take seriously on the Judiciary Committee. I thank the chairman of the committee for bringing legislation to the floor today, on a bipartisan basis, to further this important duty.

The body of Federal law is so large and complex at this point that it would be almost completely unmanageable without the United States Code. Currently consisting of 54 titles, the code compiles the general and permanent laws of the United States into coherent subject areas. This makes our Federal laws accessible both to the government officials who work to fairly administer them and to the private citizens who seek the benefits and relief the laws provide them.

The painstaking and vital work of maintaining and updating the code falls to the expert lawyers working under the supervision of the House in the Office of Law Revision Counsel. We owe a great debt to these attorneys

who ably carry out their statutory mandate to develop and keep current an official and positive codification of the laws of the United States while maintaining strict impartiality as to legislative policy.

H.R. 3496 is the first of four editorial reclassification bills that we are taking up today that make conforming changes to statutes that have been impacted by the Office of Law Revision Counsel's reauthorization efforts while making no change to the meaning or effect of any existing laws.

This legislation will help ensure that the code is an authoritative, accurate, and accessible source of Federal law, and I urge all Members to support it.

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

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3496 makes technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions in title 25, U.S. Code, and corrects related technical errors.

According to the Office of the Law Revision Counsel, or OLRC for short, the purpose of editorial reclassification is "to reorganize areas of law that have outgrown their original boundaries, or to eliminate organizational units that are no longer efficient."

Without altering any statutory language, OLRC relocates and rearranges provisions to make the organization of titles more logical and accessible. As a result, statutory references in other titles of the code must also be updated.

In September of 2016, the OLRC moved provisions from chapter 14 in title 25 into four new chapters toward the end of title 25. The reauthorization was necessary because more than 900 sections had accumulated in this chapter over years of legislating. Another small number of provisions within chapter 14 were transferred to other locations within the code.

The text and some provisions in chapters 14 and 19 were omitted in order to bring the coverage of the code into line with current classification practices with respect to general and permanent laws.

□ 1700

This is a routine exercise as these bills were prepared by OLRC pursuant to its responsibility under section 285(b) of title 2, U.S.C., and under the Judiciary Committee's responsibility for laws pertaining to the codification and revisions of the U.S. Code.

No substantive statutory text was repealed or altered and this bill merely improves the organizational structure of the material in the U.S. Code.

In the 115th Congress, Representative ISSA sponsored a bill, which the Judiciary Committee ordered reported, making the necessary changes to cross-references in other titles of the Code affected by this editorial reclassification.

The Committee similarly favorably reported this bill during the 117th Con-

gress. H.R. 3496 is an updated version of this legislation, which the Judiciary Committee passed this Congress by voice.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3496.

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.

MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO TITLE 7, TITLE 20, AND TITLE 43, UNITED STATES CODE, AND CORRECTING RELATED TECHNICAL ERRORS

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3506) to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 7, title 20, and title 43, United States Code, and to correct related technical errors.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3506

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

SECTION 1. TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 5109(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 450d of title 7" and inserting "section 2204-2 of title 7".

SEC. 2. TITLE 7, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 32(a)(1) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136w-7(a)(1)) is amended by striking "(7 U.S.C. 450i(e))" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157(e))".

(2) Section 33(b)(7)(E)(i) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136w-8(b)(7)(E)(i)) is amended by striking "(7 U.S.C. 450i(e))" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157(e))".

(3) Section 7521(b) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 3202(b)) is amended by striking "(7 U.S.C. 450i)" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157(b))".

(4) Section 1445(b)(3)(B) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3222(b)(3)(B)) is amended—

(A) by striking "(79 Stat. 431; 7 U.S.C. 450i)" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157)"; and

(B) by inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157)" after "available under section 2 of the Act of August 4, 1965".

(5) Section 1463(c) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3311(c)) is amended by striking "(7 U.S.C. 450i)" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157(b), (c))".

(6) Section 1469(a)(1) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3315(a)(1)) is amended by striking "sections 2(e), 2(f), and 2(h) of the Act of August 4, 1965 (79 Stat. 431; 7 U.S.C. 450i)" and inserting "sections 2(f), 2(g), and 2(i) of the Act of August 4, 1965 (7 U.S.C. 3157(f), (g), (i))".

(7) Section 1473 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3319) is amended by striking "(7 U.S.C. 450i)" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157(c)(1)(B))".

(8) Section 1671(d) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5924(d)) is amended by striking "(7 U.S.C. 450i)" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(4), (7), (8), (11)(B))".

(9) Section 1672 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5925) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by striking "(7 U.S.C. 450i)" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(4), (7), (8), (11)(B))".

(B) Subsection (e)(3) is amended by striking "(7 U.S.C. 450i(b))" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(4), (7), (8), (11)(B))".

(10) Section 1672B(b) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5925b(b)) is amended by striking "(7 U.S.C. 450i)" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(4), (7), (8), (11)(B))".

(11) Section 1672D(c) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5925f(c)) is amended by striking "(7 U.S.C. 450i(b))" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(4), (7), (8), (11)(B))".

(12) Section 1673(b) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5926(b)) is amended by striking "(7 U.S.C. 450i(b)(7))" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(7))".

(13) Section 251(f)(1)(D)(i) of the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 6971(f)(1)(D)(i)) is amended by striking "(7 U.S.C. 450i(b))" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157(b))".

(14) Section 413(e)(2) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7633(e)(2)) is amended by striking "(7 U.S.C. 450i(b))" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(4), (7), (8), (11)(B))".

(15) Section 617(c)(3) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7655b(c)(3)) is amended by striking "(7 U.S.C. 450i)" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(4), (7), (8), (11)(B))".

(16) Section 7526(c)(1)(A)(i) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8114(c)(1)(A)(i)) is amended by striking "(7 U.S.C. 450i(b)(7))" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(7))".

(17) The last proviso in the 1st paragraph under the heading "ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE" in title I of H.R. 3037, 99th Congress, incorporated by reference in section 101(a) of Public Law 99-190, and enacted into law by section 106 of Public Law 100-202 (7 U.S.C. 8351 note) is amended by striking "(46 Stat. 1468; 7 U.S.C. 426-426b)" and inserting "(7 U.S.C. 8351, 8352)".

(18) Section 749 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (7 U.S.C. 8354) is amended by striking "sections 426-426c of title 7, United States Code" and inserting "the Act of March 2, 1931 (7 U.S.C. 8351, 8352), and the last proviso in the 1st paragraph under the heading 'ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE' in title I of the Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1988 (7 U.S.C. 8353)".

SEC. 3. TITLE 11, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 541(b)(3) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by striking "(20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)" and inserting "(20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.)".

SEC. 4. TITLE 16, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 339(f)(4)(D) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106-113, division B, section 1000(a)(3), 16 U.S.C. 528 note) is amended by—

(A) striking “The Act of August 8, 1937” and inserting “The Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.)”; and

(B) striking “the Act of May 24, 1939 (43 U.S.C. 1181a et seq.)” and inserting “the Act of May 24, 1939 (43 U.S.C. 2621 et seq.)”.

(2) The 4th proviso in the last paragraph under the heading “FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION” in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943 (16 U.S.C. 753) is amended by striking “(5 U.S.C. 563-564)” and inserting “(7 U.S.C. 2279i, 2220)”.

(3) Section 7(c) of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2103c(c)) is amended by striking “(7 U.S.C. 428a(a))” and inserting “(7 U.S.C. 2268a(a))”.

(4) Section 10(3) of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 2909(3)) is amended by striking “(46 Stat. 1468-1469; 7 U.S.C. 426-426b)” and inserting “(7 U.S.C. 8351, 8352)”.

(5) Section 814(b)(5) of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6813(b)(5)) is amended by—

(A) striking “August 8, 1937” and inserting “August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 2601 note, 2605)”;

and

(B) striking “(43 U.S.C. 1181f et seq.)” and inserting “(43 U.S.C. 2621 et seq.)”.

(6) Section 3(10) of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7102(10)) is amended by—

(A) striking “(chapter 876; 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f)” and inserting “(43 U.S.C. 2605)”;

and

(B) striking “(chapter 144; 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq.)” and inserting “(43 U.S.C. 2621 et seq.)”.

SEC. 5. TITLE 20, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 131(c) of the Higher Education Amendments of 1968 (Public Law 90-575, 20 U.S.C. 1087-51 note) is amended by inserting “(20 U.S.C. 1087-51 et seq.)” after “part C of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965”.

(2) Section 406(b)(3) of the Higher Education Amendments of 1986 (Public Law 99-498, 20 U.S.C. 1087kk note) is amended by striking “sections 413D(d)(2)(B), 442(d)(2)(B) and 462(d)(2)(B)” and inserting “sections 413D(c)(2)(B), 442(c)(2)(B), and 462(c)(2)(B) (20 U.S.C. 1070b-3(c)(2)(B), 1087-52(c)(2)(B), 1087bb(c)(2)(B))”.

SEC. 6. TITLE 21, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 12 of the Act of May 29, 1884 (21 U.S.C. 113a), is amended by inserting “(7 U.S.C. 3105(a))” after “section 10 (a) of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935”.

SEC. 7. TITLE 26, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 117(c)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 117(c)(2)(C)) is amended by inserting “(20 U.S.C. 1087-58(e))” after “section 448(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965”.

SEC. 8. TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 257(a) of the Biomass Energy and Alcohol Fuels Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 8852(a)) is amended by inserting “(7 U.S.C. 3104)” after “section 1 of the Bankhead-Jones Act”.

(2) Section 118 of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12561) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(5) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)” and inserting “(20 U.S.C. 1087-51 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (g) is amended by—

(i) striking “(42 U.S.C. 2753(b)(2)(A))” and inserting “(20 U.S.C. 1087-53(b)(2)(A))”; and

(ii) striking “(42 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)” and inserting “(20 U.S.C. 1087-51 et seq.)”.

(3) Section 118A(b)(2) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12561a(b)(2)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 2751(c))” and inserting “(20 U.S.C. 1087-51(c))”.

(B) Subparagraph (C) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)” and inserting “(20 U.S.C. 1087-51 et seq.)”.

(4) Section 122(c)(1)(C)(i) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12572(c)(1)(C)(i)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)” and inserting “(20 U.S.C. 1087-51 et seq.)”.

(5) Section 140(a)(3) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12594(a)(3)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)” and inserting “(20 U.S.C. 1087-51 et seq.)”.

SEC. 9. TITLE 43, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 6 of the Act of June 14, 1926 (43 U.S.C. 869-4), is amended by—

(A) striking “(43 U.S.C. 1181f)” and inserting “(43 U.S.C. 2605)”;

and

(B) striking “(53 Stat. 753)” and inserting “(43 U.S.C. 2621 et seq.)”.

(2) Section 701(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-579, 43 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by—

(A) striking “(50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181a-1181j)” and inserting “(43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.)”; and

(B) striking “(53 Stat. 753)” and inserting “(43 U.S.C. 4621 et seq.)”.

(3) Section 305(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1735(b)) is amended by striking “(50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181a-1181j)” and inserting “(43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.)”.

(4) Section 401(b)(1) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751(b)(1)) is amended by striking “(50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181d)” and inserting “(43 U.S.C. 2603)”.

(5) Section 402(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1752(a)) is amended by striking “(50 Stat. 874, as amended; 43 U.S.C. 1181a-1181j)” and inserting “(43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.)”.

(6) Section 4 of the Act of May 24, 1939 (43 U.S.C. 2624), is amended by striking “(50 Stat. 874)” and inserting “(43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.)”.

(7) Section 3 of the Act of June 24, 1954 (43 U.S.C. 2633), is amended by—

(A) inserting “(43 U.S.C. 2631)” after “in which the lands described in section 1 of this Act”;

(B) striking “(50 Stat. 874)” and inserting “(43 U.S.C. 2605)”;

(C) inserting “(43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.)” after “and upon such designation the provisions of that Act”; and

(D) inserting “(43 U.S.C. 2631)” after “in lieu of the lands described in section 1 of this Act”.

SEC. 10. TITLE 48, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 105(f)(1)(B)(iii) (matter before subclause (I)) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (48 U.S.C. 1921d(f)(1)(B)(iii) (matter before subclause (I))) is amended by striking “(20 U.S.C. 1070b et seq., 42 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)” and inserting “(20 U.S.C. 1070b et seq., 1087-51 et seq.)”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to re-

visé and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3506.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3506 makes technical corrections to statutory references to title 7, title 20, and title 43 of the United States Code.

These titles are where laws relating to agriculture, education, and public lands are classified.

This bill was submitted to the Judiciary Committee by the Office of Law Revision Counsel.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, like the previous bill, H.R. 3506 makes a number of technical amendments to various provisions of the U.S. Code but makes no substantive changes.

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. KILEY).

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3506 makes technical amendments to update statutory references to provisions in title 7, title 20, and title 43 of the United States Code. In the process of updating statutory references, there were some related technical errors found. The bill also makes amendments to correct those errors.

These changes come at the request of the Office of Law Revision Counsel, which is a nonpartisan office in the House of Representatives that prepares and publishes the U.S. Code and performs the very important role of keeping the code up-to-date.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3506.

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.

MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS RECLASSIFIED TO TITLE 34, UNITED STATES CODE, AND CORRECTING RELATED TECHNICAL ERRORS

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3578) to make technical amendments to update statutory references to provisions reclassified to title 34, United States Code, and to correct related technical errors.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3578

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

SECTION 1. TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 2(2) of the Fallen Heroes Flag Act of 2016 (2 U.S.C. 1881(2)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796b)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10284)”.

SEC. 2. TITLE 6, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 2002(c)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 603(c)(1)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3714)” and inserting “(6 U.S.C. 603 note)”.

SEC. 3. TITLE 8, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 403(d) of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-56, 8 U.S.C. 1105 note) is amended by striking “(subtitle A of title II of Public Law 105-251; 42 U.S.C. 14611-16)” and inserting “(subtitle A of title II of Public Law 105-251; 34 U.S.C. 40311 et seq.)”.

(2) Section 204(a)(1)(A)(viii)(II) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1154(a)(1)(A)(viii)(II)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20911)” after “section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006”.

(3) Section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (d)(3)(A) is amended by striking “section 3 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005” and inserting “section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a))”.

(B) Subsection (r)(5)(A) is amended by striking “section 3 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005” and inserting “section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a))”.

(4) Section 833(e)(2) of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a(e)(2)) is amended by striking “section 3 of this Act” and inserting “section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a))”.

SEC. 4. TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 115(a)(8)(C)(i) of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105-119; 10 U.S.C. 951 note) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)” after “Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act”.

(2) Section 1565 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40702(a))” after “section 3(a) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000”.

(B) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14135a(d))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40702(d))”.

(C) Subsection (e)(1) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12592(a))” after “subsection (a) of section 210304 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994”.

(D) Subsection (e)(2)(A) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40702)” after “section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000”.

(E) Subsection (e)(2)(B) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40703)” after “section 4 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000”.

(3) Section 575(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328, 10 U.S.C. 1787 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1)(B) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 13031(b))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20341(b))”.

(B) Paragraph (3) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 13031(c))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20341(c))”.

(4) Section 2696(f)(1)(C) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3762a)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10171)”.

SEC. 5. TITLE 12, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 4107(c)(2) of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-240, 12 U.S.C. 4741 note) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16911)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20911)”.

(2) Section 3011(b)(2) of the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5710(b)(2)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16911)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20911)”.

SEC. 6. TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 798(d)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 10601)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20101)”.

(2) Section 2250(b)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”.

(3) Section 2258 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20341(b))” after “subsection (b) of section 226 of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990”.

(4) Section 3014 of title 18, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (e)(1)(A) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14044c)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20705)”.

(B) Subsection (e)(1)(C) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 13002(b))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20304(b))”.

(C) Subsection (e)(1)(D) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 17616)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 21116)”.

(D) Subsection (h)(2)(A) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14044a, 14044b, and 14044c)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20702, 20703, 20705)”.

(E) Subsection (h)(2)(C) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 13002(b))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20304(b))”.

(F) Subsection (h)(3) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 13002(b))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20304(b))”.

(5) Section 3142 of title 18, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14135a)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40702)”.

(B) Subsection (c)(1)(A) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14135a)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40702)”.

(6) Section 3486(a)(1)(D)(ii) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”.

(7) Section 3510(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20141(e)(2))” after “section 503(e)(2) of the Victims’ Rights and Restitution Act of 1990”.

(8) Section 3563 of title 18, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(8) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)” after “Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act”.

(B) Subsection (a)(9) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40702)” after “section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000”.

(C) Subsection (b)(23) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)” after “Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act”.

(9) Section 3583(d) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by—

(A) inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)” after “Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act”; and

(B) inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40702)” after “section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000”.

(10) Section 3771(a)(10) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 10607(c))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20141(c))”.

(11) Section 3772(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 10601(d)(3)(A)(i))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20101(d)(3)(A)(i))”.

(12) Section 4042(c)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)” after “Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act”.

(13) Section 4048(g)(2)(A) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 10601)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20101)”.

SEC. 7. TITLE 20, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 480(d)(1)(H)(ii) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087vv(d)(1)(H)(ii)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11201 et seq.)” after “Runaway and Homeless Youth Act”.

(2) Section 485(f) of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (6)(A)(i) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 13925(a))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12291(a))”.

(B) Paragraph (7) is amended by—

(i) inserting “(34 U.S.C. 41305, 41305 note)” after “Hate Crime Statistics Act”; and

(ii) striking “(42 U.S.C. 13925(a))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12291(a))”.

(3) Section 704(a)(9) of the Safe Schools Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 5964(a)(9)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)” after “Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974”.

(4) Section 1414(c)(19) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6434(c)(19)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)”.

(5) Section 1423(10) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6453(10)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)” after “Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974”.

(6) Section 1425(10) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6455(10)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)” after “Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974”.

SEC. 8. TITLE 22, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 240 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 212b) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 21507)” after “section 9 of the International Megan’s Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders”.

(B) Subsection (b)(2) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 21507)” after “section 9 of the International Megan’s Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders”.

(C) Subsection (c)(1)(A) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 21503(f))” after “section 4(f) of the International Megan’s Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders”.

(D) Subsection (f) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 21507)” after “section 9 of the International Megan’s Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes

Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders”.

(2) Section 105(d)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (L) is amended by striking “sections 202 and 204 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2005” and inserting “sections 202 and 204 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20702, 20705)”.

(B) Subparagraph (R) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14044(a))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20702(a))”.

SEC. 9. TITLE 25, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 4213(b)(1) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2433(b)(1)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)” after “Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974”.

(2) Section 4220(a)(2) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2453(a)(2)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)” after “Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974”.

(3) Section 4221 of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2454) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)” after “Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974”.

(4) Section 3(c)(14) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2802(c)(14)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3732)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10132(g))”.

SEC. 10. TITLE 26, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 101(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 101(h)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10284)” after “section 1204 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(B) Paragraph (2)(B) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10284)” after “section 1204 of such Act”.

(2) Section 104(a)(6)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 104(a)(6)(A)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10281)”.

(3) Section 402(l)(4)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 402(l)(4)(C)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796b(9)(A))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10284(9)(A))”.

(4) Section 6103(i)(1)(C)(iv) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6103(i)(1)(C)(iv)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16911(7))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20911(7))”.

SEC. 11. TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 110(1) of H.R. 2076, One Hundred Fourth Congress, as passed by the House of Representatives on December 6, 1995, and as enacted into law by section 101(a) of Public Law 104-91 (28 U.S.C. 524 note) is amended by striking “section 10601 of title 42 of the United States Code” and inserting “section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101)”.

(2) Section 1605A(e)(2) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 10603c)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20106)”.

(3) Section 1863(b)(5)(B) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 1203(6) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968” and inserting “section 1204(13) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10284(13))”.

SEC. 12. TITLE 29, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (24)(G) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14043e-2(6))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12473(6))”.

(B) Paragraph (36)(A)(iii) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14043e-2(6))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12473(6))”.

(2) Section 103(a)(2)(K) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3113(a)(2)(K)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 17532)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 60532)”.

(3) Section 121(b)(1)(B)(xii) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3151(b)(1)(B)(xii)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 17532)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 60532)”.

(4) Section 129(a)(1) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3164(a)(1)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (B)(iii)(V) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14043e-2(6))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12473(6))”.

(B) Subparagraph (C)(iv)(IV) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14043e-2(6))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12473(6))”.

(5) Section 144(a)(3)(C) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3194(a)(3)(C)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14043e-2(6))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12473(6))”.

(6) Section 171(b)(4) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3226(b)(4)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14043e-2(6))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12473(6))”.

SEC. 13. TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1102(36) of the Federal Reporting Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-569, 31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended by striking “(28 U.S.C. 522 note)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 41306)”.

(2) Section 1 of Public Law 106-197 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (4) is amended by striking “(28 U.S.C. 522 note)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 41301)”.

(B) Paragraph (6) is amended by striking “sections 102(b) (42 U.S.C. 3712(b)), 520 (42 U.S.C. 3766), 522 (42 U.S.C. 3766b), and 810 (42 U.S.C. 3789e)” and inserting “sections 102(b) (34 U.S.C. 10102(b)), 520 (34 U.S.C. 10201), 522 (34 U.S.C. 10203), and 810 (34 U.S.C. 10229)”.

SEC. 14. TITLE 33, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 3549 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (33 U.S.C. 894f) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 13925(a))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12291(a))”.

SEC. 15. TITLE 34, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1158(b) of the Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162, title XI, 34 U.S.C. 10109 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3712d)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10109)”.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3712d)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10109(c) through (e))”.

(2) Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1999 (34 U.S.C. 10110) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking “title 1 of Public Law 90-351” and inserting “title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.)”.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking “title 1 of Public Law 90-351” and inserting “title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.)”.

(3) Section 108(a) of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106-113, division B, section 1000(a)(1) [title I], 34 U.S.C. 10110 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking “title 1 of Public Law 90-351” and inserting

“title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.)”.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by—

(i) striking “title 1 of Public Law 90-351” and inserting “title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.)”;

(ii) inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10121, 10122, 10131, 10132)” after “sections 201, 202, 301, and 302 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”; and

(iii) striking “sections 204(b)(3),” and inserting “section 204(b)(3) (34 U.S.C. 11114(b)(3)) and sections”.

(4) Section 302(c)(22) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10132(c)(22)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10231)” after “section 812”.

(5) Section 108(b) of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106-113, division B, section 1000(a)(1) [title I], 34 U.S.C. 10141 note) is amended by striking “the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 3742(3) through (6)” and inserting “the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (34 U.S.C. 10142(3) through (6))”.

(6) Section 502 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10153) is amended in the designation for the first subsection by striking “(A)” and inserting “(a)”.

(7) Section 14(c) of the Effective Administration of Criminal Justice Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-324, section 14, 34 U.S.C. 10153 note) is amended by—

(A) striking “section 501(a)(6) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968” and inserting “section 502(a)(6) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10153(a)(6))”; and

(B) striking “such section 501” and inserting “such section 502”.

(8) Section 520 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10201) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by striking “section 505 (formula grants) and section 515 (discretionary grants)” and inserting “section 505 (34 U.S.C. 10156) (formula grants) and section 515 (34 U.S.C. 10171) (discretionary grants)”.

(B) Subsection (b)(2) is amended by striking “section 505 (formula grants)” and inserting “section 505 (34 U.S.C. 10156) (formula grants)”.

(9) Section 1086(d)(2) of the Dale Long Public Safety Officers' Benefits Improvements Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-239, division A, title X, section 1086, 34 U.S.C. 10251 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by—

(i) striking “section 1204(7) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968” and inserting “section 1204(10) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (24 U.S.C. 10284(10))”; and

(ii) striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796b)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10284)”.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10281(k))” after “Section 1201(k) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(10) Section 1001(a)(5) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10261(a)(5)) is amended by striking “(other than chapter B of subpart 2)”.

(11) Section 4 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162, 34 U.S.C. 10261 note) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10461(d))” after “section 2101(d) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(12) Section 2 of Public Law 102-520 (34 U.S.C. 10281 note) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10281(a))” after “section 1201(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(13) Section 6(2) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Improvement Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-36, 34 U.S.C. 10282 note) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)”.

(14) Section 305(b) of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390, 34 U.S.C. 10284 note) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10284(7)(B), (C))” after “subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 1204(7) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(15) Section 611 of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (34 U.S.C. 10286) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by—

(i) striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796, 3796a)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10281, 10282)”;

(ii) striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796b(7)(B))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10284(7)(B))”; and

(iii) striking “subpart 1 of part L of such Act (42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)” and inserting “subpart 1 of part L of title I of such Act (34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (b) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796b)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10284)”.

(16) The provisos under the heading “PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS' BENEFITS” in the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2008 (34 U.S.C. 10287) are amended as follows:

(A) The first proviso is amended by—

(i) inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10285(c))” after “section 1205(c) of the 1968 Act”;

(ii) inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)” after “subpart 2 of such part L”; and

(iii) inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)” after “subpart 1 thereof”.

(B) The second proviso is amended as follows:

(i) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3793(a)(4))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10261(a)(4))”;

(ii) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796–1)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10286)”; and

(iii) Paragraph (3) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10282)” after “section 1202 of such title I”.

(17) Section 247 of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-211, 34 U.S.C. 10381 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796dd)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10381)”.

(B) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796dd)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10381)”.

(18) Section 2001(d)(2)(A)(i) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10441(d)(2)(A)(i)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 13925(a))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12291(a))”.

(19) Section 2007 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10446) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(3) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 10603)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20103)”.

(B) Subsection (e)(1)(B) is amended by striking “section 513” and inserting “section 517”.

(C) Subsection (f) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 13925(b)(1))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12291(b)(1))”.

(20) Section 2008 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10447) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12291)” after “section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994”.

(21) Section 2016(b)(1)(E) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10453(b)(1)(E)) is amended by inserting “of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20126)” after “section 903”.

(22) Section 2101(f) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10461(f)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796gg)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10441)”.

(23) Section 2102(a)(1)(B) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10462(a)(1)(B)) is amended by—

(A) striking “subsection 2101(c)(4)” and inserting “section 2101(c)(1)(D)”; and

(B) striking “the date the of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000” and inserting “the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000”.

(24) Section 2106 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10465) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12291)” after “section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994”.

(25) Section 2403 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10513) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking “1994.” and inserting “1994 (34 U.S.C. 12591);”.

(B) Paragraph (3) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12591)” after “section 210303 of the DNA Identification Act of 1994”.

(26) Section 3(e) of the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-517, 34 U.S.C. 10533 note) is amended by—

(A) inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10531 et seq.)” after “part Y of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”; and

(B) striking “(42 U.S.C. 379611-2)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10533)”.

(27) Section 2601(i) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10541(i)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)” after “the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974”.

(28) Section 2923(a)(2) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10593(a)(2)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 60521(e))” after “section 201(e) of the Second Chance Act of 2007”.

(29) Section 103(c) of the Second Chance Act of 2007: Community Safety Through Recidivism Prevention (Public Law 110-199, 34 U.S.C. 10612 note) is amended by—

(A) striking “(42 U.S.C. 3797u-1)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10612)”; and

(B) inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10611 et seq.)” after “part EE of such Act”.

(30) Section 103(b) of the Second Chance Act of 2007: Community Safety Through Recidivism Prevention (Public Law 110-199, 34 U.S.C. 10613 note) is amended by—

(A) striking “(42 U.S.C. 3797u-1(2))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10612(2))”; and

(B) inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10611 et seq.)” after “part EE of such Act”.

(31) Section 2976(j)(2)(A) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10631(j)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “section 234(c)(2) of the Second Chance Act of 2007” and inserting “section 231(d)(3)(B) of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 60541(d)(3)(B))”.

(32) Section 2991(a)(9)(A)(iv)(I) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10651(a)(9)(A)(iv)(I)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16911)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20911)”.

(33) Section 755(a) of the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 10663(a)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3797d)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10554)”.

(34) Section 756(b) of the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 10664(b)) is amended as follows:

(A) The designation for the third paragraph is amended by striking “(C)” and inserting “(3)”.

(B) Paragraph (3), as redesignated, is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3797d)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10554)”.

(35) Section 701(b) of the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (34 U.S.C. 10707) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10701 et seq.)” after “part LL of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(B) Paragraph (4) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10701(b))” after “section 3021(b) of part LL of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(36) Section 7296(b)(3) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690, 34 U.S.C. 11101 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 5611 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11117)”.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11273)”.

(C) Subparagraph (C) is amended by striking “section 404(a)(5) of the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5773(a)(5))” and inserting “section 404(a)(6) of the Missing Children's Assistance Act (34 U.S.C. 11293(a)(6))”.

(37) Section 103 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11103) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (4)(A) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10141)” after “section 401 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(B) Paragraph (4)(B) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10101)” after “section 101 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(C) Paragraph (4)(C) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10122(a))” after “section 202(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(D) Paragraph (4)(D) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10132(a))” after “section 302(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(38) Section 223(d) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11133(d)) is amended by striking “sections 802, 803” and inserting “sections 802 (34 U.S.C. 10222), 803 (34 U.S.C. 10223)”.

(39) Section 2(f)(3)(B) of Public Law 102-586 (34 U.S.C. 11133 note) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 5633(c)(3))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11133(c)(3))”.

(40) Section 299A of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11182) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10228(c), 10230(a), 10230(b), 10230(c), 10231(a), 10231(b), 10231(d))” after “Sections 809(c), 811(a), 811(b), 811(c), 812(a), 812(b), and 812(d) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(B) Subsection (c) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10221(a), 10221(c), 10225)” after “Sections 801(a), 801(c), and 806 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(41) Section 5(b) of Public Law 102-586 (34 U.S.C. 11131 note) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 5631–5633)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11131 through 11133)”.

(42) Section 20102(a)(4) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12102(a)(4)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3797w(b))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10631(b))”.

(43) The 5th proviso under the heading “VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS, STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE” in the Department of Justice Appropriations

Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208, division A, title I, section 101(a) [title I], 34 U.S.C. 12103 note) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12103, 12104)” after “section 20103 or section 20104 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994”.

(44) Section 20105(e) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12105(e)) is amended by striking “section 20101(3)” and inserting “section 20101(2) (34 U.S.C. 12101(2))”.

(45) Section 20107(b) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12107(b)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10221, 10222)” after “sections 801 and 802 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(46) Section 2001(e)(1) of Aimee’s Law (34 U.S.C. 12113(e)(1)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10156)” after “section 505 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(47) Section 31702(4) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12222(4)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796bb(B))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10351(b))”.

(48) Section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(12) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796gg-6(d))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20121(d))”.

(B) Subsection (b)(13)(C) is amended by striking “section 3789d of title 42, United States Code” and inserting “section 809 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10228)”.

(49) Section 40295 of the Safe Homes for Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12341) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (d)(1)(A) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796gg-10)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10452)”.

(B) Subsection (e)(2) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796dd et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10381 et seq.)”.

(50) Section 40299(g)(2)(C)(i)(I) of the Safe Homes for Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12351(g)(2)(C)(i)(I)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796gg-10)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10452)”.

(51) Section 115(b)(2) of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105-119, title I, 34 U.S.C. 12409 note) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14039)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12409)”.

(52) Section 41201(g)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12451(g)(2)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10452)” after “section 2015 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(53) Section 1301(f)(1) of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 12464(f)(1)) is amended by striking “section 3796gg-10 of this title” and inserting “section 2015 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10452)”.

(54) Section 200103 (definition of “participant”) of the Police Corps Act (34 U.S.C. 12552 (definition of “participant”)) is amended by striking “section 200106” and inserting “section 200107”.

(55) Section 200108(c) of the Police Corps Act (34 U.S.C. 12557(c)) is amended by striking “section 10” and inserting “section 200110”.

(56) Section 200204(b)(1) of the Law Enforcement Scholarships and Recruitment Act (34 U.S.C. 12573(b)(1)) is amended by striking “pursuant to section 200203” and inserting “pursuant to section 200207”.

(57) Section 210303(c)(3) of the DNA Identification Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12591(c)(3)) is amended by striking “part X of Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968” and inserting “part X of title I of the

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10511 et seq.)”.

(58) Section 210304 of the DNA Identification Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12592) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (d)(1)(A)(i) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14135a, 14135b)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40702, 40703)”.

(B) Subsection (d)(1)(B)(i) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40702)” after “section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000”.

(C) Subsection (d)(1)(B)(ii) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40703)” after “section 4 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000”.

(59) Section 320919 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12643) is amended by striking “subpart 1 of part E of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968” and inserting “subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.)”.

(60) Section 621(e)(2) of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-56, 34 U.S.C. 20101 note) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 10601)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20101)”.

(61) Section 104(b) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act (Public Law 106-177, 34 U.S.C. 20101 note) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.)” after “Victims of Crime Act of 1984”.

(62) Section 7129 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690, 34 U.S.C. 20101 note) is amended by striking “chapter” and inserting “subtitle”.

(63) Section 7130 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690, 34 U.S.C. 20101 note) is amended by inserting “of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101(b))” after “section 1402(b) of the Victims of Crime Act”.

(64) Section 234(a)(2) of the Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-132, 34 U.S.C. 20102 note) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20102(b)(8))” after “Section 1403(b)(8) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984”.

(65) Section 2003(a)(3) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386, 34 U.S.C. 20105 note) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 10604(a))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20110(a))”.

(66) Section 1201 of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 20121) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12291)” after “section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994”.

(B) Subsection (f)(2)(B)(i) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796gg-10)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10452)”.

(67) Section 120 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20123) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2)(A) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10441)” after “Section 2001 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(B) Subsection (a)(2)(B) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10461)” after “Section 2101 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(C) Subsection (h) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 13925)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12291)”.

(68) Section 121 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20124) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2)(A) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10461)” after “Section 2101 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(B) Subsection (a)(2)(B) is amended by striking “Section 14201 of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg-6)” and inserting “Section 1201 of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 20121)”.

(C) Subsection (a)(2)(C) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 13971)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12341)”.

(D) Subsection (a)(2)(D) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14041a) (Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence Against Women Later in Life)” and inserting “(Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence Against and Abuse of Women Later in Life)”.

(E) Subsection (a)(2)(E) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796gg-7)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20122)”.

(F) Subsection (g) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12291)” after “section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994”.

(69) Section 304(g) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20125(g)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12291)” after “section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994”.

(70) Section 1302(d)(1) of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386, 34 U.S.C. 20324 note) is amended by—

(A) striking “section 218(a) of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13014(a))” and inserting “section 219(a) of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (34 U.S.C. 20324(a))”;

(B) striking “(42 U.S.C. 13024(a))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20334(a))”; and

(C) striking “section 1007(a)(7) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)(7))” and inserting “section 1001(a)(7) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10261(a)(7))”.

(71) Section 203(k)(2) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20703(k)(2)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 13001 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)”.

(72) Section 117(a) of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (34 U.S.C. 20704(a)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14044b)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20703)”.

(73) Section 2 of the Keeping the Internet Devoid of Sexual Predators Act of 2008 (34 U.S.C. 20916) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by—

(i) inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20914(a)(7))” after “section 114(a)(7) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act”; and

(ii) inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)” after “that Act”.

(B) Subsection (b) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20912(b))” after “section 112(b) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act”.

(C) Subsection (c) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20920(b)(4))” after “section 118(b)(4) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act”.

(D) Subsection (e)(3) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)” after “Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act”.

(74) Section 125(a) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. 20927(a)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3750 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.)”.

(75) Section 143(b)(1)(A) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. 20942(b)(1)(A)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11291 et seq.)”.

(76) Section 628(a)(5) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (34 U.S.C. 20985(a)(5)) is amended by—

(A) inserting “of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.)” after “the Victims of Crime Act”; and
(B) inserting “of 1994” after “Violence Against Women Act”.

(77) Section 635(4) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (34 U.S.C. 20991(4)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20927)” after “section 125”.

(78) Section 102(a)(2) of the Providing Resources, Officers, and Technology To Eradicate Cyber Threats to Our Children Act of 2008 (34 U.S.C. 21112(a)(2)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11291 et seq.)” after “title IV of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974”.

(79) Section 402(1) of the Rape Survivor Child Custody Act (34 U.S.C. 21301(1)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796gg et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10441 et seq.)”.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14043g)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12511)”.

(80) Section 3 of the International Megan’s Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (34 U.S.C. 21502) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16911)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20911)”.

(B) Paragraph (6)(H) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16927)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20929)”.

(C) Paragraph (8) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16919)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20921)”.

(D) Paragraph (9) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16911)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20911)”.

(E) Paragraph (10)(A) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16911)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20911)”.

(F) Paragraph (10)(B) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16911(5)(A))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20911(5)(A))”.

(G) Paragraph (10)(C) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16911(5))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20911(5)(B), (C))”.

(81) Section 4(e)(1)(C) of the International Megan’s Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (34 U.S.C. 21503(e)(1)(C)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”.

(82) Section 5(c)(2) of the International Megan’s Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (34 U.S.C. 21504(c)(2)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”.

(83) Section 7 of the International Megan’s Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (34 U.S.C. 21506) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”.

(84) Section 302(a) of the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21731(a)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 10601 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.)”.

(85) Section 401(b)(2)(C) of the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (34 U.S.C. 30103(b)(2)(C)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3750 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.)”.

(86) Section 4(a)(7) of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (34 U.S.C. 30303(a)(7)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3735, 3789g)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10134, 10231)”.

(87) Section 108 of the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21, 34 U.S.C. 40102 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(3)(B)(i)(IV) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 5119c)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40104)”.

(B) Subsection (a)(3)(G)(i) is amended by striking “National Child Protection Act (42 U.S.C. 5119)” and inserting “National Child Protection Act of 1993 (34 U.S.C. 40101 et seq.)”.

(C) Subsection (d)(3) is amended by inserting “of 1993 (34 U.S.C. 40101 et seq.)” after “National Child Protection Act”.

(88) Section 4(c) of the National Child Protection Act of 1993 (34 U.S.C. 40103(c)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.)” after “title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(89) Section 102 of the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (34 U.S.C. 40301) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(8) is amended by striking “(18 U.S.C. 922 note)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40901(b))”.

(B) Subsection (c)(1) is amended by striking “(18 U.S.C. 922 note)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40901(b))”.

(C) Subsection (c)(2)(G) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10381 et seq.)” after “part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(90) Section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 40701) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(2) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14132(b)(3))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12592(b)(3))”.

(B) Subsection (d)(2)(B) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14132(b))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12592(b)(1), (2))”.

(C) Subsection (n)(5)(C)(ii) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14131)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12591)”.

(91) Section 1003 of the Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Reporting Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4, title X, 34 U.S.C. 40701 note) is amended as follows:

(A) The matter before paragraph (1) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40701(a)(7))” after “section 2(a)(7) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000”.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40701(n)(3))” after “section 2(n)(3) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000”.

(C) Paragraph (3) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40701(n)(4))” after “section 2(n)(4) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000”.

(92) Section 1006 of the Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Reporting Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4, title X, 34 U.S.C. 40701 note) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14135(a)(6) and (n))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40701(a)(6), (n))”.

(93) Section 10(b) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 40706(b)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14132(b)(3))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12592(b)(3)(A) through (D))”.

(94) Section 2(l) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Katie Sepich Enhanced DNA Collection Act of 2012 (34 U.S.C. 40741(1) (matter before subparagraph (A))) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14132(a))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12592(a))”.

(95) Section 4 of the Katie Sepich Enhanced DNA Collection Act of 2012 (34 U.S.C. 40743) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14132(d))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12592(d))”.

(96) Section 5 of the Katie Sepich Enhanced DNA Collection Act of 2012 (34 U.S.C. 40744) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14135)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40701(j))”.

(97) Section 104(b)(1)(A) of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 40914(b)(1)(A)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3755)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10156)”.

(98) Section 2546(a)(2) of the Comprehensive Thrift and Bank Fraud Prosecution and Taxpayer Recovery Act of 1990 (34 U.S.C. 41306(a)(2)) is amended by striking “section 2539(c)(2)” and inserting “section 2539(c)(3) (34 U.S.C. 41501(c)(3))”.

(99) Section 609M(c)(6) of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 50101(c)(6)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.)” after “title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(100) Section 609P(b) of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 50104(b)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10228(c)(3), (4))” after “Paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) of section 809(c) of part H of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(101) Section 609Q (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 50105 (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10231)” after “Section 812 of part H of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968”.

(102) Section 2(4) of the Rafael Ramos and Wenjian Liu National Blue Alert Act of 2015 (34 U.S.C. 50501(4)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796b)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10284)”.

(103) Section 2 of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2013 (34 U.S.C. 60105) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(2) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3750 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (e) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3791(a))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10251(a))”.

(104) Section 231(g)(5)(A)(ii) of the Second Chance Act of 2007: Community Safety Through Recidivism Prevention (34 U.S.C. 60541(g)(5)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20911(5))” after “section 111(5) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act”.

SEC. 16. TITLE 35, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 4(b) of the Plant Patents Amendments Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–289, 35 U.S.C. 41 note) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 379bb(b))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10351(b))”.

SEC. 17. TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 2411(b)(4)(A) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”.

SEC. 18. TITLE 40, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 590(f)(2) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 13041)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20351)”.

SEC. 19. TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 266(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 239e(a)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)”.

(B) Paragraph (2)(A) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)”.

(C) Paragraph (3)(A)(i) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)”.

(D) Paragraph (3)(A)(ii) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)”.

(E) Paragraph (3)(B) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)”.

(2) Section 399P of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g–4) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(1)(A) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12291(b)(2))” after “section 40002(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994”.

(B) Subsection (h) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 12291)” after “section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994”.

(3) Section 401(c)(2)(A)(ii) of Public Law 98–473 (42 U.S.C. 1397b note) is amended by striking “Public Law 92–544 (86 Stat. 115)” and inserting “Public Law 92–544 (86 Stat. 1115; 34 U.S.C. 41101)”.

(4) Section 9(b) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(b)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (5)(C) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11201 et seq.)”.

(B) Paragraph (12)(A)(v) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11201 et seq.)”.

(5) Section 161A(c) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2201a(c)) is amended by striking “(Public Law 103–159; 18 U.S.C. 922 note)” and inserting “(Public Law 103–159; 34 U.S.C. 40901(b))”.

(6) Section 203(b)(18) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3013(b)(18)) is amended by striking “42 U.S.C. 3750–3766b)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.)”.

(7) Section 106(b)(2)(B)(xvi)(VI) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106a(b)(2)(B)(xvi)(VI)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16913(a))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20913(a))”.

(8) Section 107(f) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106c(f)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 10603a)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20104)”.

(9) Section 327(h)(4) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5165f(h)(4)) is amended by—

(A) striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796b)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10284)”;

(B) striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)”.

(10) Section 658H of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858f) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(5) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (c)(1)(C) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”.

(11) Section 309(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10409(a)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14045d)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20126)”.

(12) Section 310 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10410) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(1)(B)(i) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10 note)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10452 note)”.

(B) Subsection (b)(1)(B)(ii) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10 note)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10452 note)”.

(C) Subsection (c)(2)(A) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10 note)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10452 note)”.

(D) Subsection (c)(2)(B) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10 note)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10452 note)”.

(13) Section 311(e) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10411(e)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796gg(c)(1))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10441(c)(1))”.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 3796gg et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 10441 et seq.)”.

(14) Section 722 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11432) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (f)(4)(B) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11201 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (g)(5)(A)(i) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11201 et seq.)”.

(15) Section 3504 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11804) is amended by inserting “(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)” after “Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974”.

(16) Section 189D of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12645g) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (c)(3) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”.

(C) Subsection (d)(1)(A) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”.

(17) Section 4(g)(1)(B) of the Volunteer Protection Act of 1997 (42 U.S.C. 14503(g)(1)(B)) is amended by striking “(28 U.S.C. 534 note)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 41305, 41305 note)”.

(18) Section 6(4) of the Volunteer Protection Act of 1997 (42 U.S.C. 14505(4)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking “(28 U.S.C. 534 note)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 41305, 41305 note)”.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking “(28 U.S.C. 534 note)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 41305, 41305 note)”.

SEC. 20. TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 622(e)(2) of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (Public Law 107–56, 49 U.S.C. 40101 note) is amended by—

(A) striking “(42 U.S.C. 10602)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20102)”;

(B) inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.)” after “grants under the Victims of Crime Act of 1984”.

(2) Section 40130(a)(1)(A) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14616)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 40316)”.

SEC. 21. TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 4(e)(4) of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 783(e)(4)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 10601)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20101)”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3578.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill makes technical corrections to statutory references to title 34 of the United States Code.

The title contains law pertaining to crime control and law enforcement.

The bill was submitted to the Judiciary Committee by the nonpartisan Office of Law Revision Counsel. The

OLRC is the office that helps the Committee with its responsibility to oversee and maintain the United States Code.

As laws passed by Congress are incorporated into the Code, statutory references may no longer be accurate. This bill does not substantively change any law in the books. It simply makes technical corrections to ensure that statutory references are kept up-to-date.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3578, which makes a number of technical amendments to various provisions of the United States Code, while making no substantive changes.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. IVEY) for introducing the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3578.

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.

MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE, AND TITLE 52, UNITED STATES CODE, AND CORRECTING RELATED TECHNICAL ERRORS

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3571) to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 2, United States Code, title 50, United States Code, and title 52, United States Code, and to correct related technical errors.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3571

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

DIVISION A—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE, AND TO CORRECT RELATED TECHNICAL ERRORS

Sec. 101. Title 2, United States Code.
Sec. 102. Title 5, United States Code.
Sec. 103. Title 39, United States Code.
Sec. 104. Title 42, United States Code.
Sec. 105. Title 44, United States Code.

**DIVISION B—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS
TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES
TO PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO CHAP-
TERS 44, 45, 46, AND 47 OF TITLE 50,
UNITED STATES CODE, AND TO COR-
RECT RELATED TECHNICAL ERRORS**

Sec. 201. Title 3, United States Code.
Sec. 202. Title 5, United States Code.
Sec. 203. Title 6, United States Code.
Sec. 204. Title 8, United States Code.
Sec. 205. Title 10, United States Code.
Sec. 206. Title 12, United States Code.
Sec. 207. Title 15, United States Code.
Sec. 208. Title 18, United States Code.
Sec. 209. Title 18 Appendix, United States Code.
Sec. 210. Title 19, United States Code.
Sec. 211. Title 21, United States Code.
Sec. 212. Title 22, United States Code.
Sec. 213. Title 28, United States Code.
Sec. 214. Title 31, United States Code.
Sec. 215. Title 41, United States Code.
Sec. 216. Title 42, United States Code.
Sec. 217. Title 44, United States Code.
Sec. 218. Title 50, United States Code.

**DIVISION C—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS
TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES
TO PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO TITLE
52, UNITED STATES CODE, AND TO COR-
RECT RELATED TECHNICAL ERRORS**

Sec. 301. Title 2, United States Code.
Sec. 302. Title 3, United States Code.
Sec. 303. Title 5, United States Code.
Sec. 304. Title 6, United States Code.
Sec. 305. Title 10, United States Code.
Sec. 306. Title 18, United States Code.
Sec. 307. Title 20, United States Code.
Sec. 308. Title 22, United States Code.
Sec. 309. Title 26, United States Code.
Sec. 310. Title 28, United States Code.
Sec. 311. Title 29, United States Code.
Sec. 312. Title 31, United States Code.
Sec. 313. Title 36, United States Code.
Sec. 314. Title 39, United States Code.
Sec. 315. Title 42, United States Code.
Sec. 316. Title 47, United States Code.
Sec. 317. Title 48, United States Code.
Sec. 318. Title 50, United States Code.
Sec. 319. Title 52, United States Code.

**DIVISION A—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS
TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES
TO PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO TITLE 2,
UNITED STATES CODE, AND TO COR-
RECT RELATED TECHNICAL ERRORS**

SECTION 101. TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 701(c) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (2 U.S.C. 288(c)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 72a(i))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4301(i))”.

(2) Section 716 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (2 U.S.C. 288m) is amended by striking “Act of October 1, 1888 (28 Stat. 546; 2 U.S.C. 68)” and inserting “Act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. 546; 2 U.S.C. 6503)”.

(3) Section 201(g) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 601(g)) is amended by striking “Act of October 1, 1888 (28 Stat. 546; 2 U.S.C. 68)” and inserting “Act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. 546; 2 U.S.C. 6503)”.

(4) Section 104(a) of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1997 (2 U.S.C. 605(a)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 111b)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4103)”.

(5) Section 1101(a)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2009 (2 U.S.C. 1824a(a)(2)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 117)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6516)”.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 117e)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5540)”.

(C) Subparagraph (C) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 121f)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 2026)”.

(6) Section 104(c) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1965 (Public Law 88-454, 2

U.S.C. 1927 note) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4507(b))” after “section 106(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1963”.

(7) Section 9A(a) of the Act of July 31, 1946 (2 U.S.C. 1966(a)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 60-1(b))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4101(b))”.

(8) Section 2(c) of Public Law 96-444 (2 U.S.C. 2025 note) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 60j)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4507)”.

(9) Section 1(e) of Public Law 110-279 (2 U.S.C. 2051(e)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 60q)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4505)”.

(B) Paragraph (2)(A) (matter before clause (i)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 60q(e))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4505(e))”.

(C) Paragraph (2)(A)(i) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4505)” after “section 210 of that Act”.

(10) Section 312(e) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1992 (2 U.S.C. 2062(e)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 95b(a))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5507(a))”.

(11) Section 316(a) of the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance, Food Stamps, Unemployment Compensation Administration, and Other Urgent Needs, and Transfers, and Reducing Funds Budgeted for Military Spending Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 2107(a)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 102a)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4107)”.

(12) Section 411(c) of the Capitol Visitor Center Act of 2008 (2 U.S.C. 2251(c)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 130e)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 2172)”.

(13) Section 412 of the Capitol Visitor Center Act of 2008 (2 U.S.C. 2252) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(1) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 130e)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 2172)”;

(B) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by—
(i) striking “section 310(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990 (2 U.S.C. 130e)” and inserting “section 310(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990 (2 U.S.C. 2172(b))”; and
(ii) striking “section 310(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990 (2 U.S.C. 130e)” and inserting “section 310(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990 (2 U.S.C. 2172(a))”.

(14) Section 107(b)(4) of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-53, title I, 2 U.S.C. 4131 note) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 123b(g))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4131(g))”.

(15) Section 105(a) of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-53, title I, 2 U.S.C. 4301 note) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 72a(b))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4301(b))”.

(16) Section 10(a) of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1999 (2 U.S.C. 4336(a)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (5) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4301(i))” after “section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946”.

(B) Paragraph (6) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4301(j))” after “section 202(j) of such Act”.

(17) Section 106 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1963 (2 U.S.C. 4507) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(1)(A) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 74b)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6538)”.

(B) Subsection (b)(2) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4571)” after “section 4 of the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970”.

(C) Subsection (b)(3)(B) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6538)” after “section 244 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946”.

(18) Section 310 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1979 (2 U.S.C. 4508) is

amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4507)” after “section 106 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1963”.

(19) Section 107 of the Congressional Operations Appropriation Act, 1984 (2 U.S.C. 4509) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 60j)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4507)”.

(20) Section 107 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1977 (2 U.S.C. 4572) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4571)” after “section 4 of the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970”.

(21) Section 105 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968 (2 U.S.C. 4575) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 60j)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4507)”.

(B) Subsection (d)(1)(B)(ii) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6314)” after “section 506 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973”.

(C) Subsection (d)(1)(B)(iv) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6314(b)(2)(A)(iii))” after “section 506(b)(2)(A)(iii) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973”.

(D) Subsection (d)(1)(C)(ii) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6314)” after “section 506 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973”.

(E) Subsection (d)(1)(C)(iv) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6314(b)(3))” after “section 506(b)(3) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973”.

(22) Section 10 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2004 (Public Law 108-83, 2 U.S.C. 4575 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by striking “section 105(d)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1968 (2 U.S.C. 61-1(d)(2))” and inserting “section 105(d)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968 (2 U.S.C. 4575(d)(2))”.

(B) Subsection (d)(1) is amended by striking “section 105(d)(1)(A) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1968 (2 U.S.C. 61-1(d)(1)(A))” and inserting “section 105(d)(1)(A) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968 (2 U.S.C. 4575(d)(1)(A))”.

(23) Section 111(a) of the Congressional Operations Appropriation Act, 1978 (Public Law 95-94, title I, 2 U.S.C. 4575 note) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 61-1(d))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4575(d))”.

(24) Section 111(d) of the Congressional Operations Appropriation Act, 1978 (Public Law 95-94, title I, 2 U.S.C. 4575 note) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4571)” after “section 4 of the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970”.

(25) Subsection (a) of Public Law 95-4 (2 U.S.C. 4575 note) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4575(e))” after “section 105(e) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968, as amended and modified”.

(26) Section 102 of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 2002 (2 U.S.C. 4579) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(2)(B) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 61-1(d)(2), (e), or (f))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4575(d)(2), (e), (f))”.

(B) Subsection (d)(4)(A) is amended by striking “section 104(c) of the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1977 (2 U.S.C. 60c-2a(c))” and inserting “section 104(c) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1977 (2 U.S.C. 6568(c))”.

(C) Subsection (e)(2) is amended by striking “section 105(a) of the Legislative Branch Act, 1965 (2 U.S.C. 104a)” and inserting “section 105(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1965 (2 U.S.C. 4108)”.

(27) Section 1001(c) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74, division G, 2 U.S.C. 4579 note) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 60c-5)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4579)”.

(28) Section 5(a) of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1992 (2 U.S.C. 4581(a)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 61–1(d)(1))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4575(d)(1))”.

(29) Section 105 of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1999 (2 U.S.C. 4713) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 104b)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5535)”.

(30) Section 492(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (2 U.S.C. 4902(i)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 88b)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4903)”.

(31) Section 112 of the Congressional Operations Appropriation Act, 1984 (Public Law 98–51, title I, 2 U.S.C. 5142 note) is amended by—

(A) inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5142)” after “section 2 of House Resolution 393, Ninety-fifth Congress, agreed to March 31, 1977, as enacted into permanent law by section 115 of the Congressional Operations Appropriation Act, 1978”; and

(B) inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5103)” after “section 473 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970”.

(32) Section 109(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2005 (2 U.S.C. 5162(b)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 95b(c))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5507(c))”.

(33) Section 112(c) of Public Law 97–51 (2 U.S.C. 5303) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 35)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5302)”.

(34) The 2d paragraph of Public Resolution No. 1 of the 58th Congress, approved November 12, 1903 (2 U.S.C. 5308) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5307)” after “section forty-seven of the Revised Statutes”.

(35) Section 1 of the Act of August 21, 1935 (2 U.S.C. 5324) is amended by striking “(U.S.C., Supp. V, title 2, sec. 92a)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5323)”.

(36) Section 714(d) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (2 U.S.C. 5504) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 118)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5503)”.

(37) Section 102 of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105–55, title I, 2 U.S.C. 5507 note) is amended by—

(A) striking “(2 U.S.C. 123b note)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4131 note)”;

(B) striking “(2 U.S.C. 95b(a))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5507(a))”.

(38) Section 109(c) of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1998 (2 U.S.C. 5508) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 95b(a))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5507(a))”.

(39) Section 106(e)(2) of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 5535(e)(2)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 104a)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4108)”.

(40) Section 102 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2003 (2 U.S.C. 5537) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 95b(a))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5507(a))”.

(B) Subsection (e) is amended by striking “section 103 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2005” and inserting “section 102 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2005 (2 U.S.C. 5538)”.

(41) Section 102(c) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2005 (2 U.S.C. 5538(c)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 95b(a))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5507(a))”.

(42) Section 105 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2005 (2 U.S.C. 5545) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(5) is amended by inserting “of this Act” after “section 103(a)”.

(B) Subsection (c) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 95b(a))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5507(a))”.

(43) Section 106(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2004 (2 U.S.C. 5624(b)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C.

74d–1 et seq.)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5622 et seq.)”.

(44) Section 1(b)(1) of chapter VIII of title I of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1987 (2 U.S.C. 6136(b)(1)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 31a–2)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6135)”.

(45) Section 195(a) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (2 U.S.C. 6157(a)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 61g–6)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6155)”.

(46) Section 105 of the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1978 (2 U.S.C. 6311) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(2) is amended by—

(i) striking “(2 U.S.C. 61–1(d))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4575(d))”; and

(ii) inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4575(d)(1)(B))” after “section 105(d)(1)(B) of such Act”.

(B) Subsection (c) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 58)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6314(e))”.

(C) Subsection (d)(1) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6314)” after “section 506 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973”.

(D) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by—

(i) inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6314)” after “section 506 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973”; and

(ii) inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6314(c))” after “section 506(c) of such Act”; and

(iii) inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6314)” after “such section 506”.

(47) Section 506(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973 (2 U.S.C. 6314(b)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2)(A)(ii) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4575(d))” after “section 105(d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968”.

(B) Paragraph (2)(A)(iv) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4575(d))” after “section 105(d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968”.

(C) Paragraph (3)(A)(ii) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4575(d))” after “section 105(d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968”.

(D) Paragraph (3)(A)(iv) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4575(d))” after “section 105(d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968”.

(48) Section 2 of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1994 (Public Law 103–69, title I, 2 U.S.C. 6314 note) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 58(b)(3)(A)(iii) and (iv))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6314(b)(3)(A)(iii), (iv))”.

(49) The 7th paragraph under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS” in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 6513) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 58)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6314)”.

(50) The paragraph under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION” in chapter IV of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1972 (2 U.S.C. 6533) is amended by striking “First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1936 (44 Stat. 162; 2 U.S.C. 64a)” and inserting “First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1926 (2 U.S.C. 6532)”.

(51) The 3d paragraph under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS” in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1973 (2 U.S.C. 6566) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4301(i))” after “section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946”.

(52) The last sentence in the 16th paragraph under the heading “SENATE” in section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1887 (2 U.S.C. 6572), is amended by striking “section 69 of the Revised Statutes of the United States” and inserting “section 69 of the Revised Statutes (2 U.S.C. 4104)”.

(53) Section 6 of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101–163, title I, 2 U.S.C. 6573 note) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 46a–1)” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6573)”.

(54) Section 1 of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1995 (Public Law 103–283, title I, 2 U.S.C. 6576 note) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 121d(c))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6576(c))”.

(55) Section 1(a) of Public Law 94–226 (2 U.S.C. 6594 note) is amended by inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4571)” after “section 4 of the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970”.

SEC. 102. TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1101(a)(1) of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–194, 5 U.S.C. 5303 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 31(2))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4501(2))”.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 31(2))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4501(2))”.

(C) Subparagraph (C) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 31(2))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4501(2))”.

(2) Section 704(a)(2)(B) of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–194, 5 U.S.C. 5318 note) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 31(2))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 4501(2))”.

(3) Section 5581(1)(iv) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 36a of title 2” and inserting “section 4592 of title 2”.

SEC. 103. TITLE 39, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 5 of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1995 (Public Law 103–283, title I, 39 U.S.C. 3210 note) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 58(b)(3)(A)(iii))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 6314(b)(3)(A)(iii))”.

SEC. 104. TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 303(f)(1)(C) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13212(f)(1)(C)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 57b(a))” and inserting “(2 U.S.C. 5341(a))”.

SEC. 105. TITLE 44, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 725 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 105 of Title 2” and inserting “section 4303 of title 2”.

DIVISION B—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO CHAPTERS 44, 45, 46, AND 47 OF TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE, AND TO CORRECT RELATED TECHNICAL ERRORS

SECTION 201. TITLE 3, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 3 of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 (Public Law 88–277, 3 U.S.C. 102 note) is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (f)(1) is amended by striking “section 115(b) of the National Intelligence Reform Act of 2004” and inserting “section 3001(c) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(c))”.

(2) Subsection (h)(1)(A) (matter after clause (ii)) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3342 and 5 U.S.C. 1101 note)” after “sections 7601(c) and 8403(b) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004”.

SEC. 202. TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 552(a)(3)(E) (matter before clause (i)) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

(2) Section 3(c) of the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act (Public Law 105–246, 5 U.S.C. 552 note) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 431)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3141(a))”.

(3) Section 2306 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by—

(A) striking “(61 Stat. 495; 50 U.S.C. 403)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3023)”;

(B) striking “(63 Stat. 208; 50 U.S.C. 403a and following)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)”; and

(C) striking “the Act entitled ‘An Act to provide certain administrative authorities for the National Security Agency, and for

other purposes', approved May 29, 1959 (73 Stat. 63; 50 U.S.C. 402 note)" and inserting "the National Security Agency Act of 1959 (50 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.)".

(4) Section 5373(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (3) is amended by striking "sections 403a–403c, 403e–403h, and 403j of title 50; or" and inserting "the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)".

(B) Paragraph (4), as enacted by section 8(d)(1)(C)(iii) of the Investor and Capital Markets Fee Relief Act (Public Law 107–123, 115 Stat. 2399), is amended by striking "section 4802." and inserting "section 4802; or".

(C) Paragraph (4), as enacted by section 10702(c)(3)(C) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–171, 116 Stat. 517), is renumbered as paragraph (5).

(5) Section 5727(f)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 403e(4) of title 50" and inserting "section 4(a)(4) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3505(a)(4))".

(6) Section 5948(g)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (F) is amended by striking "section 10 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 403j)" and inserting "section 8 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3510)".

(B) Subparagraph (H) is amended by striking "50 U.S.C. 402 note".

(7) Section 7342(f)(4)(C) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))".

(8) Section 8312(c)(1)(C) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 421)" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3121)".

(9) Section 301(c)(3) of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1982 (Public Law 97–253, 5 U.S.C. 8340 note) is amended by striking "the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1964 for Certain Employees (50 U.S.C. 403 note)" and inserting "the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.)".

(10) Section 4(h) of the Civil Service Retirement Spouse Equity Act (Public Law 98–615, 5 U.S.C. 8341 note) is amended by striking "section 292 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees" and inserting "section 292 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2141)".

(11) Section 8351(d)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "50 U.S.C. 403–4 note" and inserting "50 U.S.C. 3505 note".

(12) Section 8432(k)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "50 U.S.C. 403–4 note" and inserting "50 U.S.C. 3505 note".

(13) Section 9904(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 403r)" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3518)".

SEC. 203. TITLE 6, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (11) (matter before subparagraph (A)) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401a(5))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003(5))".

(B) Paragraph (11)(B) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))".

(2) Section 513 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109–295, 6 U.S.C. 111 note) is amended by striking "50 U.S.C. 435b" and inserting "50 U.S.C. 3341".

(3) Section 201(d) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121(d)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 404o)" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3056)".

(B) Paragraph (9)(B) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.)".

(4) Section 202(d)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 122(d)(1)) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))".

(5) Section 204 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124a) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401a(5))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003(5))".

(B) Subsection (b) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401a(5))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003(5))".

(C) Subsection (d)(1)(A) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401a(5))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003(5))".

(6) Section 502(b)(1) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53, 6 U.S.C. 124a note) is amended by striking "Section 3(5) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(5))" and inserting "section 3(5) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(5))".

(7) Section 207(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124d(1)) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401a(5))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003(5))".

(8) Section 208 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124e) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401a(5))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003(5))".

(9) Section 210(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124g(a)) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401a(5))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003(5))".

(10) Section 210D(f)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124k(f)(2)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2) (matter before subparagraph (A)) is amended by—

(i) striking "119(f)(E)" and inserting "119(f)(1)(E)"; and

(ii) striking "(50 U.S.C. 404o(f)(E))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3056(f)(1)(E))".

(B) Paragraph (2)(B) is amended by—

(i) striking "119(f)(E)" and inserting "119(f)(1)(E)"; and

(ii) striking "(50 U.S.C. 402 et seq.)" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3024(f)(1)(B)(iii) and 3056(f)(1)(E))".

(11) Section 601(c)(1)(B) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 331(c)(1)(B)) is amended by inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))" after "section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947".

(12) Section 892(f)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 482(f)(2)) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))".

SEC. 204. TITLE 8, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 101(a)(43)(L) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43)(L)) is amended as follows:

(A) Clause (ii) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 421)" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3121)".

(B) Clause (iii) is amended by inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3121)" after "section 601 of the National Security Act of 1947".

(2) Section 1243(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181, 8 U.S.C. 1157 note) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))".

(3) Section 154 of the Immigration Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–649, 8 U.S.C. 1201 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(1) is amended by inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3508)" after "section 7 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949".

(B) Subsection (d) is amended by inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3508)" after "section 7 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949".

(4) Section 2(5) of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 (8

U.S.C. 1701(5)) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))".

(5) Section 201(c)(3)(F) of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 (8 U.S.C. 1721(c)(3)(F)) is amended by striking "section 103(c)(7) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–3(c)(7))" and inserting "section 102A(i) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(i))".

(6) Section 202(b)(5) of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 (8 U.S.C. 1722(b)(5)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 403–3 note)" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3024 note)".

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 403–3 note)" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3024 note)".

SEC. 205. TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3 (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–433, 10 U.S.C. 111 note) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401)" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3002)".

(2) Section 812 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1981 (Public Law 96–342, 10 U.S.C. 1401a note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(3) is amended by striking "the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1964 for Certain Employees (50 U.S.C. 403 note)" and inserting "the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.)".

(B) Subsection (b)(3) is amended by striking "section 292 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1964 for Certain Employees (50 U.S.C. 403 note)" and inserting "section 292 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2141)".

(C) Subsection (b)(4) is amended by striking "the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1964 for Certain Employees (50 U.S.C. 403 note)" and inserting "the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.)".

(3) Section 1114(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84, 10 U.S.C. 1601 note) is amended by inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.)" after "National Security Act of 1947".

SEC. 206. TITLE 12, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1114(a)(5)(C) of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3414(a)(5)(C)) is amended by—

(1) inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3106)" after "section 507 of the National Security Act of 1947"; and

(2) striking "(50 U.S.C. 401a)" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003)".

SEC. 207. TITLE 15, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 626(i)(2) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681u(i)(2)) is amended by inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3106)" after "section 507 of the National Security Act of 1947".

(2) Section 627(g)(2) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v(g)(2)) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 415b)" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3106)".

SEC. 208. TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1510(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 436(b)(1))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3162(b)(1))".

(2) Section 2517(6) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 401a)" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3003)".

(3) Section 3239(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 421)" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3121)".

(4) Section 118(a) of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–177, 18 U.S.C. 3511 note) is amended by striking "(50 U.S.C. 436(b))" and inserting "(50 U.S.C. 3162(b))".

SEC. 209. TITLE 18 APPENDIX, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 13(b) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3106)” after “section 507 of the National Security Act of 1947”.

SEC. 210. TITLE 19, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 201(a)(2)(B) (matter before clause (i)) of Russia and Moldova Jackson-Vanik Repeal and Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-208, 19 U.S.C. 2434 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3161 note)” after “national security information”.

SEC. 211. TITLE 21, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 104(e)(3) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-487, 21 U.S.C. 873 note) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 403-3(d)(1))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3025(d)(1))”.

(2) Section 704(h) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1703(h)) is amended by—

(A) striking “(50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.)”; and

(B) striking “(50 U.S.C. 403a et seq.)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)”.

(3) Section 705(a)(2)(A) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1704(a)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.)”.

SEC. 212. TITLE 22, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 4(d)(2) of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287b(d)(2)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A)(iv) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)”.

(B) Subparagraph (B)(iv) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)”.

(2) Section 1012(a)(2) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1442a(a)(2)) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))” after “section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(3) Section 481(b)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(b)(2)) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3001 note)” after “Executive Order 12333”.

(4) Section 1012(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (22 U.S.C. 2291-4(c)(2)) is amended by—

(A) striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003)”; and

(B) inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3106)” after “section 507 of that Act”.

(5) Section 502(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa-7(c)) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3001 note)” after “Executive Order 12333”.

(6) Section 655(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2415(b)) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)” after “title V of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(7) Section 1102(4) of the Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Security Assistance Act of 1999, as enacted by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106-113 (22 U.S.C. 2652c note), is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

(8) Section 1607(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103-160, 22 U.S.C. 2751 note) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003)”.

(9) Section 594(d) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999 (Pub. L. 105-277, div. A, §101(d), 22 U.S.C. 2753 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)” after “title V of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(10) Section 36(a)(10) (matter after subparagraph (B)) of the Arms Export Control Act

(22 U.S.C. 2776(a)(10) (matter after subparagraph (B))) is amended by striking “50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.” and inserting “50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.”.

(11) Section 38(g)(1)(A)(x) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(g)(1)(A)(x)) is amended by striking “50 U.S.C. 421” and inserting “50 U.S.C. 3121”.

(12) Title XIV of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65, 22 U.S.C. 2778 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 1411(c) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

(B) Section 1412(f) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 413)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3091)”.

(13) Section 40(h) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(h)) is amended by striking “50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.” and inserting “50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.”.

(14) Section 102(b)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2799aa-1(b)(2)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (D)(i) is amended by striking “(relating)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.; relating)” after “title V of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(B) Subparagraph (G) is amended by striking “(relating)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.; relating)” after “title V of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(15) Section 106(b) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4805(b)) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3001 note)” after “Executive Order 12333”.

(16) Section 832(c) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-306, 22 U.S.C. 4861 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3106(d))” after “section 507(d) of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(17) Section 3(14) of the International Religious Freedom Act (22 U.S.C. 6402(14)) is amended by striking “section 101(i) of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 301 of this Act” and inserting “section 101(f) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3021(f))”.

(18) Section 205(c)(1) of the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009 (22 U.S.C. 8425(c)(1)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)”.

(19) Section 101(2)(A) of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8711(2)(A)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

(20) Section 303(b)(1) of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8743(b)(1)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (D) is amended by striking “50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.” and inserting “50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.”.

(B) Subparagraph (F)(i) is amended by striking “50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.” and inserting “50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.”.

SEC. 213. TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2002(c)(2) of the National Security Intelligence Reform Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458, 28 U.S.C. 532 note) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 403-5b)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3040)”.

(2) Section 501(a) of the Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1992 (Public Law 102-183, 28 U.S.C. 532 note) is amended by—

(A) striking “(50 U.S.C. 403j)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3510)”; and

(B) striking “(50 U.S.C. 402 (note))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3614)”.

SEC. 214. TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 311(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003)”.

(2) Section 1031(25) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65, 31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 404a)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3043)”.

(3) Section 3003(d)(18) of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-66, 31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 404a)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3043)”.

(4) Section 8105 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1994 (Public Law 103-139, 31 U.S.C. 1343 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3001 note)” after “Executive Order 12333”.

(5) Section 1344(c) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3510(a)(1))” after “section 8(a)(1) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949”.

(6) Section 3524 of title 31, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 403j(b))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3510(b))”.

(B) Subsection (e) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 403j(b))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3510(b))”.

SEC. 215. TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2304(c)(1) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3001 note)” after “Executive Order No. 12333”.

(2) Section 4712(f)(1) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

SEC. 216. TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Subsection (c)(3)(B)(i) of the Federal Agency Data Mining Reporting Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-53, title VIII, §804, 42 U.S.C. 2000ee-3(c)(3)(B)(i)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.)”.

(2) Section 934(k) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-140, 42 U.S.C. 17373(k)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 403-1(i))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3024(i))”.

(B) Paragraph (3) is amended by striking “50 U.S.C. 435 note” and inserting “50 U.S.C. 3161 note”.

SEC. 217. TITLE 44, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 2(a)(6) of the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-526, 44 U.S.C. 2107 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3161 note)” after “Executive Order No. 12356”.

SEC. 218. TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1132(b) of the Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Security Assistance Act of 1999, as enacted by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106-113 (50 U.S.C. 1526(b)), is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)”.

(2) Section 12 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172, 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)” after “title V of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(3) Section 404(b)(5) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 Amendments Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-261, 50 U.S.C. 1801 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3001 note)” after “Executive Order 12333”.

(4) Section 806(a)(3) of the National Security Education Act of 1991 (50 U.S.C. 1906(a)(3)) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3106)” after “section 507 of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(5) Section 214(c) of Public Law 94-522 (50 U.S.C. 2001 note) is amended by striking “; 50 U.S.C. 403 note”.

(6) Section 201(c) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C.

2011(c)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 403-3(c)(1))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3024(i))” after “section 102A(i) of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(7) Section 203(e)(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103-178, 50 U.S.C. 2032 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3516(d))” after “Section 16(d) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949”.

(8) Section 295 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2144) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3518)” after “section 18 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949”.

(9) Section 1338(2) of the Nonproliferation Assistance Coordination Act of 2002 (50 U.S.C. 2357f(2)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)”.

(10) Section 234(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (50 U.S.C. 2367(d)(2)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003)”.

(11) Section 3281(3) of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2471(3)) is amended by—

(A) striking “(50 U.S.C. 401 note)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3001 note)”; and

(B) striking “(50 U.S.C. 435 note)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3161 note)”.

(12) Subtitle H of title I of the National Security Intelligence Reform Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458, 50 U.S.C. 3001 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 1091(b) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3025)” after “section 103 of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(B) Section 1092(b) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3056(i))” after “section 119(i) of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(C) Section 1097(b)(3) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3024)” after “section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(13) Section 803 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-487, 50 U.S.C. 3001 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(1) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3023)” after “section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(B) Subsection (a)(3) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3023)” after “section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(C) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3036)” after “section 104A of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(D) Subsection (b)(2) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3036)” after “section 104A of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(14) Section 2(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-87, 50 U.S.C. 3003 note) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

(15) Section 2(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 112-18, 50 U.S.C. 3003 note) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

(16) Section 2(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-259, 50 U.S.C. 3003 note) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

(17) Section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (m)(1) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 403a et seq.)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (m)(2) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)” after “the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949”.

(C) Subsection (n)(1) is amended by—

(i) striking “(50 U.S.C. 403a et seq.)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)”; and

(ii) striking “(50 U.S.C. 403(b))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3510(b))”.

(D) Subsection (n)(3)(C) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 403c(d))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3503(d))”.

(E) Subsection (n)(3)(D) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3503(d))” after “section 3(d) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949”.

(F) Subsection (n)(4)(A) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 403c and 403j(a))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3503 and 3510(a))”.

(G) Subsection (n)(4)(I) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 403c and 403j(a))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3503 and 3510(a))”.

(H) Subsection (t)(2) is amended by striking “as defined in section 606(1)” and inserting “as defined in section 605(1)”.

(18) Section 1013(b) of the National Security Intelligence Reform Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458, 50 U.S.C. 3024 note) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(7))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(7))”.

(19) Section 103 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3025) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by inserting “(Public Law 108-458, title I, 50 U.S.C. 3001 note)” after “section 1091 of the National Security Intelligence Reform Act of 2004”.

(B) Subsection (e)(1) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

(20) Section 103H(k)(5)(H) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3033(k)(5)(H)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 403q(d))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3517(d))”.

(21) Section 423(c)(1) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-259, 50 U.S.C. 3037 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3037)” after “section 104B of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(22) Section 1032(b)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81, 50 U.S.C. 3043 note) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 404a)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3043)”.

(23) Section 112(c)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3047(c)(1)) is amended to read as follows: “(1) impair or otherwise affect the authority of the Director of National Intelligence to protect intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure pursuant to section 102A(i) of this Act (50 U.S.C. 3024(i)); or”.

(24) Section 311(b)(1) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3072a(1)) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3072)” after “section 302 of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(25) Section 405(a) of the Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 102-88, 50 U.S.C. 3092 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)” after “title V of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(26) Section 312(d) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-177, 50 U.S.C. 3097 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3097)” after “section 506A of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(B) Paragraph (3) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3097(e))” after “subsection (e) of section 506A of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(27) Section 305(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-259, 50 U.S.C. 3098 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3098(b))” after “section 506B(b) of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(28) Section 322(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-259, 50 U.S.C. 3100 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3100(f))” after “subsection (f) of such section 506D of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(B) Paragraph (2)(A) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3100(b))” after “subsection (b) of such section 506D”.

(29) Section 323(a)(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-259, 50 U.S.C. 3101 note) is amended by—

(A) striking “security” and inserting “Security”; and

(B) inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3101(b))” after “subsection (b) of section 506E of the National Security Act of 1947” (as amended by subparagraph (A)).

(30) Section 506G(d)(2) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3103(d)(2)) is amended by striking “section 506G” and inserting “this section”.

(31) Section 325(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-259, 50 U.S.C. 3103 note) is amended

(A) by striking “subsection (a) and (b)” and inserting “subsections (a) and (b)”; and

(B) by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3103(a), (b))” after “subsections (a) and (b) of section 506G of the National Security Act of 1947” (as amended by subparagraph (A)).

(32) Section 367(a)(1)(B) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-259, 50 U.S.C. 3104 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3104(a)(1))” after “section 506H(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(33) Section 307(a)(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-87, 50 U.S.C. 3105 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3105(b))” after “section 506I(b) of such Act”.

(34) Section 332(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-259, 50 U.S.C. 3107 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3107)” after “section 508 of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(35) Section 501(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-120, 50 U.S.C. 3142 note) is amended by—

(A) striking “(50 U.S.C. 431(a))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3141(a))”; and

(B) striking “section 105B of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by subsection (a)” and inserting “section 702 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3142)”.

(36) Section 305(c) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-120, 50 U.S.C. 3161 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3161(a)(3))” after “section 801(a)(3) of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(37) Section 1023 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3223) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 402 note)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3614)”.

(38) Section 1102(c) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3232(c)) is amended by striking “50 U.S.C. 435 note” and inserting “50 U.S.C. 3161 note”.

(39) Section 8131(b) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1995 (50 U.S.C. 3303(b)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

(40) Section 604(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103-359, 50 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

(41) Section 601(d) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (50 U.S.C. 3306(d)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(6))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(6))”.

(42) Section 1079(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (50 U.S.C. 3307(c)(1)) is amended by striking

“(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

(43) Section 348(a)(3)(B) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (50 U.S.C. 3308(a)(3)(B)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.)”.

(44) Section 313(c) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (50 U.S.C. 3325(c)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

(45) Section 403(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1992 (50 U.S.C. 3329(b)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

(46) Section 306(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-277, 50 U.S.C. 3341 note) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 435b(d))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3341(d))”.

(47) Section 3002(c)(4)(B)(iii) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3343(c)(4)(B)(iii)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003)”.

(48) Section 7 of the Reducing Over-Classification Act (50 U.S.C. 3344) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3161 note)” after “Executive Order 13526”.

(B) Subsection (a)(1)(A) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 403-1(g)(1))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3024(g)(1))”.

(49) Section 3(1) of the Reducing Over-Classification Act (Public Law 111-258, 50 U.S.C. 3344 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3161 note)” after “Executive Order No. 13526”.

(50) Section 1152(g)(2)(B)(iii) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (50 U.S.C. 3348(g)(2)(B)(iii)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

(51) Title VII of the Public Interest Declassification Act of 2000 (50 U.S.C. 3355 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 704(a)(2)(B) (50 U.S.C. 3355b(a)(2)(B)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))”.

(B) Section 705(c) (50 U.S.C. 3355c(c)) is amended by striking “section 103(c)(6) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403-3(c)(6))” and inserting “section 102A(i) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(i))”.

(52) Section 343 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (50 U.S.C. 3363) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c) is amended by striking “section 103(c)(7) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403-3(c)(7))” and inserting “section 102A(i) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(i))”.

(B) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by striking “section 103(c)(7) of the National Security Act of 1947” and inserting “section 102A(i) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(i))”.

(53) Section 1019(a) of the National Security Intelligence Reform Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3364(a)) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3024(h))” after “section 102A(h) of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(54) Section 203(d)(1) of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (50 U.S.C. 3365(1)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 401a)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3003)”.

(55) Section 402(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (50 U.S.C. 3366) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 403-1(d)(2))” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3024(d)(2))”.

(56) Section 5(a)(1) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3506(a)(1)) is amended by striking “(50 U.S.C. 403-4a)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3036)”.

(57) Section 6 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3507) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3024(i))” after “section 102A(i) of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(58) Section 506 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987 (50 U.S.C. 3510b) is amended by—

(A) striking “(50 U.S.C. 403j)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3510)”;

(B) striking “National Security Act of 1959” and inserting “National Security Agency Act of 1959”; and

(C) striking “(50 U.S.C. 402 note)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3614)”.

(59) Section 17(d)(4) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3517(d)(4)) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)” after “Title V of the National Security Act of 1947”.

(60) Section 306 of the Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1990 (50 U.S.C. 3518a) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3518)” after “section 18 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949”.

(61) Section 813(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Intelligence Renewal and Reform Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-293, 50 U.S.C. 3520 note) is amended by inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3520)” after “section 20 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949”.

(62) Section 9(b)(3) of the National Security Agency Act of 1959 (50 U.S.C. 3607(b)(3)) is amended by—

(A) striking “(50 U.S.C. 403 note)” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 2153)”;

(B) inserting “(50 U.S.C. 3518)” after “section 18 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949”.

DIVISION C—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO TITLE 52, UNITED STATES CODE, AND TO CORRECT RELATED TECHNICAL ERRORS

SECTION 301. TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 26(b) of the Revised Statutes (2 U.S.C. 8(b)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph 5(A) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)” after “Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act”.

(B) Paragraph 5(B) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)” after “Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act”.

(C) Paragraph 7(A) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)”.

(D) Paragraph 7(B) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ee et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.)”.

(E) Paragraph 7(C) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)”.

(F) Paragraph 7(D) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.)”.

(G) Paragraph 7(G) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 15301 et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”.

(2) Section 311(d)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1991 (2 U.S.C. 503(d)(1)) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101)” after “section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(3) Section 5(d) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1604(d)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1)(E) (matter after clause (iv)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 434)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30104)”.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30104(i)(8)(B))” after “section 304(i)(8)(B) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(4) Section 506(e) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973 (2 U.S.C. 6314(e)) is amended by striking “section 301(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971” and inserting “section 301(2) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101(2))”.

(5) Section 504 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973 (2 U.S.C. 6565) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.)” after “Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(6) The 3rd paragraph under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS” in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1973 (2 U.S.C. 6566) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.)” after “duties under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(7) Section 7(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2008 (2 U.S.C. 6633(a)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 431)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101)”.

SEC. 302. TITLE 3, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 3(h)(3)(B) of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-277, 3 U.S.C. 102 note) is amended as follows:

(1) Clause (i)(I) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 431(8))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101(8))”.

(2) Clause (ii) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 431(9))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101(9))”.

SEC. 303. TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 7323(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(4))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30116(a)(4))”.

(2) Subparagraph (C) is amended by—

(A) striking “to the multicandidate political committee (as defined under section 315(a)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(4)))” and inserting “to the multicandidate political committee (as defined under section 315(a)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30116(a)(4)))”; and

(B) striking “had a multicandidate political committee (as defined under section 315(a)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(4)))” and inserting “had a multicandidate political committee (as defined under section 315(a)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30116(a)(4)))”.

SEC. 304. TITLE 6, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 601(d) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 331(d)) is amended by—

(1) inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101(20)(A)(i), (ii))” after “section 301(20)(A) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”; and

(2) inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30125(e)(1))” after “section 323(e) of such Act”.

SEC. 305. TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1566 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (e) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)”.

(C) Subsection (i)(2) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)” after “Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act”.

(2) Section 1566a of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(1) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ff)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301)”.

(B) Subsection (a)(4) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)”.

(C) Subsection (e) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg-5(a)(2))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20506(a)(2))”.

(D) Subsection (g)(1) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ff-6(1))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20310(1))”.

(E) Subsection (g)(2) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ff-6(3))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20310(3))”.

(F) Subsection (g)(3) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ff(a))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301(a))”.

SEC. 306. TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 602(a)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101(8))” after “section 301(8) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(2) Section 603 of title 18, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101(8))” after “section 301(8) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(B) Subsection (b) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30102(e)(1))” after “section 302(e)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(3) Section 607(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30102(e))” after “section 302(e) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(4) Section 608 of title 18, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)” after “Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act”.

(B) Subsection (b) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)” after “Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act”.

(5) Section 2 of the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-105, 18 U.S.C. 1531 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (9) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10303(e))” after “section 4(e) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965”.

(B) Paragraph (10) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973c)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10304)”.

SEC. 307. TITLE 20, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 428L(b)(1)(A)(ii)(VII) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078-12(b)(1)(A)(ii)(VII)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 15461)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 21061)”.

(2) Section 487(a)(23) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)(23)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg-2(b))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20503(b))”.

(B) Subparagraph (C) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 431(3))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101(3))”.

SEC. 308. TITLE 22, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 304(b)(2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 431(8))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101(8))”.

SEC. 309. TITLE 26, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 302(b)(1) of Public Law 95-502 (26 U.S.C. 527 note) is amended by striking “(as defined in section 301(e) and (f) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971; 2 U.S.C. 431(f))” and inserting “(as defined in paragraphs (8) and (9) of section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101(8), (9)))”.

(2) Section 4 of Public Law 107-276 (26 U.S.C. 527 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.)” after “Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(B) Subsection (b) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.)” after “Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(3) Section 6033(g)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6033(g)(3)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (C) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101(6))” after “section 301(6)

of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(B) Subparagraph (D) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101(14))” after “section 301(14) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(C) Subparagraph (F) is amended by—

(i) inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.)” after “Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”; and

(ii) inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101(4))” after “section 301(4) of such Act”.

(4) Section 9002(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9002(3)) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30106(a)(1))” after “section 306(a)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(5) Section 9004(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9004(a)(1)) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30116(b)(1)(B))” after “section 315(b)(1)(B) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(6) Section 9008 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9008) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(5) is amended by—

(i) striking “section 315(b) and section 315(d) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971” and inserting “subsections (b) and (d) of section 315 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30116(b), (d))”; and

(ii) inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30116(c))” after “section 315(c) of such Act”.

(B) Subsection (g) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30103(b))” after “section 303(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(7) Section 9032(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9032(3)) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30106(a)(1))” after “section 306(a)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(8) Section 9034(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9034(b)) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30116(b)(1)(A))” after “section 315(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(9) Section 9035(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9035(a)) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30116(b)(1)(A))” after “section 315(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

SEC. 310. TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1869(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)” after “Voting Rights Act of 1965”.

SEC. 311. TITLE 29, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 2(a)(8) of the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 3001(a)(8)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 15301 et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”.

SEC. 312. TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1031(14) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65, 31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ff(b)(6))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301(b)(6))”.

SEC. 313. TITLE 36, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 510(c) of title 36, United States Code, is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 441e(b))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30121(b))”.

SEC. 314. TITLE 39, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3406(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)” after “Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act”.

(2) Section 3629 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.)” after “National Voter Registration Act of 1993”.

SEC. 315. TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 205(r)(9)(A) (matter before clause (i)) of the Social Security Act (42

U.S.C. 405(r)(9)(A) (matter before clause (i))) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)” after “Help America Vote Act of 2002”.

(2) Section 403(a) of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5043(a)) is amended by—

(A) striking “(Public Law 92-225)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101(1))”; and

(B) inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101(3))” after “section 301(3) of such Act”.

SEC. 316. TITLE 47, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 315(b)(2)(F) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 315(b)(2)(F)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 431)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101)”.

SEC. 317. TITLE 48, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1(5) of Public Law 108-376 (48 U.S.C. 1732 note) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)” after “Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act”.

SEC. 318. TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 705 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 4025) is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 431)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101)”.

(2) Subsection (b) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 431)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101)”.

SEC. 319. TITLE 52, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2004(a)(2)(C) of the Revised Statutes (52 U.S.C. 10101(a)(2)(C)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1974-74e; 74 Stat. 88)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20701 et seq.)”.

(2) Section 2(b) of the Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, Coretta Scott King, César E. Chávez, Barbara C. Jordan, William C. Velásquez, and Dr. Hector P. Garcia Voting Rights Act Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-246, 52 U.S.C. 10301 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)” after “Voting Rights Act of 1965”.

(B) Paragraph (4)(A) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10304)” after “section 5”.

(C) Paragraph (4)(C) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10301)” after “section 2”.

(D) Paragraph (4)(D) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10303(e), (f)(4), 10503)” after “sections 4(e), 4(f)(4), and 203 of such Act”.

(E) Paragraph (6) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10304)” after “section 5 of such Act”.

(3) Section 208 of Public Law 94-73 (52 U.S.C. 10301 note) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)” after “Voting Rights Act of 1965”.

(4) Section 4(d) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10303(d)) is amended by striking “section 4(f)(2)” and inserting “subsection (f)(2)”.

(5) Section 5(c) of the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (52 U.S.C. 20104(c)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973aa-6)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10508)”.

(6) Section 7 of the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (52 U.S.C. 20106) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)”.

(7) Section 1601(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107-107, 52 U.S.C. 20301 note) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ff-6)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20310)”.

(8) Section 102(c) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (52 U.S.C. 20302(c)) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)” after “Help America Vote Act of 2002”.

(9) Section 576 of the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act (Public Law 111-84, division A, title V, subtitle H, 52 U.S.C. 20302 note) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C.

1973ff et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)”.

(10) Section 703(b) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-252, 52 U.S.C. 20302 note) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20302(c))” after “section 102(c) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act”.

(11) Section 589 of the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act (52 U.S.C. 20311) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(1) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ff-6(1))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20310(1))”.

(B) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20310(5))” after “section 107(5) of such Act”.

(C) Subsection (a)(3) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301(a))” after “section 101(a) of such Act”.

(D) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)”.

(E) Subsection (e)(1) is amended by striking “(Public Law 107-107; 115 Stat. 1277; 42 U.S.C. 1973ff note)” and inserting “(Public Law 107-107; 115 Stat. 1277; 52 U.S.C. 20301 note)”.

(12) Section 3 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20502) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 431(1))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101(1))”.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 431(3))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101(3))”.

(13) Section 6 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20505) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(2)(A) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1 et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (c)(2)(B) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ee-1(b)(2)(B)(ii))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20102(b)(2)(B)(ii))”.

(14) Section 8(b)(1) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20507(b)(1)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)”.

(15) Section 11(d) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20510(d)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)”.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)”.

(16) Section 625(b) of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-8, div. D, 52 U.S.C. 20902 note) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)” after “Help America Vote Act of 2002”.

(17) Section 6301(b) of the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans’ Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 110-28, 52 U.S.C. 20902 note) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)” after “Help America Vote Act of 2002”.

(18) Section 209 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 20929) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg-7(a))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20508(a))”.

(19) Section 242(a)(1) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 20982(a)(1)) is amended by—

(A) inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20310(1))” after “section 107(1) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act”; and

(B) inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20310(5))” after “section 107(5) of such Act”.

(20) Section 251(b)(3) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21001(b)(3)) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et

seq.)” after “Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act”.

(21) Section 253(e) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21003(e)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg-8)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20509)”.

(22) Section 256 (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21006 (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking “section 251(a)(1)(C)” and inserting “section 253(b)(1)(C))”.

(23) Section 271(b)(1) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21041(b)(1)) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)” after “Voting Rights Act of 1965”.

(24) Section 281(b)(1) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21051(b)(1)) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)” after “Voting Rights Act of 1965”.

(25) Section 301(a)(4) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081(a)(4)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973aa-1a)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10503)”.

(26) Section 302(a) (matter after paragraph (5)(B)) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21082(a) (matter after paragraph (5)(B))) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg-2(b))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20503(b))”.

(27) Section 303 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21083) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2)(A)(i) is amended by—

(i) striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.)”; and

(ii) striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20507)”.

(B) Subsection (a)(2)(A)(ii)(I) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6(a)(3)(B))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20507(a)(3)(B))”.

(C) Subsection (a)(2)(A)(ii)(II) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6(a)(4)(A))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20507(a)(4)(A))”.

(D) Subsection (a)(2)(A)(iii) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg-2(b))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20503(b))”.

(E) Subsection (a)(4)(A) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.)”.

(F) Subsection (b)(1) (matter before paragraph (A)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg-4(c))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20505(c))”.

(G) Subsection (b)(3)(A) (matter before clause (i)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg-4)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20505)”.

(H) Subsection (b)(3)(B)(i) (matter before subclause (I)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg-4)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20505)”.

(I) Subsection (b)(3)(C)(i) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1 et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)”.

(J) Subsection (b)(3)(C)(ii) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ee-1(b)(2)(B)(ii))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20102(b)(2)(B)(ii))”.

(K) Subsection (b)(4)(A) (matter before clause (i)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg-4)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20505)”.

(L) Subsection (b)(5) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.)”.

(28) Section 802(a) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21132) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg-7(a))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20508(a))”.

(29) Section 905(a) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21144(a)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 19731(c))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10307(c))”.

(30) Section 906 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21145) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.)”.

(B) Subsection (a)(1) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)”.

(C) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ee et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.)”.

(D) Subsection (a)(3) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)”.

(E) Subsection (a)(4) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.)”.

(F) Subsection (b) is amended by—

(i) striking “(42 U.S.C. 1973c)” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10304)”; and

(ii) inserting “(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)” after “any other requirements of such Act”.

(31) Section 402 of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-155, 52 U.S.C. 30101 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(4) is amended by—

(i) inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30125(b))” after “Section 323(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”; and

(ii) striking “section 315(j) of Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971” and inserting “section 315(j) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30116(j))”.

(B) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30125)” after “section 323 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(C) Subsection (b)(2)(A) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30125(a))” after “section 323(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(D) Subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii) is amended by striking “(2 U.S.C. 431(9))” and inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101(9))”.

(32) Section 301(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1979 (Public Law 96-187, 52 U.S.C. 30101 note) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30104(b))” after “section 304(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(33) Section 303(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1979 (Public Law 96-187, 52 U.S.C. 30101 note) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30111(d))” after “section 311(d) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(34) Section 204(b) of the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-81, 52 U.S.C. 30104 note) is amended—

(A) by inserting “of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30104)” after “section 304 of the Federal Election Campaign Act”; and

(B) by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30104(i)(5))” after “section 304(i)(5) of such Act”.

(35) Section 201(b) of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-155, 52 U.S.C. 30104 note) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30104(f))” after “section 304(f) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(36) Section 502(b) of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 30112(b)) is amended by inserting “(52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.)” after “Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971”.

(37) Section 317 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30119) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) is amended by—

(i) striking “provisions of section 321” and inserting “provisions of section 316”; and

(ii) striking “under section 321” and inserting “under section 316”.

(B) Subsection (c) is amended by striking “section 321(b)(1)” and inserting “section 316(b)(1)”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3571.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3571 makes technical corrections to statutory references to title 2, title 50, and title 52 of the United States Code.

These titles are where laws relating to Congress, war and national defense, and voting and elections are classified.

This bill was submitted to the Judiciary Committee by the Office of Law Revision Counsel.

These titles have been editorially reorganized to make them more clear and accessible.

When titles of the Code are reorganized, statutory references may no longer be accurate.

This bill does not substantively change any law on the books. It simply updates statutory references in the Code to ensure that they are correct.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3571, which makes a number of technical amendments to various provisions of the U.S. Code, while making no substantive changes.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN) for introducing the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3571.

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.

ADDITIONAL PLACES FOR HOLDING COURT

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 786) to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Pecos Division of the Western District of Texas, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 786

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

SECTION 1. ADDITIONAL PLACES FOR HOLDING COURT.

(a) PECOS DIVISION OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS.—Section 124(d)(6) of title 28, United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (7), by inserting “and Alpine” after “Pecos”.

(b) WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.—Section 128(b) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting “Mount Vernon,” after “Tacoma,”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 786.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, our courts and judicial system are the envy of the world.

Americans rely on the Federal courts every day to protect their rights and obtain relief when those rights are violated.

They also are the means by which we adjudicate claims that someone has violated our criminal laws.

That is why improving and ensuring accessibility to the courts for our citizens is so important.

This important bill adds just four words to the United States Code to save thousands of Americans in Texas and Washington lengthy and burdensome trips just to reach the nearest Federal courthouse.

This bill authorizes the Federal courts in the Western District of Texas and the Western District of Washington to hold court in Alpine, Texas, and Mount Vernon, Washington, respectively.

Both locations already have existing facilities necessary to hold court, so the cost of this bill is minimal.

By authorizing these courts to utilize these locations, Congress will reduce administrative burdens on the court system and logistical burdens on those with business before these courts.

For example, the Judicial Conference of the United States has noted that Americans in the Western District of Texas must drive as far as 100 miles to reach the courthouse in Pecos, Texas.

The Judicial Conference has identified similar hardships for Americans in the Western District of Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I support this commonsense, bipartisan bill, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 786.

This legislation would amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide an additional place for holding court in the Western District of Texas and in the Western District of Washington. These additional courthouses are needed to better serve the 12.2 million people who call these two districts home.

Both of these districts are comprised of wide areas of land. The Western District of Washington takes up half of Washington State. The Western District of Texas covers the western 68 counties of the State. Citizens of these two districts often need to travel for hours to access the courthouse doors.

On paper, our basic rights do not change depending on where we live. In practice, that is exactly what is happening. It makes no sense that just because someone lives in a more rural, broader district, they should incur dramatically increased travel time and administrative costs to seek justice. Adding courthouses is a small step in the right direction toward making the courthouse doors accessible to all Americans no matter where they live.

The Judicial Conference has recommended the addition of these two courthouses, a recommendation that grew even more urgent after the Western District of Washington's Bellingham facility had part of its roof collapse.

This country cannot have a flourishing justice system when its buildings are falling apart, its staff are underpaid, and there is a perpetual shortage of judges to fairly administer the laws.

This bill will not fix all of these problems, but it will take a small step to help millions of Americans gain equal access to justice. I think it is a step worth taking.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives TONY GONZALES, RICK LARSEN, and SUZAN DELBENE in the House, and Senators CORNYN, MURRAY, CRUZ, and CANTWELL in the Senate for working on a bipartisan basis to introduce this legislation to improve the lives of the residents of Texas and Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation makes a modest but important change to help improve access to justice for millions of Americans. I thank the sponsors, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1715

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 786.

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.

ENCOURAGING THE CONNECTING OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE UNITED STATES TO SUPPORT STRUCTURES NECESSARY TO TRANSITION FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 848) encouraging the connecting of members of the Armed Forces in the United States to support structures necessary to transition from the battlefield.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 848

Whereas the number of suicides of members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty increased to 377 in 2020, an increase from 348 in 2019;

Whereas the suicide rate for veterans has steadily increased since 2006, with 6,261 veterans taking their own lives in 2019;

Whereas, after adjusting for sex and age, the rate of veteran suicide in 2018 was 27.5 per 100,000 individuals, higher than the rate among all United States adults, which was 18.3 per 100,000 individuals;

Whereas more veterans have died by suicide in the last 10 years than members of the Armed Forces who died from combat in Vietnam;

Whereas many of the veterans who take their own lives have had no contact with the Department of Veterans Affairs;

Whereas the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic can lead to increased isolation and disconnection, further exacerbating mental and physical ailments such as post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention note that law enforcement officers and firefighters are more likely to die by suicide than in the line of duty, and emergency medical services providers are 1.39 times more likely to die by suicide than members of the general public;

Whereas invisible wounds linked to an underlying and undiagnosed traumatic brain injury can mirror many mental health conditions, a problem that can be addressed through appropriate medical treatment; and

Whereas additional research is needed to highlight the connection between traumatic brain injury as a root cause of invisible wounds and suicide by members of the Armed Forces and veterans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) encourages all individuals in the United States, especially members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty and veterans, to call a warrior, have an honest conversation, and connect them with support, understanding that making a warrior call could save a life; and

(2) implores all individuals in the United States to commit themselves to engaging with members of the Armed Forces and veterans to promote solutions and treatment for the invisible scars that members of the Armed Forces carry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 848.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 848, and I thank my fellow veteran, Representative VAN ORDEN, for his leadership on this resolution.

As the chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I believe that we should celebrate the service of our veterans every day, not just like we did this weekend for Veterans Day. Every day, I am grateful to our veterans for their service to our country.

That is why this resolution is so important. Too many of our veterans are suffering in silence. Too many of our veterans are struggling to find their way. We owe it to them to do our part and reach out to let them know they are not alone.

This resolution encourages all Americans to connect with the persons in their lives who have served and offer a listening ear. Representative VAN ORDEN's resolution implores all Americans to help servicemembers and veterans find solutions and treatment for the wounds of battle that may not be visible. This resolution also highlights the importance of taking care of our brothers and sisters in arms before, during, and after their service.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to my colleague for introducing it, and I urge all Members to support it.

To any veteran who may be watching, please reach out to talk. Hope and help are available by dialing 988 and pressing 1. We need you, and we want to help you.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for H. Res. 848, encouraging the connecting of members of the Armed Forces in the United States to support structures necessary to transition from the battlefield.

While I support this resolution and urge my colleagues to vote in support of it, I must register my disappointment that this is one of only two veteran- or servicemember-related measures that House leadership has chosen to work on this week, the week following Veterans Day.

The resolution asks members of the public to join Congress in thanking and supporting servicemembers in their transition out of the military into civilian life. That is worthwhile, but it does not come with any concrete action.

Our committee has favorably reported several bills to help our most vulnerable veterans. Those bills are waiting for action and have been for

months now. If we really wanted to honor servicemembers and veterans, we would be voting on those bills this week.

Mr. Speaker, we know that homeless veterans are eight times more likely to die by suicide, so we urgently need to get homeless veterans housed before the coldest and cruelest months of the year come upon us. Every day we fail to act, more disabled and elderly veterans are forced into the care of nursing homes and other institutional long-term care settings, even though they would prefer to be taken care of at home surrounded by their loved ones.

Let me also point out that while I find it telling that while jurisdiction over this resolution about servicemember transition lies primarily with the House Armed Services Committee, the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs is here managing floor time. I am glad for this because our committee has been pushing to take primary oversight responsibility for the administration of the TAP program for years.

We hear from countless veterans that the administration of TAP by DOD falls flat. DOD is focused on readiness and making sure that servicemembers are focused on their mission of protecting our country, as they should be. Nevertheless, the bookend to that mission is helping servicemembers find success as civilians.

Because DOD has not focused on that transition, too many servicemembers separate from the military without a full picture of the earned benefits available to them as veterans, and it leaves them more vulnerable at an already stressful time.

I believe that it would make more sense for us to have primary jurisdiction over the TAP program to make sure the transition from the military to civilian life is as smooth as possible. We work with VA on healthcare and benefits delivery every single day, and we are better positioned than the Armed Services Committee to ensure veterans understand what life will look like out of the military.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to see House leadership acknowledging our leadership role in the transition of servicemembers. I will continue to advocate that TAP be included as primarily within the Veterans' Affairs Committee's jurisdiction in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative VAN ORDEN for introducing this resolution, and I hope we can continue working together on continued improvements to the TAP program.

I urge this House to bring up additional veterans bills. We should not only thank veterans and servicemembers for their service. We should be backing up those thank-yous with action.

As we face yet another threat of a shutdown, I hope this Congress can stop operating from the brink and begin to do the work that is demanded of us. It is what we owe to veterans, and we should not abide by renegeing on our promises.

Mr. Speaker, I support H. Res. 848, but let's act on more than the words of a resolution. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, while I understand the concerns of the minority, I would remind the minority that both sides of the aisle on this committee are committed to this legislation. The Colmery Act and reducing veteran homelessness is a priority for us, and now that the House is back in business, I hope to see it on the floor very soon.

Mr. Speaker, if 208 Democrats had put their country first and not voted for the chaos of the 3 weeks of being without a Speaker, then maybe they have a complaint. Nonetheless, now, because of that chaos, maybe we would have already had these things picked up. I disagreed.

I look forward to working with both leadership and the minority to pass it out of the House with bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I also respectfully remind the ranking member that Speaker MCCARTHY's proposal to increase the grant per diem rate during the COVID pandemic would have helped address this problem. However, Democrats, who were in the majority at the time, made us reduce the rate and put veterans homelessness providers in the situation we are in today with GPD. Rates are not in line with rising inflation.

We have been very successful in making smart investments in the VA program in recent years to reduce veteran homelessness. I agree with the minority that now is not the time to take our foot off the gas. I will agree with them on that.

Important legislation, such as Representative CHAVEZ-DEREMER's bill, is one of the best ways to build our success and get veterans housed, which is why we are not going to stop improving these programs now.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I will get back to the resolution we have in front of us.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. VAN ORDEN), who is the sponsor of this resolution.

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my resolution, H. Res. 848, urging all Americans, especially those who have worn the uniform, to reach out and connect with a fellow warrior.

In my 26 years of service, 22 of which I spent as a Navy SEAL, I have forged unbreakable bonds that only those who have served truly understand. These bonds are not predicated on politics. They are based solely on service over self. I don't ever recall asking a fellow servicemember what party they were affiliated with, only if they could perform the duties that were expected of them by their fellow Americans.

During my service, I bore witness to the greatest virtues that can be attrib-

uted to the human condition. I have also witnessed the profound sense of sorrow when we lost one of our own.

Among those whom we lost is my friend and former teammate, Navy SEAL Ryan Larkin, who tragically took his own life on April 23, 2017. Ryan's story speaks to the silent battles faced by many servicemembers and our veterans.

However, out of that darkness that is Ryan's loss, the Warrior Call resolution was born. It was inspired by Ryan's father, Frank Larkin, a former Navy SEAL and the 40th Sergeant At Arms of the United States Senate. His sincere wish is that no parent, spouse, friend, or teammate should ever again have to experience the loss of a loved one due to suicide. This resolution reflects the ongoing need to support those who grapple with isolation and mental health challenges.

Every year, our Nation sets aside a day for the men and women who gave their lives for freedom, and that is Memorial Day. For those who previously defended our freedoms, that is Veterans Day. For those who are currently defending our freedoms, that is Armed Forces Day.

This resolution serves a different purpose. It pays tribute to those we have lost by trying to prevent those who have come through the crucible of service from taking their own lives.

Every day, over 20 veterans commit suicide. We have lost more veterans to suicide in the last 10 years than we have in the cumulative total of all combat losses during the Vietnam war. We are doing something wrong, and it is time for a change.

Preventing veteran suicide is my number one legislative priority in terms of the Economic Opportunity Subcommittee on the Veterans' Affairs Committee being led by Chairman BOST. I am thankful to my fellow Members from both sides of the aisle and Ranking Member LEVIN for showing such commitment to this noble cause.

We know that one of the first outward signs of suicidal ideation is self-isolation, and that is why it is so critical that our veterans get involved in veterans service organizations and the VA itself. Nevertheless, not all Americans have access to VSOs or the VA, and this resolution empowers them to help end the scourge that is veteran suicide by simply picking up the phone and checking in with a warrior they have in their life, whether it is a brother, sister, friend, or neighbor, and have an honest conversation with them.

They will let them know that they are important to them and that they truly do value the veteran's sacrifice. It puts meaning behind the oft-spoken phrase: "Thank you for your service."

I acknowledge that there is a lot more work to be done with the VA, with the Transition Assistance Program, and in how medical and mental health services are provided. We are working on those every day. They take time, but we can do this now.

If we can put aside our differences and understand that by passing this resolution we could save even a single veteran's life, then all the time we spend here arguing with each other just might be worth it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support my resolution to recognize the selfless gift these individuals have given us.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. What I would like to do on the floor today is not more bickering and arguing. It is a plea. It is a plea to the Speaker and the leadership of this House to bring the home act to the floor. It is a Republican bill. It is a bipartisan bill. We can do more than this resolution. With all due credit to my colleague from Wisconsin for this resolution, we can do more than words on a resolution. We can take action.

We can help veterans who are going to be forced out of aging at home and into a nursing home. We can help those veterans stay in their homes with the legislation offered by my colleague from California, JULIA BROWNLEY, the Elizabeth Dole act.

Mr. Speaker, let me respond to my colleague, the chairman. I did not bring up the issue of the lost time with a Speakerless House. I would reject the suggestion that the 21 days we lost of floor time was because Democrats voted to do what they would normally do, which is they vote for their own nominee for Speaker.

□ 1730

I am not even arguing about lost time. I am arguing that we do have time that could be better used.

Instead of endless 2-minute votes on amendments that both sides have voted against stacked on top of each other, we could have used that time to bring the HOME Act to the floor. We could have used that time to bring the Elizabeth Dole Home Care Act to the floor.

Both bills are bipartisan. Both bills have wide support by the veterans service organization community. I just say to the chairman—and I know the chairman himself has urged the Speaker to do this—my question is, even with all of these useless votes on amendments, we had time this week. We had enough time to bring those bills to the floor. Let's bring them to the floor immediately. We need to get veterans housed before the winter sets in.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of the resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in supporting the resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, the ranking member knows that H.R. 542, the Elizabeth Dole Home Care Act of 2023 has my full support, but in spite of the incredible efforts to get a realistic CBO

score, the bill still comes with a cost and the cost is one that we need to resolve, along with the Toxic Exposure Fund, or the TEF issue.

We are working closely with our Senate counterparts to get this bill and several other high-priority pieces of legislation through both Chambers by the end of the year, and you know that I support them.

Mr. Speaker, let me talk about the resolution that is in front of us. I do know and understand that this is an excellent bill, and I encourage all Members to support this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 848.

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.

JOHN GIBSON, DAN JAMES, WILLIAM SAPP, AND FRANKIE SMILEY VA CLINIC

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 593) to rename the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Hinesville, Georgia, as the "John Gibson, Dan James, William Sapp, and Frankie Smiley VA Clinic."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 593

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

SECTION 1. NAME OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC, HINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

The Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Hinesville, Georgia, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the "John Gibson, Dan James, William Sapp, and Frankie Smiley VA Clinic". Any reference to such clinic in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be considered to be a reference to the John Gibson, Dan James, William Sapp, and Frankie Smiley VA Clinic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 593, a bill to rename the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Hinesville, Georgia, as the John Gibson, Dan James, William Sapp, Frankie Smiley VA Clinic.

I would take a moment to tell each of these Americans' stories of service.

John Gibson was born in Riceboro, Georgia, and later joined the Marine Corps where he rose to the rank of private first class. He deployed to Vietnam in 1967, served 100 days in-country, 65 of which were in combat. He was killed by small arms fire on February 7, 1968, in Quang Nam, South Vietnam, during the Tet Offensive at just 21 years old.

Dan Ninkey James was also a native of Riceboro, Georgia, and deployed to Vietnam in 1968. He was an SP4 in the Army's 25th Infantry Division. While in Vietnam, out of a total of 100 days in theater, he also saw 65 days of combat. Dan James was killed in action by small arms fire on December 29, 1968, in Hua Nghia, South Vietnam. He was recently married and was just 20 years old.

Their fellow Georgian, William Edward Sapp, was born on March 12, 1943. He joined the Army's 4th Infantry Division during the war, reaching the rank of SP4. While deployed in Vietnam, he served 114 days in combat out of a total of 175 days in theater. William Sapp was killed in action on June 7, 1968, in Kon Tum, South Vietnam, at the age of 25.

Last, but certainly not least, Frankie Lee Smiley was born in Miami, Florida. He joined the Marine Corps and rose to the rank of lance corporal in the 1st Marine Division.

He deployed to Vietnam in 1968. He served 205 days in theater, with 133 days of combat. Lance Corporal Smiley was killed by small arms fire on August 25, 1968, in Quang Nam, South Vietnam, at the age of 24. He is buried in Cay Cemetery in Dorchester, Georgia.

All of these men rose to the call of the Nation and made the ultimate sacrifice. All of these men were 25 years old or less. To give your life for your country at the dawn of your life is an incredible sacrifice and one we can't forget. By naming the clinic after these men, they will continue to be remembered and honored in the place they called home.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative BUDDY CARTER for introducing this bill and his work in making this happen.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 593, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for H.R. 593, a bill to rename the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Hinesville, Georgia, as the John Gibson, Dan James, William Sapp, and Frankie Smiley VA Clinic.

I thank Representative CARTER for introducing it and the Georgia delegation for its support.

These individuals, all hailing from Liberty County, Georgia, were killed in action during the Vietnam war. Four young men who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country.

Private First Class John Gibson, a marine, was killed by small arms fire in the Tet Offensive on February 7, 1968. He was 21 years old.

Specialist Dan James served in the Army's 25th Infantry Division and was killed on December 29, 1968. He was 20 years old.

Specialist William Sapp served in the Army's 4th Infantry Division. He was killed on June 7, 1968. He was 25 years old.

Marine Lance Corporal Frankie Smiley served in the 1st Marine Division. He was killed on August 25, 1968. He was 24 years old.

These are four names out of the 58,000 who died in the Vietnam war that we honor for their service and sacrifice. These four names will continue to be honored at the VA clinic in Liberty County as it carries on its mission to serve veterans.

The sacrifices of those who served in Vietnam and in other wars and conflicts is particularly salient as we just commemorated Veterans Day, and as we had the opportunity to reflect on the sacred obligation we owe to veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), a very close friend.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 593, which will rename the Department of Veterans Affairs, as you have heard, the community-based outpatient clinic in Hinesville as the John Gibson, Dan James, William Sapp, and Frankie Smiley VA Clinic.

Mr. Speaker, I have the honor and privilege of representing the First Congressional District of Georgia. We have much to be proud of in the First Congressional District of Georgia. We have a strong military presence in our district. We are home to Hunter Army Airfield, to Kings Bay Naval Base, and to Fort Stewart.

Fort Stewart is located in Hinesville, Georgia, in Liberty County. Whenever I travel to Fort Stewart, whenever I travel to Liberty County, I know that they know what they are talking about when they talk about military affairs.

I submit to you that the community of Hinesville, Georgia, supports their military as much if not more than any community in America.

However, I have to be quite honest with you. Last fall, I was called to a meeting with them and with some community leaders in Liberty County and they told me they wanted to name a VA clinic in Hinesville after four veterans who gave the ultimate sacrifice during the Vietnam war.

When I went into that meeting, I was skeptical. We can't do this. We can't rename a VA clinic anyway, much less after four individuals. I have to tell you when I left that meeting, not only was I convinced, but I was committed to making this happen.

Mr. Speaker, you heard the bios that Chairman BOST just read of these young men all in their 20s, all of them with their life ahead of them, all of them gave the ultimate sacrifice. Let's think of what they could have experienced in their life—children, graduations, family memories, but they gave their lives, all four of them gave their lives, so that we can enjoy the freedoms that we enjoy in this country.

I sat through that meeting that day and I listened to the families. I listened to their friends tell the stories of their loved ones. I was convinced this needs to happen. Each of them made an incredible sacrifice on behalf of their country and on behalf of their community. They serve as righteous examples of patriotism and selflessness that are deserving of being memorialized permanently by naming the Hinesville clinic after them.

This effort is supported by the families and by the community, and we believe that all four deserve to be memorialized for their extraordinary sacrifice and their valor.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the community members in Liberty County, in Hinesville, the local elected officials who brought this idea to our attention.

Secondly, I thank the Disabled American Veterans Southeast Georgia chapter, The American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Georgia State Department of Veterans Affairs for their support as well.

Last, but not least, I thank the entire Georgia delegation, Republican and Democrat, the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, and all the staff involved for their diligent work in getting this bill to the floor.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I look forward to working with my friends in the Senate to bring this piece of legislation to passage and signed into law.

Mr. Speaker, last weekend we celebrated Veterans Day. These four weren't with us to celebrate Veterans Day, but what they did gave us the opportunity to celebrate Veterans Day. Let's at least do this for the family and for the memory of these four heroes who gave the ultimate sacrifice.

□ 1745

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I do believe it is important to remember the service and sacrifice of servicemembers and veterans because we must keep close to mind our duty to repay that service and uphold the promises we have made to those who swore an oath to our country to protect and defend it. However, I fear that we have fallen short this year. While I do urge support for this naming bill, I am ex-

tremely disappointed that during National Veterans and Military Families Month and Warrior Care Month, and 2 days after Veterans Day, that this is the only veterans legislation the Republican majority has brought to the floor for us to consider.

These young men who lost their lives in the Vietnam war sacrificed everything they had for our country. If we really wanted to honor them and the millions of Americans who have risked their life and limb in service, we should be doing even more.

In this Congress so far, our committee has only originated three bills that have been signed into law. By comparison, in the last two Congresses, under Democratic leadership, we passed more than 70 bills to expand access to care and benefits that are now law. This inaction is unconscionable when there is such an acute need for assistance among veterans and survivors.

It is not for a lack of good ideas. There are several worthwhile bills that are ready to be voted on right now, bills that would change and improve the lives of veterans and their families across the country.

For example, H.R. 3848, the bipartisan Housing Our Military Veterans Effectively, or HOME, Act of 2023, sponsored by Republican Representative CHAVEZ-DEREMER, would restore authorities that were essential to ensuring America's most vulnerable veterans found or stayed in housing during the pandemic.

For the period of the public health emergency, the Department of Veterans Affairs was able to provide food, clothing, bedding, hygiene items, shelter, transportation services, and communication devices to veterans experiencing homelessness. VA also had temporary authority to increase reimbursements to grant and per diem providers which ensured veterans in transitional housing received the care and services they needed. Unfortunately, these authorities and funding expired with the end of the COVID-19 public health emergency declaration in May 2023, and there has been since no congressional action to restore them.

To aid in this effort, Representative NIKEMA WILLIAMS introduced H.R. 491, the Return Home to Housing Act, and Representative SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK introduced H.R. 645, the Healthy Foundations for Homeless Veterans Act. These bills are both included in the HOME Act, which was reported out of our committee by voice vote on July 26, 2023. That is right, a bill with strong unanimous support has been languishing for months for no clear reason.

Earlier this year, Chairman BOST and I were standing in these exact spots, and he made a promise to me that we would pass this legislation. I understand from staff conversations that Chairman BOST has been imploring the Speaker to schedule that bill for a vote. I, too, sent a letter to the newly

elected Speaker imploring him to bring this bill to the floor.

In the book of Matthew 25:35 it says: "For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in, I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was sick and you looked after me . . . Then the righteous will answer him, 'Lord, when did we see you hungry and feed you, or thirsty and give you something to drink? When did we see you a stranger and invite you in, or needing clothes and clothe you? When did we see you sick or in prison and go visit you?'"

Do we not take these words as a call to action? There are homeless veterans suffering as we speak. It is our responsibility to take care of the most vulnerable veterans. Every night a veteran spends on the street is a night this Congress could have acted to shelter them. You can feel the cold setting in here in Washington, D.C.

The HOME act would fill the basic needs of veterans experiencing homelessness to help get them on a path to stable housing. Whether it be emergency shelter to escape the cold, a warm meal, or clothes to wear and a ride to a job interview, this bill allows VA to help homeless veterans in the most fundamental ways.

Veterans service organizations and advocates have called on Congress to pass legislation to continue the flexible funding and authorities for critical VA homelessness programs. These authorities resulted in a reduction in veteran homelessness by over 11 percent over the last 2 years during the pandemic. This was an amazing feat during one of the most difficult times in our recent history, and yet this House has not seen fit to bring this bill to the floor.

If the House fails to act or continues to delay action, I fear that veteran homelessness will undoubtedly increase and critical gains made during the pandemic will be lost. We are about to enter the winter months. Will this Congress allow veterans to remain on the streets or lacking access to basic necessities?

The other bill I have urged the Speaker to bring to the floor is H.R. 542, the Elizabeth Dole Home Care Act. This bill, introduced by Representatives BROWNLEY and BERGMAN, was also reported out of committee with unanimous support in July. It would require VA to provide access to all home and community-based services, such as home health aides, home-based primary care, and respite care to all veterans and caregivers who need them. Currently, elderly and disabled veterans only have access if their VA medical centers have chosen to offer these services.

This legislation will enable veterans to remain at home, safely age in place, and avoid or delay admission to nursing homes and other costly institutional settings of care. It will also help connect veterans' caregivers to respite

care and other supportive services that help them care for veterans at home and improve VA's coordination with other Federal long-term care programs that promote aging at home.

Finally, the Elizabeth Dole Home Care Act will require VA to create a website where veterans and their families can more easily obtain information about VA's home- and community-based services programs and assess whether any of these programs may be right for them.

Nearly every veteran will, at some point, face the need for additional care at home or, if they can't get it, spend their last years in a nursing home setting. This legislation is an investment in care for millions of veterans and current servicemembers who need this help now or may in the future. We can afford to do this. We must do this.

Senator Elizabeth Dole, alongside all other major veterans service organizations, has spoken to several committee members and its chairman about the urgency of passing this bill this year. The health and well-being of thousands of veterans depends on it. I have heard that certain Republican Members object to the Dole act. I would ask those Members with concerns to speak to me or the bill's sponsors so that we can try to address those concerns. That would be the fair and honest thing to do, so that we can tell the advocates for this bill what the actual holdup is.

The Elizabeth Dole Home Care Act has the support of every major veterans service organization, including Disabled American Veterans, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Wounded Warrior Project, and the Military Officers Association of America. It is also supported by AARP, the National Association of Counties, the National PACE Association, and the Elizabeth Dole Foundation.

Democrats on the committee remain ready to help pass both of these bills and many others that have passed out of the committee with broad bipartisan support.

Weeks were spent waiting for the Republican Conference to select a new Speaker, and significant time has been wasted on partisan appropriations bills that have no chance of being signed by the President. We are here using precious floor time on poison pill amendments at worst or symbolic gestures at best, but none of these things will actually help veterans get the care and benefits they deserve.

Last year, we came together to pass the largest expansion of veterans benefits in a generation, my Honoring our PACT Act, but we cannot and should not stop there.

Every bill brought to the House floor represents a choice and makes a statement about priorities. From my experience, whenever I had a veterans bill that was ready or timely, Speaker Emerita PELOSI made way for it because for her veterans issues are sacred. They are not fodder for negotia-

tion or collateral. I hope our current Speaker comes to that same understanding. There is always time for veterans legislation.

We ask servicemembers to leave their families to protect our country, and we have a responsibility to honor our pact with them, that we will take care of them when they come home. That includes our most vulnerable veterans, such as homeless, elderly, and disabled veterans.

We must get these bills passed and honor our commitment to veterans. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 593. I ask my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BROWNLEY), my friend, and the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Health.

Ms. BROWNLEY. Mr. Speaker, I, too, support the renaming of the VA outpatient clinic in Hinesville, Georgia, after the four servicemembers who made the ultimate sacrifice for our country in Vietnam. Like a majority of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, I will support this bill because it is the right thing to do.

This weekend, so many of us returned to our districts to honor the men and women who have served our Nation in uniform in theaters and eras from World War II to our veterans who served multiple deployments in Iraq and Afghanistan. We recognized every man and woman who has answered the call to duty because it is the right thing to do.

However, it is incumbent upon all of us in this Chamber to do more and to do better. Our words ring hollow if we don't do our part to fulfill our Nation's solemn promise to serve our veterans and their families as well as they have served our country. These words cannot only be spoken, but we must act upon them, live upon them.

While I believe it is important that we recognize John Gibson, Dan James, William Sapp, and Frankie Smiley, I ask myself how do we best serve the next generation of our Nation's veterans? How do we show them the respect that they have shown us? How do we let them age with as much dignity as they deserve and as much as possible?

Long-term care is one of the biggest challenges facing our aging population and their families. That is why I am calling on Speaker JOHNSON to bring before the House my bill, H.R. 542, the Elizabeth Dole Home Care Act, for a vote. This bill, which has overwhelming bipartisan, bicameral support and passed out of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee unanimously almost 4 months ago, would be a fitting honor for the service and sacrifice of the Vietnam veterans advocating for this bill.

It would be the single largest expansion of long-term care services at VA

in decades. It would impact nearly every veteran living with catastrophic disabilities or living with the effects of aging.

Currently, every veteran enrolled in VA has the right to nursing home care if clinically eligible, but it is important to note that nursing homes are not where veterans want to live their golden years. They want to be home. They want to be with their families. They want to be in their communities and with their communities. I doubt there is a person here today who has not grappled with how best to care for an aging or disabled loved one. Every veteran should have the right to dignity in their later years.

VA home- and community-based services enable veterans to do just that. However, these services are not available at all VA medical centers, and my bill changes that.

In addition to listening to what veterans want, home- and community-based services are also a far less expensive option for taxpayers and an investment in the elder care infrastructure this country so desperately needs. Even more important is, the health outcomes of those who are cared for at home are far, far better than the outcomes of those who receive care in an institution.

The chairman spoke about the Elizabeth Dole bill and said that CBO has scored it in a way that has caused him to have to revisit the bill. I don't know what he means because we got a CBO score. We had one CBO score that was astronomical. Then, finally, we won with CBO, and CBO went back and looked at the bill again and said, oh, no, it is just a very minimal cost. The beauty of this bill is the health outcomes of veterans are much better, it is less expensive than institutionalized care, and we can use that money to invest in other programs for our veterans.

□ 1800

As you all know too well, our healthcare system is facing a silver tsunami as the largest generation, baby boomers, enter their later years. VA is not exempt from this tsunami, and preparation is critical.

Almost half of VA's patient population is over 65. Without an aggressive expansion of home care, in the next 15 years, VA will have doubled its spending on institutional, long-term care services, nearing \$15 billion, to meet these needs.

Without the option of receiving care at home, veterans will have to languish on wait lists or move to facilities far away from their families.

All this aside, the Elizabeth Dole act is the right thing to do right now. As both Chairman BOST and Ranking Member TAKANO have stated, this is the right time. The Elizabeth Dole act is the right bill for this Congress to pass and move forward.

It is too late for this bill to go to the President's desk before Veterans Day,

as I had hoped, but we cannot delay any further. Our veterans, their caregivers, and their families cannot wait any longer. To further delay this bill is really absolutely cruel.

Let us work together. Let's work with Senator Elizabeth Dole to fulfill our promise to America's veterans. Let us act, and let us act now, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, let me say that, as the chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, along with working with the leadership, several times during this time here since January, certain things have been said: One, that we were going to cut funding for veterans back whenever the caps were increased, and that proved out that we did not do that.

I have told the ranking member and the Democrats who work with the committee that these two bills are vitally important, but we must be wise. We must move forward, and we must make sure they get across the threshold.

Now, also know this: On Elizabeth Dole, I want the bill. As my colleague from the other side of the aisle made a statement, she loved working with Elizabeth Dole. Well, I am going to tell you, I have been working with Elizabeth Dole for about 30 years on most things that she brought up back when she was a Senator, back when her husband was running for President.

We are going to be working to try to figure it out. It was said from the other side of the aisle that the CBO score came back, but there is still a cost. That cost has to be calculated.

I explained, when we passed the PACT Act, that there was a problem, not that we weren't going to provide exactly everything that the PACT Act said, but the TIF had some language problems that actually double-counted some of the things we are providing for our veterans already.

Now, if someone will work with me, let's get this working with this side of the aisle and across the rotunda to try to figure this out so that we can make sure we can provide all of these other things that we want to provide.

As far as the fact of how fast we brought them forward, let me say this: Whether you want to admit it or not, when the other side of the aisle joined with the eight to remove the Speaker of this House and then caused the chaos that occurred for 3 weeks, that is 3 weeks we have lost and can't get back. We are going to work very hard to try to get it back, and we are going to try to pass everything that they have talked about.

The ranking member quoted some Scripture, so let me quote some, and then I am going to shift to something else. Proverbs 29:11 said: A fool gives full vent to his feelings, but a wise man holds them back.

At this time, I am going to hold those feelings back about the things that were said. Let me say that what we are really talking about here is the naming of a CBOC for four amazing people who made a sacrifice.

For those of us with more gray hair who have seen the nightly news when we sat around the dinner tables back in the time when these valiant soldiers and marines fell, we remember what it was like to see Walter Cronkite come on and give a list of where the battles had been and a list of how many people were dead, how many were wounded, where the next battle was looking like it was going to come up.

Later on, right after you followed up with your local news, there was a list of young servicemembers who wouldn't be coming home, at the local level.

Good heavens, with that war for the first 13 years of my life, I thought you were born, raised, got out of high school, and then went to Vietnam. If you survived Vietnam, you could actually go home and live a real life. These guys didn't get the chance to do that.

Mr. CARTER has worked very hard on making sure that we are going to name this in tribute to them, as we should.

I will still continue to have the other debates and discussions. I am sorry we had to do that now, that we had to at the sacrifice of what we were debating here, that all of this floor time couldn't have been given to those four heroes.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support the gentleman's resolution and this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 593.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 1105; and

H.R. 593.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

DEBBIE SMITH ACT OF 2023

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1105) to amend the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 to reauthorize the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 0, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 643]

YEAS—405

Adams	Cárdenas	Deluzio
Aderholt	Carey	DeSaulnier
Aguilar	Carl	DesJarlais
Alford	Carson	Diaz-Balart
Allen	Carter (GA)	Dingell
Allred	Carter (LA)	Doggett
Amodei	Carter (TX)	Donalds
Armstrong	Cartwright	Duarte
Arrington	Casar	Duncan
Auchincloss	Case	Dunn (FL)
Babin	Casten	Edwards
Bacon	Castor (FL)	Ellzey
Baird	Castro (TX)	Emmer
Balderson	Chavez-DeRemer	Escobar
Balint	Cherfilus-	Eshoo
Barr	McCormick	Españillat
Barragán	Ciscomani	Estes
Bean (FL)	Clark (MA)	Evans
Beatty	Clarke (NY)	Feenstra
Bentz	Cline	Ferguson
Bera	Cloud	Finstad
Bergman	Clyburn	Fischbach
Beyer	Clyde	Fitzgerald
Bice	Cohen	Fitzpatrick
Biggs	Cole	Fleischmann
Bilirakis	Collins	Fletcher
Bishop (GA)	Comer	Flood
Bishop (NC)	Connolly	Foster
Blumenauer	Correa	Foushee
Blunt Rochester	Costa	Foxx
Boebert	Courtney	Frankel, Lois
Bonamici	Craig	Franklin, Scott
Bost	Crane	Frost
Bowman	Crawford	Fry
Boyle (PA)	Crockett	Fulcher
Brecheen	Crow	Gaetz
Brown	Cuellar	Gallagher
Brownley	Curtis	Gallego
Buck	D'Esposito	Garbarino
Budzinski	Davids (KS)	Garcia (IL)
Burchett	Davidson	Garcia (TX)
Burgess	Davis (IL)	Garcia, Mike
Burlison	Davis (NC)	Garcia, Robert
Bush	De La Cruz	Gimenez
Calvert	Dean (PA)	Golden (ME)
Cammack	DeGette	Goldman (NY)
Caraveo	DeLauro	Gomez
Carbajal	DelBene	Gonzales, Tony

Gonzalez,	Lucas	Ruiz
Vicente	Luetkemeyer	Ruppersberger
Good (VA)	Luna	Rutherford
Gooden (TX)	Luttrell	Ryan
Gosar	Lynch	Salinas
Gottheimer	Magaziner	Sánchez
Granger	Malliotakis	Santos
Graves (LA)	Mann	Sarbanes
Graves (MO)	Manning	Scalise
Green (TN)	Massie	Scanlon
Green, Al (TX)	Mast	Schakowsky
Griffith	Matsui	Schiff
Grijalva	McBath	Schneider
Grothman	McCarthy	Scholten
Guest	McCaul	Schrier
Guthrie	McClain	Schweikert
Hageman	McClellan	Scott (VA)
Harder (CA)	McClintock	Scott, Austin
Harris	McCollum	Scott, David
Harshbarger	McCormick	Self
Hayes	McGarvey	Sessions
Hern	McGovern	Sewell
Higgins (LA)	McHenry	Sherrill
Higgins (NY)	Meeks	Simpson
Hill	Menendez	Slotkin
Himes	Meng	Smith (MO)
Hinson	Meuser	Smith (NE)
Horsford	Mfume	Smith (NJ)
Houchin	Miller (IL)	Smith (WA)
Houlahan	Miller (OH)	Smucker
Hoyer	Miller (WV)	Sorensen
Hoyle (OR)	Miller-Meeks	Soto
Hudson	Mills	Spartz
Huffman	Molinaro	Stansbury
Huizenga	Moolenaar	Stanton
Hunt	Moore (AL)	Staubert
Issa	Moore (UT)	Steel
Ivey	Moore (WI)	Stefanik
Jackson (IL)		Steil
Jackson (NC)		Moran
Jackson (TX)		Morelle
Jacobs		Moskowitz
James		Moulton
Jayapal		Mrvan
Jeffries		Murphy
Johnson (GA)		Nadler
Johnson (OH)		Napolitano
Johnson (SD)		Neal
Jordan		Neguse
Joyce (OH)		Nehls
Joyce (PA)		Newhouse
Kamlager-Dove		Nickel
Kaptur		Norcross
Kean (NJ)		Norman
Keating		Nunn (IA)
Kelly (IL)		Obernolte
Kelly (MS)		Ocasio-Cortez
Kelly (PA)		Ogles
Khanna		Omar
Kiggans (VA)		Owens
Kildee		Pallone
Kiley		Palmer
Killmer		Panetta
Kim (CA)		Pappas
Kim (NJ)		Pascrell
Krishnamoorthi		Payne
Kuster		Peltola
Kustoff		Perez
LaHood		Perry
LaLota		Peters
LaMalfa		Pettersen
Lamborn		Pfleger
Langworthy		Pingree
Larsen (WA)		Pocan
Larson (CT)		Porter
Latta		Posey
LaTurner		Pressley
Lawler		Quigley
Lee (CA)		Ramirez
Lee (FL)		Raskin
Lee (NV)		Reschenthaler
Lee (PA)		Rodgers (WA)
Leger Fernandez		Rogers (AL)
Lesko		Rogers (KY)
Letlow		Rose
Levin		Rosendale
Lieu		Ross
Loudermilk		Rouzer
		Roy

NOT VOTING—27

Banks	Greene (GA)	Phillips
Buchanan	Jackson Lee	Salazar
Bucshon	Landsman	Sherman
Chu	Lofgren	Spanberger
Cleaver	Mace	Swalwell
Crenshaw	Mooney	Thompson (CA)
Ezell	Mullin	Torres (NY)
Fallon	Pelosi	Williams (TX)
Garamendi	Pence	Wittman

□ 1857

Mr. COHEN and Mrs. FISCHBACH changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. LANDSMAN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 643.

□ 1900

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 8, 2023.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter received from Mr. Gregg M. Amore, Secretary of State, State of Rhode Island, indicating that, according to the unofficial results for the Special Election held on November 7, 2023, the Honorable Gabriel Amo was elected for Representative to Congress for the First Congressional District of Rhode Island.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KEVIN F. MCCUMBER,
Acting Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
November 8, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN F. MCCUMBER,
Acting Clerk,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. MCCUMBER: Per your request, this communication is to advise you of the unofficial results of the Special Election held on Tuesday, November 7, 2023 for Representative in Congress from the First Congressional district of Rhode Island. The unofficial results as of 3 p.m. on November 8, 2023 show that Gabriel Amo received 42,852 votes, 64.62% of the total number of votes cast for that office.

It would appear from these unofficial results that Gabriel Amo was elected as Representative in Congress from the First Congressional District of Rhode Island.

To the best of our knowledge and belief at this time, there is no contest to this election.

As soon as the official results are certified to this office by the State Board of Elections, an official Certificate of Election will be prepared for transmittal as required by law.

Sincerely,

GREGG M. AMORE,
Secretary of State.

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE GABE AMO, OF RHODE ISLAND, AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Rhode Island, the Honorable GABE

AMO, be permitted to take the oath of office today.

His certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest and no question has been raised with regard to his election.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Will Representative-elect Amo and the members of the Rhode Island delegation present themselves in the well.

All Members will rise and the Representative-elect will please raise his right hand.

Mr. AMO appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, you are now a Member of the 118th Congress.

WELCOMING THE HONORABLE GABE AMO TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. MAGAZINER) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, the people of Rhode Island's First Congressional District have elected a Representative with the character, the credentials, and the commitment to be an effective Member of this body from day one.

As one of the original 13 States, Rhode Island has been electing Representatives to the House since 1790. In those 233 years, Rhode Island has never sent an African American or any person of color to Congress until today, but GABE AMO will be the first to tell you, Mr. Speaker, that he did not come here to make history. He came here to make a difference.

He came to make a difference for working people like his parents, who immigrated to the United States from Ghana and Liberia. GABE's mother, Weady, is a nurse. His father, Gabriel, runs the family's liquor store. They came to America because they believe in the promise of this country.

They settled in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, a diverse, blue-collar city of brick mills and triple-decker houses where people value a hard day's work. This is where GABE AMO comes from.

He has chosen to devote his career to public service, working in the Rhode Island State House for then-Governor Gina Raimondo and in the White House for President Obama and President Biden.

By the way, a shout-out to the staffers who do not get enough credit in this town.

Mr. Speaker, can we have a round of applause for them, please.

Now in Congress, GABE is ready to fight for the America that inspired his parents all those years ago, an America where workers can get fair pay and benefits and the right to join a union like his mother did; an America where immigrants like GABE'S parents are welcomed to this country with kindness and not with cruelty; an America that stands with democracies and not dictators; an America where freedom means freedom for everybody, including women to make their own healthcare decisions and LGBTQ Americans to marry the person they love; and an America where we have the God-given right to choose our own leaders and not have the results challenged and denied by the losing side.

I have known GABE AMO since we were both teenagers, and I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, he has the values, the commitment to America, and a love for service that runs deep.

He is the right person to serve in this House at this moment, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce, for the first time as our colleague, the gentleman from Rhode Island, GABE AMO.

Mr. AMO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative MAGAZINER for the warm introduction. I thank Senators JACK REED and SHELDON WHITEHOUSE, who, alongside Representative MAGAZINER and I, make up our small but very mighty Rhode Island congressional delegation.

Of course, I am grateful for my predecessor, former Representative David Cicilline. I am grateful for his service to Rhode Island, and I look forward to our work together in both of our new roles.

To my family, friends, community leaders, and all those who have supported me along the way, I thank them. Of course, I thank the people of the First Congressional District and those across Rhode Island for giving me the opportunity to serve in the people's House.

Mr. Speaker, I want to tell you a story about Rhode Island. Reverend Mahlon Van Horne was elected to the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1885, making him the first Black person elected to serve in the State legislature. Just think, Mr. Speaker, Reverend Van Horne was elected as a Black man nearly two decades after the end of the Civil War.

In an 1887 sermon, the Reverend said: "I believe the day is coming, is not far off, when in the commonwealth of Rhode Island, the stomping ground of soul liberty will become the home of the free and the land of the truly brave—the home of the free, where fair play in all the walks of life will be accorded."

Those words are at top of mind for me today.

Reverend Van Horne's dream and the dreams of those who have called Rhode

Island home across generations allow me to stand before you today, Mr. Speaker.

While we have not arrived at our final destination in this project of our democracy, I am optimistic. As a Rhode Islander, it is easy for me. After all, our State motto is "Hope." It is hope that led my parents to come from West Africa, my dad from Ghana and my mom from Liberia, to pursue opportunity in the greatest country in the world.

Nevertheless, this is not just my story. It is a Rhode Island story, and it is an American story. That shared story is why today I am proud to be the Representative from Rhode Island's First Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, what is beautiful about hope is that it cares not about your race, your religion, your gender, or where your ancestors came from. This belief has inspired people who arrived in Rhode Island from Italy, Ireland, Portugal, France, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Colombia, Armenia, and, yes, countries in West Africa, and so many places in between.

I, of course, must acknowledge those whose family branches extend from the Native Tribes of our shores to the settlers who came for religious freedom to those who did not choose their journey because they were enslaved people but whose hope persisted nonetheless.

Together, and why I am here, is that we ensure our great hope for the future is met with profound action: action to protect and strengthen retirement security, support our seniors, create economic opportunity and good-paying jobs, secure reproductive freedom and keep politics out of the doctor's office, ensure the livability of our planet for our children and their grandchildren, ban assault weapons and end gun violence, and stand up to the threats facing our democracy.

So this hallowed space, this House floor, is where we have always had to work vigorously toward the promise of our Nation's highest ideals and aspirations, and I cannot wait to work on behalf of the people of the First Congressional District, everyone from Woonsocket to Newport, East Providence to Cumberland, Providence to Bristol, and, of course, the great city of Pawtucket.

I thank Rhode Island for putting its trust in me to bring our values of hard work, grit, determination, and resilience in the face of adversity all the way from the Ocean State to the Halls of the United States Congress. I will work hard for those people in Rhode Island and those people across this country every single day. I am grateful for this privilege.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the administration of the oath to the gentleman from Rhode Island, the whole number of the House is 434.

JOHN GIBSON, DAN JAMES, WILLIAM SAPP, AND FRANKIE SMILEY VA CLINIC

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 593) to rename the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Hinesville, Georgia, as the "John Gibson, Dan James, William Sapp, and Frankie Smiley VA Clinic" on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 0, answered "present" 1, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 644]

YEAS—409

Adams	Clark (MA)	Gaetz
Aderholt	Clarke (NY)	Gallagher
Aguilar	Cline	Gallego
Alford	Cloud	Garbarino
Allen	Clyburn	Garcia (IL)
Allred	Clyde	Garcia (TX)
Amo	Cohen	Garcia, Mike
Amodei	Cole	Garcia, Robert
Armstrong	Collins	Gimenez
Arrington	Comer	Golden (ME)
Auchincloss	Connolly	Goldman (NY)
Babin	Correa	Gomez
Bacon	Costa	Gonzales, Tony
Baird	Courtney	Gonzalez,
Balderson	Craig	Vicente
Balint	Crane	Good (VA)
Barr	Crawford	Gooden (TX)
Barragan	Crockett	Gosar
Bean (FL)	Crow	Gottheimer
Beatty	Cuellar	Granger
Bentz	Curtis	Graves (LA)
Bera	D'Esposito	Graves (MO)
Bergman	Davidson	Green (TN)
Beyer	Davidson	Green, Al (TX)
Bice	Davis (IL)	Greene (GA)
Biggs	Davis (NC)	Griffith
Bilirakis	De La Cruz	Grijalva
Bishop (GA)	Dean (PA)	Grothman
Bishop (NC)	DeGette	Guest
Blumenauer	DeLauro	Guthrie
Blunt Rochester	DelBene	Hageman
Boebert	Deluzio	Harder (CA)
Bonamici	DeSaulnier	Harris
Bost	DesJarlais	Harshbarger
Bowman	Diaz-Balart	Hayes
Boyle (PA)	Dingell	Hern
Brecheen	Doggett	Higgins (LA)
Brown	Donalds	Higgins (NY)
Brownley	Duarte	Hill
Buck	Duncan	Himes
Budzinski	Dunn (FL)	Hinson
Burchett	Edwards	Horsford
Burgess	Ellzey	Houchin
Burlison	Emmer	Houlahan
Bush	Escobar	Hoyer
Calvert	Eshoo	Hoyle (OR)
Cammack	Espallat	Hudson
Caraveo	Estes	Huffman
Carbajal	Evans	Huizenga
Cárdenas	Feenstra	Hunt
Carey	Ferguson	Issa
Carl	Finstad	Ivey
Carson	Fischbach	Jackson (IL)
Carter (GA)	Fitzgerald	Jackson (NC)
Carter (LA)	Fitzpatrick	Jackson (TX)
Carter (TX)	Fleischmann	Jacobs
Cartwright	Fletcher	James
Casar	Flood	Jayapal
Case	Foster	Jeffries
Casten	Foushee	Johnson (GA)
Castor (FL)	Fox	Johnson (OH)
Castro (TX)	Frankel, Lois	Johnson (SD)
Chavez-DeRemer	Franklin, Scott	Jordan
Cherfilus-	Frost	Joyce (OH)
McCormick	Fry	Joyce (PA)
Ciscomani	Fulcher	Kamlager-Dove

Kaptur	Moore (AL)	Sessions
Kean (NJ)	Moore (UT)	Sewell
Keating	Moore (WI)	Sherrill
Kelly (IL)	Moran	Simpson
Kelly (MS)	Morelle	Slotkin
Kelly (PA)	Moskowitz	Smith (MO)
Khanna	Moulton	Smith (NE)
Kiggans (VA)	Mrvan	Smith (NJ)
Kildee	Murphy	Smith (WA)
Kiley	Nadler	Smucker
Kilmer	Napolitano	Sorensen
Kim (CA)	Neal	Soto
Kim (NJ)	Neguse	Spanberger
Krishnamoorthi	Nehls	Spartz
Kuster	Newhouse	Stansbury
Kustoff	Nickel	Stanton
LaHood	Norcross	Stauber
LaLota	Norman	Steel
LaMalfa	Nunn (IA)	Stefanik
Lamborn	Obernalte	Steil
Landsman	Ocasio-Cortez	Steube
Langworthy	Ogles	Stevens
Larsen (WA)	Omar	Strickland
Larson (CT)	Owens	Strong
Latta	Pallone	Sykes
LaTurner	Palmer	Takano
Lawler	Panetta	Tenney
Lee (CA)	Pappas	Thamendar
Lee (FL)	Pascarell	Thompson (MS)
Lee (NV)	Payne	Thompson (PA)
Lee (PA)	Peltola	Tiffany
Leger Fernandez	Perez	Timmons
Lesko	Perry	Titus
Letlow	Peters	Tlaib
Levin	Pettersen	Tokuda
Lieu	Pfluger	Tonko
Loudermilk	Pingree	Torres (CA)
Lucas	Pocan	Trahan
Luetkemeyer	Porter	Trone
Luna	Posey	Turner
Luttrell	Pressley	Underwood
Lynch	Quigley	Valadao
Magaziner	Ramirez	Van Drew
Malliotakis	Raskin	Van Dyne
Mann	Reschenthaler	Van Orden
Manning	Rodgers (WA)	Vargas
Massie	Rogers (AL)	Vasquez
Mast	Rogers (KY)	Veasey
Matsui	Rose	Velázquez
McBath	Rosendale	Wagner
McCarthy	Ross	Walberg
McCaul	Rouzer	Walsh
McClain	Ruiz	Waltz
McClellan	Ruppersberger	Wasserman
McClintock	Rutherford	Schultz
McCollum	Ryan	Waters
McCormick	Salinas	Watson Coleman
McGarvey	Sánchez	Weber (TX)
McGovern	Santos	Webster (FL)
McHenry	Sarbanes	Wenstrup
Meeks	Scalise	Westerman
Menendez	Scanlon	Wexton
Meng	Schakowsky	Wild
Meuser	Schiff	Williams (GA)
Mfume	Schneider	Williams (NY)
Miller (IL)	Scholten	Wilson (FL)
Miller (OH)	Schrier	Wilson (SC)
Miller (WV)	Schweikert	Wittman
Miller-Meeks	Scott (VA)	Womack
Mills	Scott, Austin	Yakym
Molinaro	Scott, David	Zinke
Mooleenaar	Self	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Roy

NOT VOTING—23

Banks	Garamendi	Phillips
Buchanan	Jackson Lee	Salazar
Bucshon	Lofgren	Sherman
Chu	Mace	Swalwell
Cleaver	Mooney	Thompson (CA)
Crenshaw	Mullin	Torres (NY)
Ezell	Pelosi	Williams (TX)
Fallon	Pence	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

□ 1918

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House and offer the resolution previously noticed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 863

Resolved, That Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and that the following articles of impeachment be exhibited to the United States Senate:

Articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in the name of itself and of the people of the United States of America, against Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, in maintenance and support of its impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I

Rather than adhering to an oath he took to defend and secure our country and uphold the Constitution when he was sworn in as Secretary of Homeland Security, Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas has engaged in a pattern of conduct that is incompatible with the laws of the United States, as follows:

Article II of the Constitution requires that the Executive branch, which today includes the Secretary of Homeland Security, ensure the laws passed by Congress and signed into law by the President are faithfully executed.

The Secure Fence Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-367) requires that the Secretary of Homeland Security "maintain operational control over the entire international land and maritime borders of the United States".

In his willful admittance of border crossers, terrorists, human traffickers, drugs, and other contraband, Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas has failed to maintain operational control of the border, thereby violating the Secure Fence Act of 2006.

The Guarantee Clause set forth in article IV, section 4 of the Constitution dictates, "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence".

The Guarantee Clause clearly dictates that the Federal Government has a constitutional duty and obligation to protect each of the States from invasion. As Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, Alejandro Mayorkas, has violated his oath to uphold this constitutional duty by allowing the invasion of approximately 10,000,000 illegals across our borders. The ongoing invasion at our southern border is a direct national security threat against the States and against the citizens therein. Secretary Mayorkas has willfully abandoned his duty to secure the border and protect States against invasion, thereby violating article IV, section 4 of the Constitution.

To wit, since Mayorkas has headed the Department of Homeland Security, there have been—

(1) approximately 10,000,000 illegal border crosser who have invaded our country at our border, this is broken down between 8,000,000 encounters and approximately 1,800,000

known "gotaways" who have evaded United States authorities and are roaming the interior of the United States;

(2) at least 280 people on terrorist watchlists caught while attempting to cross the border between ports of entry;

(3) approximately 400,000 unaccompanied illegal children encountered at the southern border, with at least 85,000 of these children having gone missing;

(4) at least 1,424 deaths of illegals at the southern border;

(5) approximately 73,000 "special interest aliens" arrested at our border, which are aliens from a nation that promotes terrorist activity, harbors terrorists, or poses a security threat to the United States, this is the number arrested at the border, not counting however many of the 1,800,000 known "gotaways" are special interest aliens;

(6) approximately 659 special interest aliens from Iran;

(7) approximately 6,386 special interest aliens from Afghanistan;

(8) approximately 538 special interest aliens from Syria;

(9) approximately 3,153 special interest aliens from Egypt;

(10) approximately 12,624 special interest aliens from Uzbekistan;

(11) approximately 30,830 special interest aliens from Turkey;

(12) approximately 1,613 special interest aliens from Pakistan;

(13) approximately 164 special interest aliens from Lebanon;

(14) approximately 185 special interest aliens from Jordan;

(15) approximately 123 special interest aliens from Iraq; and

(16) approximately 15,594 special interest aliens from Mauritania.

In fiscal year 2021, Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) seized approximately 11,200 pounds of fentanyl. In fiscal year 2022, CBP seized approximately 14,700 pounds of fentanyl. In fiscal year 2023, CBP has seized a record of approximately 27,000 pounds of fentanyl. Over 70,000 Americans died from fentanyl in fiscal year 2022. Fentanyl is now the number one killer of Americans between the ages of 18 and 45. Fentanyl kills approximately 300 Americans a day. This is the amount of fentanyl that has been seized at the border, yet 300 Americans are still being killed by fentanyl poisoning every day. The amount of unseized fentanyl has not even been taken into account.

The Constitution also requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to observe the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.). This law requires Homeland Security to detain inadmissible aliens arriving in the United States or illegal aliens presently in the United States. Instead, the Department of Homeland Security, under Secretary Mayorkas, has practiced catch and release policies, whereby illegals are detained, but then released, without any mechanism to ensure they show up to court for processing.

By terminating contracts for border wall construction, ending the Migrant Protection Protocols (Remain in Mexico), unlawfully granting categorical parole, and being complicit in ending title 42, Mayorkas has made it easier for illegal people and drugs to enter the United States, endangering American citizens, and has made it harder for CBP to expel such threats.

Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, in his inability to enforce the law, has engaged in a pattern of conduct that is incompatible with his duties as a civil officer of the United States.

Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, in his failure to uphold the oath he took, has, by his actions, lost the trust of citizens of the

United States to faithfully execute the laws of the United States.

Wherefore, Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, thus warrants impeachment and trial, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ELLZEY). The resolution qualifies.

□ 1930

MOTION TO REFER

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Clark of Massachusetts moves to refer the resolution to the Committee on Homeland Security.

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

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time and move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

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

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

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. 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 209, nays 201, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 645]

YEAS—209

Adams	Craig	Houlahan
Aguilar	Crockett	Hoyer
Allred	Crow	Hoyle (OR)
Amo	Cuellar	Huffman
Auchincloss	Davids (KS)	Issa
Balint	Davis (IL)	Ivey
Barragán	Davis (NC)	Jackson (IL)
Beatty	Dean (PA)	Jackson (NC)
Bentz	DeGette	Jacobs
Bera	DeLauro	Jayapal
Beyer	DelBene	Jeffries
Bishop (GA)	Deluzio	Johnson (GA)
Blumenauer	DeSaulnier	Kamlager-Dove
Blunt Rochester	Dingell	Kaptur
Bonamici	Doggett	Keating
Bowman	Duarte	Kelly (IL)
Boyle (PA)	Escobar	Khanna
Brown	Eshoo	Kildee
Brownley	Espallat	Kilmer
Buck	Evans	Kim (NJ)
Budzinski	Fletcher	Krishnamoorthi
Bush	Foster	Kuster
Caraveo	Foushee	Landsman
Carbajal	Fox	Larsen (WA)
Cárdenas	Frankel, Lois	Larson (CT)
Carson	Frost	Lee (CA)
Carter (LA)	Galleo	Lee (NV)
Cartwright	Garcia (IL)	Lee (PA)
Casar	Garcia (TX)	Leger Fernandez
Case	Garcia, Robert	Levin
Casten	Golden (ME)	Lieu
Castor (FL)	Goldman (NY)	Lynch
Castro (TX)	Gomez	Magaziner
Cherfilus-	Gonzalez,	Manning
McCormick	Vicente	Matsui
Clark (MA)	Gottheimer	McBath
Clarke (NY)	Green, Al (TX)	McClellan
Clyburn	Grijalva	McClintock
Cohen	Harder (CA)	McCollum
Connolly	Hayes	McGarvey
Correa	Higgins (NY)	McGovern
Costa	Himes	McHenry
Courtney	Horsford	Meeks

Menendez	Pressley	Stevens
Meng	Quigley	Strickland
Mfume	Ramirez	Sykes
Moore (WI)	Raskin	Takano
Morelle	Ross	Thanedar
Moskowitz	Ruiz	Thompson (MS)
Moulton	Ruppersberger	Titus
Mrvan	Ryan	Tlaib
Nadler	Salinas	Tokuda
Napolitano	Sánchez	Tonko
Neal	Sarbanes	Torres (CA)
Neguse	Scanlon	Trahan
Nickel	Schakowsky	Trone
Norcross	Schiff	Turner
Ocasio-Cortez	Schneider	Underwood
Omar	Scholten	Vargas
Pallone	Schrier	Vasquez
Panetta	Scott (VA)	Veasey
Pappas	Scott, David	Velázquez
Pascrell	Sewell	Wasserman
Payne	Sherrill	Schultz
Peltola	Slotkin	Waters
Perez	Smith (WA)	Watson Coleman
Peters	Sorensen	Wexton
Pettersen	Soto	Wild
Pingree	Spanberger	Williams (GA)
Pocan	Stansbury	Wilson (FL)
Porter	Stanton	

NAYS—201

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

NOT VOTING—23

Banks	Garamendi	Phillips
Buchanan	Jackson Lee	Salazar
Bucshon	Loifgren	Sherman
Chu	Mace	Swalwell
Cleaver	Mooney	Thompson (CA)
Crenshaw	Mullin	Torres (NY)
Ezell	Pelosi	Williams (TX)
Fallon	Pence	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1936

So the motion to refer was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. TORRES of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was not present in the House Chamber today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 643, "yea" on rollcall No. 644, and "yea" on rollcall No. 645.

HOOR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

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

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

There was no objection.

HAMAS MUST BE DEFEATED

(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, as a point of personal privilege, I would like to recognize my grandparents, John and Eileen Lawler, who are here with us tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I just returned from a bipartisan delegation trip to Israel, where we met with Prime Minister Netanyahu, Defense Minister Gallant, and U.S. Ambassador Jack Lew. We also met with the family members of some of the 240 hostages currently being held by Hamas and viewed raw footage of the barbaric terrorist attack of October 7.

Mr. Speaker, let's be clear: Hamas is a terrorist organization that not only wants to wipe Israel off the face of the Earth, they want to eliminate the Jewish people. They must not only be defeated, they must be destroyed.

I support Israel's right to defend itself and denounce the ludicrous calls for a cease-fire. No one in this room would have called for a cease-fire after September 11, and no one should hold Israel to a standard we would not hold ourselves.

The United States must stand resolute in our support for Israel. This is a battle of good versus evil.

As Edmund Burke said: The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. Let us not be Neville Chamberlains; let us be

Winston Churchills: "Victory at all costs . . . for without victory, there is no survival."

NATIONAL DIABETES AWARENESS 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 discuss the dangers of diabetes for Black Americans.

November is National Diabetes Awareness Month. Today, more than 37 million Americans suffer from diabetes, and that number includes almost 5 million Black Americans. Right now, one of every five Black Americans over 20 years of age has diagnosed or undiagnosed diabetes. Black Americans are far more likely to develop diabetes than White Americans.

Diabetes is the most expensive chronic health condition in our country. The \$35 cap on insulin for Medicare beneficiaries in the Inflation Reduction Act helps our seniors afford this lifesaving medication. However, we need to pass the bill to make the \$35 cap on insulin available to all Americans. If we can cap insulin payments, we can help millions of Black Americans afford this critical medication. No diabetic in this country should have to choose between food or insulin every month.

□ 1945

PRAISING SENATOR TIM SCOTT

(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. Last night, on "Sunday Night in America with Trey Gowdy" on FOX News, Senator TIM SCOTT suspended his Republican Presidential campaign.

In his decision, the Senator said, "I love America more today than I did on May 22. . . . I am suspending my campaign. I think the voters, who are the most remarkable people on the planet, have been really clear that they are telling me: Not now, Tim."

He has served since 2011 as a Congressman and then followed as a Senator since 2013. Growing up in North Charleston with his inspiring mother, Frances, TIM SCOTT has two brothers: Ben, an Army Command sergeant major, and Earl, an Air Force colonel.

On Friday, to celebrate Diwali, I met with Consul General Ramesh Babu of India, where I recognized the three countries most attacked by terrorists are India, America, and Israel, with Israel tomorrow being appreciated with AIPAC a part of the rally fighting dictators, as is Ukraine fighting war criminal Putin.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, who successfully protected America for 20 years as the global war on terrorism continues moving from Afghanistan's

safe haven to America with Biden's open borders.

STOP ENDLESS CYCLE OF CENSURES AND IMPEACHMENTS

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

Mr. THANEDAR. Mr. Speaker, in Congress, our mission is clear: to serve the people. However, a pattern has emerged that is troubling.

We are seeing an endless cycle of censure resolutions and impeachment measures from some factions within the Republican Party.

This isn't just about disagreement. It is about distraction.

These actions are eating up valuable time and resources, resources that should be spent on solving real issues facing our constituents.

I call on my colleagues across the aisle: Let's rethink this path. Our duty to govern, to really serve our people, must come before personal promotion or political posturing. We are here to work for the well-being of our Nation and its citizens.

I urge my friends on the other side to put an end to this relentless brinkmanship. It is not about backing down. It is about stepping up to our responsibilities.

RECOGNIZING MCKEAN COUNTY 4-H CLUB

(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 members of the McKean County 4-H Club who participated and excelled at the Pennsylvania 4-H State Horse Show in Harrisburg, from October 26 to 29.

Congratulations to Reese Kinney for winning grand champion in pole bending ponies and also finishing third place in cutback ponies in the 14- to 18-year-old age group.

Congratulations to Adrianna Keesler and Jesse Gould, who collected reserve champion trophies.

Congratulations to Charlie Aiello, who finished 10th in western horsemanship, and Claire Storer, who finished ninth in western grooming and showmanship and eighth in beginner western pleasure for the 12- to 14-year-old age group.

Congratulations to Georgia Barth, who finished sixth in low equitation over fences, and Madelyn McKean, who finished seventh in cutback horses and ninth in barrel horses for the 8- to 13-year-old age group.

Congratulations to Melissa Burton, who finished eighth in hunt seat equitation for the 15- to 18-year-old age group and eighth in the breed type hunter under saddle for the 14- to 18-year-old age group.

Congratulations to Addyson Storts, who finished third in the EWD independent WT showmanship, fourth in EWD minimum assistance equitation, and seventh in EWD minimum assistance obstacle trail.

Also representing McKean County at the event were Mason Reed, Sarah Long, and Braelyn Taylor.

I am so proud of all their hard work.

CONSIDERING THE PROPOSED MENTHOL BAN

(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, I rise to address a significant issue that would affect the hard-working families and farmers of North Carolina—the FDA's proposed rule to ban menthol cigarettes and flavored cigars.

Having grown up cropping tobacco to help my family make ends meet, I know firsthand how this industry impacts eastern North Carolina, rural America, and beyond.

Mr. Speaker, we must be mindful that this well-intended ban could have an unintended consequence. It might increase the availability of illegal tobacco products and, more concerning, jeopardize the livelihoods of families and farmers by eliminating at least 6,000 menthol cigarette industry jobs in North Carolina. We must always protect our communities and their well-being.

To be clear, we need jobs. That is why I sent a bipartisan letter to the President with my North Carolina colleague, Representative DAVID ROUZER, and asked this administration to thoroughly consider the economic implications of this proposed ban before taking decisive action.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, IS BEST PLACE TO RETIRE

(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 celebrate the beloved city of Savannah, which has been recognized as one of the best places to retire in the United States by HGTV.

Since I have been a resident of Georgia's First District my whole life, I know that it is the best place to live and retire, but it is nice to see Savannah receiving the national recognition it deserves.

Affordability plays a pivotal role in the city earning this distinction, with the cost of living notably below the national average, as well as the absence of estate taxes.

Other key factors that contributed to the city's rankings include its delightful weather, tax-friendly area, and convenient and accessible transportation.

Our historic city squares, riverfront dining, musical and artistic amenities,

and southern charm make it the perfect place to live and retire.

I have done that all my life and intend to retire there, as well.

DEFENSE FUNDING DELAYS

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage the big middle of this House to come together to support immediate passage of fiscal year 2024 funding for U.S. Government operations, including the interests of national security.

Without fiscal year 2014 funding in place, which should have begun on October 1 of this year, our military faces uncertainty in its funding and resource allocation.

Funding delays waste time, leading to impaired military operations, decreased training, delayed procurement, and reduced vehicle maintenance, yielding lower readiness. These unnecessary delays undermine our military's ability to respond to threats effectively at home and abroad.

I hope the American people are noticing which extremist Members of this House are responsible for this long-delayed funding compromise. Vladimir Putin is applauding them.

They, and we, take an oath to defend America against all enemies, foreign and domestic. Let's do it.

UNFREEZING IRANIAN ASSETS

(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 guess we need to remind the Biden administration that there is a gigantic problem in the Middle East, most of it caused by Iran, the major sponsor of terror in the world, in Yemen, threatening our Saudi friends and, of course, all around Israel.

What is the remedy? A few weeks ago, it was to unfreeze \$6 billion worth of Iranian assets in order to help them fund whatever activity, which is probably going to be terror.

What is the Biden administration considering now? Another \$10 billion in unfrozen assets to allow them to continue this battle. You have to ask the question: Whose side are they on?

It makes absolutely no sense to give them more materiel, more assets, more ability for them to make war against our ally at a time when we are contemplating sending significant resources, as we should, to our ally, Israel. Yet, we can't get out of our tracks around here enough to do so.

Mr. Speaker, they need to think much harder about what they do with Iran and allowing them to be a sponsor of terror.

CELEBRATING TRANSGENDER AWARENESS WEEK

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

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark Transgender Awareness Week. This is an important time to celebrate, honor, and uplift trans people—their history, their stories, and their culture.

It is also a time to stand up against ongoing hate and discrimination. Extremist politicians around our country and in this Chamber continue to work to strip away the rights and liberties of the trans community.

In ongoing appropriations debates, House Republicans have brought forward unserious proposals with riders targeting and demonizing the trans and broader LGBTQ+ communities. These riders include limiting access to essential and safe gender-affirming healthcare; bans on art forms, including drag; and allowing broad licenses to discriminate.

The trans community deserves so much better. They deserve the ability, like all of us, to live fully and authentically without facing violence, discrimination, or harassment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support the trans community and oppose these cruel and relentless attacks. As a member of the Congressional Equality Caucus, I vow to continue to fight for the cause.

CONGRATULATING JIM DEROSE

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

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Jim DeRose on his retirement as Bradley University's men's soccer coach after 28 successful seasons.

Beginning his career in 1996 at the age of 28, and as the youngest coach in NCAA Division 1 men's soccer, Jim quickly emerged as a dominant figure in college soccer.

Under Jim's leadership, Bradley's soccer program reached new heights and resulted in a 2007 run to the NCAA Elite Eight, where Jim was chosen as the National Coach of the Year.

During his tenure as head coach, Jim held the record of 267 wins, 227 losses, and 66 ties, with seven NCAA tournament appearances, the highest of any coach in Bradley University athletics history.

In addition to his accomplishments on the pitch, the success of his players in the classroom and postgraduation are a testament to his ability to grow his players into successful young men.

Jim has been an integral part of the growing game of soccer throughout central Illinois and in college soccer, and his legacy will last for years to come.

It is my privilege to congratulate Coach Jim DeRose on his retirement after 28 years with Bradley University. We wish him, his wife, Robin, and his two children, Raleigh and J.R., all the best.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL DIABETES MONTH

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

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge National Diabetes Month.

As chair of the CBC Health Braintrust, I have long been focused on how diabetes disproportionately affects Black Americans.

From lack of investment to a racist healthcare culture, Black Americans face significant obstacles to treating and preventing diabetes.

Black Americans undeniably face unique and significant stressors because of racial discrimination. Research shows a clear link between social stress and health outcomes, emphasizing we must not only address the physical aspects of diabetes but also its underlying social determinants.

We can address risk factors from diabetes from the earliest moments. Exposures before birth, such as undernutrition, maternal stress, and maternal obesity, can substantially increase the risk of developing type 2 diabetes in adulthood.

Our efforts can continue outside of the traditional medical system by increasing access to healthy food, reducing food insecurity, and expanding opportunities for nutrition therapy and counseling. We can reduce the risk of diabetes without first turning to more costly and time-consuming treatments.

Let me give a special shout-out to SHONTEL BROWN for bringing CBC members together to highlight this issue.

□ 2000

THE MATH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUEST). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, it feels like it has been a while since we had these. I think it has been 6 weeks since I have been behind this microphone, 6 weeks since we basically shot ourselves in the temple and all the other craziness that went on.

The amazing thing is in those 6 weeks, you would be stunned how much the numbers, the debt numbers, have moved against us. This is just a fascinating time.

Think of this: within a month or so, we have actually been having to recalculate our projections of debt deficits and what was going on. If that doesn't give you a sense of this thing called interest rate fragility, basically meaning

as interest rates go up it is consuming more and more and more of the available resources that you could have either put into your communities or maybe into military or other things.

I am going to show you a couple charts in a moment. Interest, the Office of Management and Budget, Treasury just a couple hours ago did an update that shows that gross interest this fiscal year will not be the fourth biggest expense, it will be the second biggest expense. Social Security, interest, Medicare, defense.

Now, that is a gross number, but we are going to talk about what gross and net means in the U.S. Government interest rate world.

Let's actually walk through some of the parameters here. Once again, our basic rule is if you don't like math and don't want to deal with reality, please stop watching.

This is our update from 2023. Mr. Speaker, 73 percent of the spending Members of Congress functionally have no voice on—we don't vote on it—that is mandatory, it is Social Security; it is Medicare; certain veterans' benefits; certain Tribal benefits, those things that are a formula, we call mandatory. They are mostly earned benefits. Some are benefits you get because you fell below a certain income, but they are a formula.

You see this green and this blue. The blue is defense. The green, 15 percent, that is all other—let's call it non-defense discretionary. The blue obviously is all of defense. That is 13 percent. All of this colored area right here, the green and the blue, is on borrowed money. Every dime Members of Congress vote on is on borrowed money.

Then last year, about \$400 billion of this red was on borrowed money.

So as we kick each other's heads in here, which a lot of it is well worth doing, fighting for a little here, a little there, we are borrowing about \$6.5 billion a day—I think on the average of about \$77,000 or \$78,000 a second.

One of the reasons I come back to this is being home this weekend and having some conversations with people—these are smart people. I represent one of the best educated districts in America. You have these conversations, and people say, DAVID, if it just weren't for waste and fraud; DAVID, if it weren't for foreign aid. For my friends on the left, I am going to show a bunch of slides here because I need to nail this down. They say, if we just would tax rich people more, we would be fine.

None of that is true.

You take the math and take every Democrat proposal starting with this one and do tax maximization on those over 400,000. On estate tax, income tax, capital gains tax, you do the tax maximization, and then do the economic model, and you get about 1.5 percent of GDP. Last year we borrowed 8.4 percent of GDP.

It turns out 1.5 is a hell of a lot less than 8.4. This being a math-free zone, I

thought we might do this several times to see if some of it sinks in.

Once again, 73 percent of our spending is on autopilot. If we don't really move defense, all we are fighting over right now is within this green wedge—15 percent of our spending.

That is what is going on.

Let's actually talk through what is happening around us. If I had come to this floor a year or two ago and said gross interest in the 2024 fiscal year was going to cross over a trillion dollars, you would have laughed your hearts out.

Guess what? OMB, a couple hours ago, confirmed gross interest is going to be over \$1 trillion this year, making it the second-biggest expense of this government.

Does anyone understand, a couple years ago, 3 or 4 years ago, we were looking at numbers of 300, \$400 billion? We have more than doubled it. Does anyone care? Is it just one of those, you know, we can just continue to ignore it?

A couple months ago, I came here and showed some charts that in this fiscal year we are going to bring 9.6—that was our best model—\$9.6 trillion to market. About \$2 trillion we estimated to be virgin, new, issuance. That is from the borrowing from this year. The rest is what we call refinancing. It is the short bonds, even some longer bonds. Many of these bonds were really low, I mean, just slightly above zero, and they are coming back for refinancing.

All of a sudden you have how many trillions and trillions of dollars that are down here with almost no interest expense to this government to our taxpayers, and now they are coming in, and we are starting to see mean interest moving over 3 percent, and it keeps going up.

This should be what we talk about on the floor. If this continues, it consumes everything in its path.

Is interest Republican or Democrat? It is just something we have to pay, but trust me, we will find a way to turn it partisan.

This is one of the punch lines I need us to try to get our heads around. We are modeling for the 2024 year. So the fiscal year we are in now, we just finished our first month of it, Social Security we expect to come in about \$1.45 trillion.

Gross interest. As of a couple hours ago we adjusted it. Actually, our model was a billion dollars over this, but CBO came in and said gross interest is now over a trillion dollars.

Now, if you want to do net—and now might be the time to explain the difference. What is the difference between net interest and gross interest?

When Treasury reaches over to the Social Security trust fund—which is also gone in about 8 or 9 years—reaches over and grabs that money and spends it, we put special T-bills, Treasury bills over there, but we have to pay them interest, and we pay them interest twice a year.

It is still an expense. It is still money that got paid for the rent of this money, and you take all the trust funds, and that is the difference between whether we are going to pay as the Treasury is coming back and saying 839—I need to disclose, my model, our joint economic model is closer to 879, and we have been more accurate the last 2 years than Treasury has, but gross interest, money we will spend on interest as this government is now over a trillion dollars.

Our third biggest spend now is Medicare. Medicare moved up 12.3 percent last year. For its scale, interest moved up 38 percent. Medicare moved up over 12 percent. Those are the primary growers in borrowing and spending.

Then number four, the fourth biggest expense now is defense. You run into someone at the grocery store back home and ask them—particularly if they lean on the left side, and they almost immediately viscerally go straight to defense. How many of them will believe defense is now the fourth biggest expenditure? It is no longer the first. It is not the second. It is not the third. It is the fourth.

Interest now has become the second.

If I had held up this chart a year ago, you would have stared at me like I was out of my mind. It has happened. It has happened. We have talked about how this was coming, and in some ways it saddens me that the prediction has come true.

You have got to understand when you start seeing these—and we did it in chart fashion to try to make it more visual. Here is Social Security. Here is interest. Here is Medicare. Here is defense now. Healthcare costs and interest. Your government is an insurance company with an Army, and the interest payments just keep coming.

We actually believe this number is wrong, we think it is out of date, but the point of this chart is to show you what interest fragility is doing to us.

In 2022, we spent \$475 billion in interest. In 2023 we spent 659, and we thought that was outrageous. Our number is actually 880 for primary interest, not gross. Even if we use the most conservative number we have been given, and this number is already now a month or so out of date, you are looking at another 30 percent growth in just that spending line. That is not counting for the interest we pay ourselves from the borrowing when we borrow out of the trust funds.

Look, I know this didn't move the markets, and it won't move the markets until we start to have a really stressed bond auction, but you already know that two of the biggest credit rating agencies have done an actual downgrade. Moody's last Friday basically put us on downgrade watch. They still let us have our AAA, but they said we believe the bias is now negative.

You do realize there are five, six countries now out there that have better credit ratings than the United States. Good job, guys. We should all be very, very proud of ourselves.

Not that anyone here pays attention to the bond market, but why I keep coming back to the bond market is because we are incapable of doing our job here telling the truth about the math. Remember, 100 percent of the borrowing from today through the next 30 years is demographics. It takes away some of the political fun out of it, doesn't it, when you can't sort of say, well, it is this or that.

We got old. Take a look at the baseline data. It is healthcare costs, it is interest, it is Medicare, it is Social Security, and it is in, functionally, 9 years when that trust fund is gone.

This is a chart of what happened, I think it was Thursday or Friday, we had a 30-year bond auction. Did anyone pay attention to the fact that it was substantially what they call undersubscribed?

It wasn't a disaster, but there were definitely signs of stress. It shot up. That is what this line is here. They had to spike up the interest rates on those 30-year bonds to get the buyers, get them sold, and I believe—and I may have my number wrong—I believe the primary dealers, this is actually a special deal they have with Treasury, the primary dealers had to take down, had to buy almost a quarter of these bonds. In past years it would have only been around 12 percent. That is a big deal. The fact of the matter is you had to turn the switch, and the dealers had to take down the bonds because there weren't enough buyers.

Does anyone in this body pay attention to the fact that if we are borrowing \$6.5 billion a day and then we are about to refinance several trillion dollars this year, how much of this we have to bring to market every couple weeks? If this had gotten a little bit worse, this would have been the headlines over the weekend.

□ 2015

Let's actually start to walk through, once again, our realities. The reason I am walking through this chart is I am going to spend some time on where the spending is. I am going to spend some time on where the tax receipts are and who pays them. We are going to spend some time on some of the proposals out there to show how hollow they are, because I am so tired of having conversations with people who I know are smart and they are so wrapped in folklore about the U.S. debt and deficits.

Even in this body, we will knife each other. Trust me, I have been involved in those knife fights. I have offered some of the most brutal amendments on this floor for cutting spending. We will go to war with each other, and the debate time on the floor, if we are borrowing \$77,000 a second, there was more borrowing during the time of the debate than the amendment would have saved.

Social Security is about 21 percent of our spend. Now, you always need to think of Social Security as unique. It functionally has its own tax line, FICA

taxes. Why do we keep coming back and paying attention to it? This is one of the brutal dishonesties I get, particularly from our brothers and sisters on the left.

I actually watched one Democrat Member over here—I think she is running for Senate in California—on one of the leftwing cable television shows holding a little white board going: You see, it adds nothing to the deficit. She is absolutely right. Social Security adds nothing to the deficit.

In 9 years, we double senior poverty, because in 9 years there is a 25 percent cut to Social Security. I am going to walk through some of those slides to understand the scale.

That is one of the reasons, if you have someone talking about debt and deficits and they are talking about the future, if they are not talking about how to save Social Security, they are completely dishonest, they are absolutely hollow, and they are immoral.

I am going to show also the proposals being given to us by the left on what we can tax only gets you about 20 percent. I am going to show the charts that say just get rid of the cap, tax everyone the 12.4 percent, and you only cover about 20 percent of the shortfall. We have no concept of the scale. Remember, the shortfall is functionally three-quarters of what we spend on defense. There is this lack of understanding of how brutal the math is.

No, you can't actually tax your way out of this, and, no, my brothers and sisters, we can't actually cut our way out of this, because the growth is actually because we got old. We made promises, and we haven't figured out how to finance them. It is a moral imperative that this group gets off its heinies and starts putting some batteries in their calculators and starts understanding the scale of what we are talking about.

Social Security is 21 percent. Medicare is 13. National defense is 13. Interest is 10. That was last year. That interest now is closer to 13, 14, 15 percent of our total budget. Just in that 1 year, now that we are starting to refinance our bonds and the trillions we are having to sell that are new borrowing at those new interest rates, this whole hierarchy is changing. We get what for paying the interest?

Now, if you are one of the people that goes: Well, we are paying China. China only owns, we think, maybe \$800 billion, \$900 billion of our bonds. Still a lot of money, and, yes, they may hold certain of our bonds offshore. Our best guesstimate is Japan owns more and is our number one that we are indebted to, but that is only like a \$1 trillion or \$1.4 trillion. Most of the rest is actually what we finance ourselves. We owe our own pension systems, like your retirement. If you have a 401(k), you will find out that part of this U.S. sovereign debt is in it.

This is important to understand when we start talking about the growth of our obligations. This year,

12,000 of our brothers and sisters turn 65 per day. Sixty-five years ago, this was one of the peak years of the baby boom. We get 12,000 baby boomers turn 65 per day right now.

Our estimate is Social Security this year will pop up to \$1.450 trillion. That is about 7.9 percent growth, even though the COLA is only a fraction of that. Last year the COLA was 8.3, and the spending went up 11.1. How did it do that? Because of the increase in population. A decade ago, 1 out of 8 Americans was 65. Two years ago, 1 out of 6 was 65. It is demographics.

How often do we ever talk about the reality of our demographics? How many of you saw the article from the Census Bureau that was put out a couple days ago? Did you see what is happening on our fertility rates? Looks like in 15, 18 years, this country has more deaths than births. We have about 40, maybe 50 years, and actually then we roll over, and the United States actually might start to have a declining population. It is demographics. That is part of our job here, but it would require math.

Let's actually walk through something that just frustrates me so much, because I believe it is moral to fix it and immoral to avoid the conversation. The fact I talk about saving Social Security, I get attack ads back home; because he talked about it; let's attack him.

It is not 2034. It is 2033. We have a mistake on our boards. I apologize for that. We estimate in functionally 9 budget years, the very first year the trust fund is gone, the shortfall is \$616 billion. First year, the trust fund is gone.

Let's go to the solutions we get from our left. Let's just tax everyone over \$400,000. We are going to tax them the 12.4 percent tax, unlimited income, and they get no benefit for it. All right. Except the problem is, the best math says that gets you about \$86 billion. Remember, \$616 billion is the shortfall. I did this on a single year to make it more understandable. \$616 billion is our shortfall in 2033. Taxing everyone over \$400,000 the 12.4 percent tax and giving them no benefit only produces about \$86 billion.

Let's get rid of that. No cap at all. You get your benefits up to—what is it? Next year I think it is \$168,000. We are going to tax everyone above that the 12.4 percent, but you get no benefits. How much of that first year's shortfall would it cover? Remember, the shortfall is \$616 billion. You cover \$164 billion of it. Twenty percent? This is the solution we are being given.

Does anyone understand the scale and the fact that to recapitalize something that is burning through in a few years, that is three-quarters of a trillion dollars a year shortfall.

What does it take to recapitalize parts of that Social Security trust fund or to actually have enough taxes? I am going to show you a slide in a little while where you can go to a 20 percent

VAT tax in the United States, with all of other taxes, and you still can't get close to covering the Social Security shortfall.

Why isn't this place terrified about this? Because it is such a great political issue to attack people who try to save it.

Is it moral, the fact that in 9 years, you double senior poverty in America? That is what is being laid upon us.

You see these parasite groups that fill up our email boxes: You can't talk about that. Just tax rich people more.

I am going to keep showing you, it doesn't get you anywhere near what is required. We are going to have to do really difficult but really complex—complex problems all have simple solutions that are absolutely wrong. It turns out complex problems require complex solutions, and in this case, they require a hell of a lot of math.

The reason for this chart, all the big trust funds are gone over the next 8.5 to 9 years. Transportation is gone. Medicare part A is gone. The big behemoth, the Social Security trust fund, is gone.

I am glad we are spending lots of time working on the fact of how we are going to not dramatically increase senior poverty in this country, how we are not about to do what is necessary to protect our brothers and sisters, what is necessary to grow the economy.

I have a 16-month-old son. I have an 8-year-old daughter. No making fun about being an old dad. My wife is exactly my age. Do they have the right to live as well as we did?

If you look at the math, the basic math from CBO says something like in 20 years, every single U.S. tax needs to double just to maintain baseline services. Does anyone here actually care? Is it too hard? Is this too difficult? I thought this is what we were here for, to basically have common prosperity. Instead, we lie, or we lie through avoidance.

Even with 100 percent tax rates on small businesses, upper-income families, when we did the math, we are heading toward times—remember, we borrowed 8.4 percent of the GDP, so this slide is already out of date. You do a 100 percent tax—which obviously anyone with the most basic elementary school economics class, when you take everything, no one works at all. If you take every dime of upper-income families and small businesses, you might cover 5 percent of GDP. Think about that. If we borrowed 8.4 percent of GDP last year, during a time when we are being told how wonderful Bidenomics was, how wonderful the economy was, does anyone see something is horribly wrong around us?

Then you start walking through the actual pay-fors. The reason this slide is really important, this is just Social Security and Medicare. The shortfall is about 5.5 percent of the economy. We are using 2040 as the base year. If you have 5.5 percent, that is the amount of the economy that is short and you

start walking through. One of the reasons I grabbed this board is if you impose a 20 percent VAT tax, a national sales tax, it doesn't even come close to covering half of the Social Security shortfall. That is a 20 percent VAT tax. Understand, VAT taxes basically crush the middle class.

We have this fight around here about the middle class, the working poor. These numbers are terrifying, but we will do everything we can to avoid telling the truth.

In just 20 months, President Biden added \$4.8 trillion to the 10-year deficits. To all the people who spend their time attacking the 2017 tax reform—that did an amazing job of closing income inequality, then this little pandemic thing hit—when it was first scored, might be \$1.7 trillion, then add some interest on it, but it turns out it had dramatic impact on growing tax receipts. In 20 months, our brothers and sisters on the left basically laid in \$4.8 trillion, like 2.5 times more than the tax reform. Are they willing to be intellectually honest and say maybe they are a little duplicitous in their language?

These things start getting geeky. One of the problems is, when you start dealing in very large numbers on U.S. budget issues and at a time of inflation, the most rational way to do it is you do it by percentages of GDP, except no one knows what that means. It is actually the proper way to do your comparisons because it basically normalizes what would be your inflationary growth.

This is important to understand where the tax receipts come from. The top 20 percent have an effective tax rate of about 15 percent of their income. The second quartile, the next 20 percent down, have 5.7 percent of their income.

□ 2030

The bottom 40 percent of the income earners in America actually get money from the government. They don't pay taxes. They get money on income taxes. The working middle class, if you are in that third quartile of 20 percent, you are in that 40 to 60 percent, you are paying 2.2 percent of your income.

Do you understand after the December 2017 tax reform that in the United States our income tax actually got more progressive. More progressive, not less progressive. The working poor and the working middle class, before tax reform, actually paid a higher percentage of their income to taxes than they do today.

How many times have you ever heard that?

We have real trouble telling the truth about math around here when it doesn't actually fit one person's campaign ad. The facts are the facts.

This is a new chart for us. I am trying to figure out how you figure out where the tax receipts come from. Let's have a little fun.

If you are part of that top 20 percent—and understand the top 20 per-

cent it turns out is a lot lower than \$400,000, depending on parts of the country. The top \$400,000 and up, you are in the top 5 percent of the income earners. Understand what we are grabbing here.

They actually would pay about 209 days of the Federal budget. The next group pays 44 days. The next group pays 19 days. The bottom 40 percent pays 5 days. If you go from people that are very, very poor up to the 40 percent of the population, they pay for 5 days of the Federal budget, and then 88 days is borrowed.

Basically you see that 25 to 30 percent of what we spend is borrowed. This is the math. Our brothers and sisters on the left believe we are going to finance the rest of the government from this population up here. I am going to show you the slide saying, okay, maximize their tax rates. Maximize them up and down, everything, and then normalize it for the economic effects. You get about 1.5 or 1.6. It just doesn't get you there.

Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 28 minutes remaining.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. The reason I am doing this again is that I have just grown exhausted trying to work with some of my brothers and sisters on the Democrat side who I have walked through the math with, and say, here are some ideas and things we can do. They say, no, people just want us to tax rich people more. Okay. Fine. Maybe do it. The next day, can we go back to talk about the problem because you didn't fix anything?

Taxing the rich could raise, at most, 1 to 2 percent of the GDP by maxing out all the different tax rates and then adjusting for the economic losses.

Let's say you get the full 2 percent. We borrowed 8.4 percent of GDP last year. I know I have come back and done this again, but is anyone paying attention?

Let's walk through this in a little more detail. I will do this quickly. Maximizing sustainable revenues from taxing the rich. Let's actually maximize income taxes. Raise the top two income tax brackets by another 10 percent. There is a whole model out there—I need to explain this for someone who doesn't live in this economic world.

There is this concept that you can raise taxes to a point where you maximize receipts—technically, the government doesn't have revenues, they get receipts—but the next incremental tax hike rolls over and you start to get fewer receipts.

Capital gains is actually in many ways the most sensitive to this. There is sort of this maximizing rate—and we actually have very, very good models on this now. If you took every single tax and did the maximizing of the rates, and that is what we have actually seen here, from removing itemized deductions to paring back retirement

income abuses, and all the other things, everything you can do, you can go up and down the list, and you start to see the calculations.

The Manhattan Institute and Brian Riedl, about 2 months ago, has a fairly detailed paper. It is all referenced. It is not only referenced from the Tax Foundation, joint tax, CBO, but even some progressive groups are in the footnotes on how this math works.

This is if you maximized every single tax. Why this gets important—why don't I just skip to the punch line. It looks like when you do the economic adjustment you get 1.1 to 2 percent of GDP by taxing the rich. Okay. Maybe we should do that. Maybe it will make us feel better because God knows we now make our public policy here by our feelings.

The point I keep coming back to is we borrowed 8.4 percent of GDP last year. If you actually do the blend, you get about 1.5 points. That is how childish the discussion is here. You asked for real math and real policy decisions.

We, on the right, are going to battle each other and try to cut parts of non-defense discretionary. Okay. There is a bunch of that I would love to get rid of. It is a really interesting ethical question. Is it ethical for us to borrow money and give it to entities around the country that have their own taxing authority?

That is going to be politically really unpopular. It is sort of absurd that we do that. About 40 percent of nondefense discretionary is actually transferred to these entities that have their own taxing authority.

If you are functionally borrowing \$80 billion, \$90 billion a month, we just covered 3½ months' worth of borrowing by wiping out most of the discretionary budget, and then the next year it gets worse, the next year it gets worse, the next year it gets worse.

Remember, 100 percent of the future borrowing is driven by Medicare, and then in 9 years the Social Security trust fund is gone. I showed you the scale for that.

Mr. Speaker, I have come behind this microphone for years now and walked actually through some really interesting things we can do. We saw during the 1-minutes some of our brothers and sisters came up and talked about this being National Diabetes Awareness Month.

Diabetes is the single biggest cost of healthcare. Actually, it is the single biggest cost to this government. It is 33 percent of healthcare and 31 percent of Medicare. I have come up here repeatedly and talked about what we can do in the farm bill, the new blood glucose monitors, the discussion of some of the GLP-1s and the effect they are having on obesity and diabetes.

There is a path, and it turns out the Joint Economic Committee, about 4 months ago, the Republican side—we actually went where we are not supposed to go, but it was real math. We talked about our brothers' and sisters'

longevity. The fact is that in the last 4 years the life expectancy in the United States has fallen.

If you actually look at the math, what is the number one reason?

It wasn't drugs. Drugs was up there. It was obesity. Let's actually have an honest conversation because it also turns out it is not only a moral battle to save our brothers and sisters from dying young, it also is the most powerful thing you can do to start to stabilize U.S. debt is helping Americans be healthier.

Isn't that something neat?

Is that Republican or Democrat?

It is neither. It is just the right thing to do.

We were coming up with a few trillion dollars over 10 years by taking out obesity. Because of diabetes there is heart disease, kidney failures, and all these other things.

I am just trying to do two things here: First, I am trying to get to an understanding of how brutally ugly the actual debt and deficit math is, and that the solutions being provided to it are just fantasyland, ridiculous, childish, and asinine.

The second thing I am trying to do when I come behind the mike, there are things we can do to have a revolution and stabilize this debt, and none of them are going to be easy.

In the complexity is the morality. We could work with people to be healthier. We could bring technology to make life easier, to provide more access, particularly to healthcare, and you would disrupt the cost.

The hardest part for us as electeds, you have to deal with those armies of lobbyists marching up and down your hallways. You have to look them in the eye, and say, in many ways the morality, the cure, is in the disruption of doing the right and moral thing. I just don't know if this body has the intellectual prowess to deal with that.

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

NATIONAL DIABETES MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to coanchor this CBC Special Order hour. I thank my distinguished colleague, Congresswoman SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK of Florida.

For the next 60 minutes we have a chance to speak directly to the American people on issues of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus, Congress, the constituents we represent, and all Americans.

Our Special Order hour today will focus on a very urgent and pressing issue for our community, and that is the recognition of November as National Diabetes Month.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. BROWN), my colleague from the city of Cleveland.

Ms. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman JACKSON and Congresswoman CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. I thank our CBC colleagues for speaking tonight on this important topic and for the incredible work they do on so many issues impacting our communities.

National Diabetes Month is a call to action. It is a call to action to invest in our people, invest in our neighborhoods, and invest in public health and medical research. It is a call to take the simple and direct actions that are often right in front of us.

Just a few weeks ago, President Biden declared November to be National Diabetes Month.

While diabetes is truly a widespread problem, it is also a disease that shows some of the deeper sickness of America's history. Roughly one in eight Black Americans has diabetes, and nearly 40 percent of the population that doesn't have diabetes is already prediabetic. It is not just an older person's disease.

□ 2045

In the last two decades, the prevalence of diabetes among people under 20 who are Black and Hispanic Americans has increased by 95 percent.

Mr. Speaker, when you add it all up, Black Americans are 60 percent more likely than White Americans to have diabetes.

In Cuyahoga County, which I represent, the Black diabetes rate is 25 percent. For Whites, it is 7 percent. When the CDC released the Census tract data, it showed there were neighborhoods in Cleveland where the diabetes rate was nearly 40 percent.

We aren't just more likely to have this disease; it is also hitting Black people much harder. Nationwide, we are two-and-one-half times more likely to be hospitalized by diabetes than White Americans, and we are twice as likely to die from diabetes.

There is a lot that is broken here, and it doesn't have to be this way. Three years ago, as a member of the Cuyahoga County Council, I helped lead the effort to pass a resolution declaring racism as a public health crisis, and diabetes is one of the indicators we pointed to. It has so many systemic and structural factors: the legacies of Jim Crow and slavery, poverty and a lack of opportunity, denied access to healthcare, and a lack of doctors and nurses from our community who can hear us and listen to us. There are so

many different factors all coming together to produce a disparate impact.

In so many ways, this is the same story we see repeated with Black maternal health and other racial health disparities.

Unfortunately, with diabetes rates this high, it is having a cascade effect on our overall well-being because diabetes is expensive, chronic, and potentially deadly.

We just saw this with the pandemic. Four in 10 adults who died from COVID-19 also had diabetes.

Nonetheless, step one is identifying the problem, and that is why we are here this evening. Step two is action. We have real progress to celebrate thanks to the Inflation Reduction Act, which established a \$35 per month cap on insulin costs for those on Medicare. In response to the IRA, Eli Lilly and other pharmaceutical companies also announced price caps and price reductions for people with non-Medicare insurance.

Not a single Republican in either Chamber voted for the Inflation Reduction Act. Nevertheless, Democrats in Congress and the Biden-Harris administration stepped forward to deliver anyway.

Just about every week, there is another effort by House Republicans to repeal some part of it, but the IRA is here to stay. Black Americans are benefiting from this law. The IRA is lowering healthcare costs for seniors across the country and saving many of our constituents hundreds of dollars a year.

While the data around diabetes is alarming, the Inflation Reduction Act shows that we don't have to accept the unacceptable. We have a lot more work to do to address diabetes and public health disparities more broadly. The stark disparities with diabetes were centuries in the making. We can't change that past, but we can build a better future.

We need to make healthcare more affordable, from drugs and treatment to coverage. We also need to ensure that healthcare providers look like America and look like the communities they serve. We need to help train the next generation of Black medical professionals. We need to invest in SNAP and WIC so people can afford healthy food. We need to invest in and fully fund NIH and CDC efforts to study diabetes and treat diabetes so we can improve care.

The budget fight we have been fighting for the past 6 months shows where each party is aligned and whose side they are on. If we cut funding for SNAP, push more people off Medicaid, continue to cut investments in public health, and forbid every Federal agency from even using the words "equity, diversity, and inclusion," then we know exactly what will happen and who will suffer.

The stakes are clear, and my CBC colleagues and I are going to keep fighting for our constituents.

Mr. Speaker, let's fight diabetes and help every American live a healthy life.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank our distinguished colleague, Congresswoman SHONTEL BROWN from Ohio's 11th Congressional District, for her leadership within the Congressional Black Caucus and for highlighting and focusing our attention and, indeed, the Nation's attention on this critical issue of diabetes.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE).

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from Illinois and the gentlewoman from Florida for the opportunity to speak. I absolutely thank my colleague from the great State of Ohio for bringing this issue to the forefront and having a press conference this afternoon to discuss this dreaded disease.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the problem of diabetes in Black communities nationwide. It is an honor to do it during National Diabetes Awareness Month.

As a diabetic, daily life is a constant challenge. I will have to get up at 4 clock tomorrow morning to go to dialysis, a treatment that I need three times a week to survive. That means I risk exposure to the coronavirus or any other ailment when I receive treatments in rooms full of other patients. It is a problem that many of America's 37 million diabetics face every day, and that figure includes 5 million Black Americans with diabetes.

In addition, almost 80 million Americans could develop diabetes due to poor diet and health or family history of diabetes. That is one reason that diabetes is the most expensive chronic health condition in our Nation.

These health issues are even worse for Black Americans. We are 60 percent more likely to develop diabetes than our White counterparts, and we are twice as likely to die from it than our White counterparts.

Right now, one in every five Black Americans over the age of 20 has diagnosed or undiagnosed diabetes, and the prevalence of type 2 diabetes for Black and Hispanic youth has doubled since 2001.

The risks are so high that Black Americans are less likely to donate a kidney because they fear future health issues. That is why Black Americans are twice as likely to receive a kidney transplant from a deceased donor than a live one. This can lead to health issues that do not happen to patients who receive a kidney from a living donor.

The more prominent issue is the price of insulin in America. The monthly average cost of insulin is almost \$650 per month. That is 10 times higher than the price in other countries. Nevertheless, there is hope. There is a \$35 cap on insulin in the Inflation Reduction Act for Medicare beneficiaries. It helps our seniors save money on this lifesaving medication, and they do not have to make the choice between food or insulin every month.

Nonetheless, we need to do more. We need to pass bills like the Affordable Insulin Now Act. This bill would cap out-of-pocket costs for insulin to the same \$35 for all Americans.

President Biden is working to make that \$35 insulin price cap permanent for all Americans in other legislation, as well. If we can cap insulin payments, then we can help millions of Black Americans afford this critical medication.

That is why this Special Order hour is so important. It brings awareness to the fact that minorities are more likely to face diabetes and other kidney-related issues.

In addition, public talks like today's event remind people that diabetes is still a serious medical issue. When we increase awareness, we increase funding for new treatments and cures. Eventually, we will find the new treatments that will make it safer for diabetics.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot wait for those new treatments to happen. That will be the day when I can walk out of the dialysis treatment clinic for the last time.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the honorable Congressman PAYNE from the great State of New Jersey for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), who is the honorable chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank both Congressman JACKSON and Congresswoman CHERFILUS-McCORMICK for their leadership and for co-chairing and co-anchoring tonight's Special Order hour for the Congressional Black Caucus.

To the previous speaker and my classmate, Representative DONALD PAYNE, I am grateful for his tremendous leadership and personal lived experience on this very important topic.

I am grateful for so many of the other members of the CBC who have spoken on the importance of recognizing November as National Diabetes Awareness Month and have highlighted the disparate impact that diabetes has on the Black community.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Black Americans are 60 percent more likely than White Americans to be diagnosed with diabetes by a physician. Additionally, the health outcomes of Black Americans diagnosed with diabetes are worse than the outcomes experienced by White Americans. Black Americans are 2.5 times more likely to be hospitalized from long-term complications, 3.2 times more likely to be diagnosed with end-stage renal disease, and twice as likely to die from this disease.

We know that the rate of diagnoses among Black Americans is on the rise. Over the past two decades, the prevalence of type 2 diabetes for Black and Hispanic youth has increased by 95 percent.

At the start of the 117th Congress, the Biden-Harris administration and Democrats in the majority of the House and Senate made it our priority to lower everyday costs for the American people and to improve the affordability of lifesaving prescription drugs like insulin. We delivered on that promise.

With unanimous support from the Congressional Black Caucus and House and Senate Democrats, President Biden signed into law the Inflation Reduction Act, which capped the cost of insulin at \$35 per month under Medicare prescription drug coverage, traditional Medicare, and Medicare Advantage. Because of this action, some private companies have extended that reduced cost to others, including children.

The IRA has significantly improved the affordability and accessibility of lifesaving insulin for the 1 in 10 Americans with diabetes, including millions of seniors who in some cases were paying as much as \$400 for a month's supply of insulin.

After the insulin cap for seniors went into effect, the top three insulin manufacturers reduced their prices for all Americans, as I indicated. This is what we can do when the government works for the people. This is what the Democratic Party does when we are in the majority. We put people over politics, and we will continue to do that on behalf of the American people, who deserve nothing less.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues of the Congressional Black Caucus, including Congresswoman SHONTEL BROWN, who led the CBC in a press conference today by marking National Diabetes Month, as well as all of our members for their work in uplifting the stories of their constituents who are living with diabetes and who have benefited from the insulin cap under the Inflation Reduction Act.

□ 2100

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank our chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Chairman STEVEN HORSFORD, for those powerful words. Again, I thank our esteemed colleague, Congresswoman SHONTEL BROWN of Ohio, for having led this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to my colleague from the great State of Louisiana, the distinguished Congressman, Mr. TROY CARTER.

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend very much for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Ms. SHONTEL BROWN, for leading this effort. I also thank my dear friends and colleagues, Representative SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK and Representative JONATHAN JACKSON for leading this Special Order hour on such an important and timely issue, one that impacts our community more than almost any other health matter.

Today, we are here to talk about a pressing matter, one that requires our

collective efforts—National Diabetes Month.

Diabetes, an epidemic gripping the United States, resonates with me personally. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, over 34 million Americans face the consequences of diabetes, and Louisiana is not exempt from the staggering reality.

In Louisiana alone, approximately 500,000 residents have been diagnosed with diabetes. Shockingly, an additional 113,000 individuals are unaware of their condition, heightening their high risks. Moreover, a significant portion of Louisiana's adult population grapples with prediabetes, teetering on the edge of a diagnosis that could alter their lives forever.

The burden of diabetes is not just physical, but also economic. Each year, an estimated 30,000 Louisianians receive a diabetes diagnosis resulting in a financial toll of \$5.7 billion for my State. These costs encompass not only medical expenses, but also additional complications that can arise, including heart disease, stroke, amputation, end-stage kidney disease, blindness, and, tragically, death.

The impact of diabetes disproportionately affects communities of color. Black Americans are 60 percent more likely than White Americans to be diagnosed with diabetes and are twice as likely to die from this dreaded disease. It is abundantly clear that the systemic racism is intensifying this crisis in the United States. We must ensure that all Americans have access to quality, affordable healthcare.

In the face of this dire situation, there is hope. Last Congress, House Democrats passed the Inflation Reduction Act, which caps monthly insulin costs at \$35 for 54,000 Louisianians covered under Medicare. I was proud to vote for and in support of this life-changing measure that is cutting costs for the people. This is a crucial step toward improving lives, preventing diabetes, and ultimately finding a cure.

However, our responsibility does not end here. As a Member of Congress, it is our duty to raise awareness, support prevention efforts, and stand united against this threat. Let's use this National Diabetes Month as a rallying point to spread awareness and make a meaningful impact on the lives of those affected by diabetes around our country, not just for Democrats, not for Republicans, but for people, for humans, for people that breathe the air that we breathe, and for people that live in the communities that we live.

This is, indeed, a bipartisan issue, one that does not see color, race, or any other distinction other than a community that desperately needs our leadership to live, to survive, and to thrive.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from the great State of Louisiana, Congressman TROY CARTER, for his participation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, the Honorable SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK from the great State of Florida.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Diabetes Month. This month is important for all of us in the United States. More than 37 million Americans have diabetes and we need to double down on our efforts to find a cure for this disease.

During this month, we cannot lose sight of the stark disparities when it comes to diabetes in the Black community. Black adults in the U.S. are 60 percent more likely than White adults to be diagnosed with this debilitating disease.

This is a national health crisis that deserves our immediate attention. Black Americans with diabetes are 2.5 times more likely to be hospitalized and are twice as likely to die from this disease.

As a healthcare executive, I saw this disparity firsthand and the impact it had on the communities that I serve in Congress.

A study conducted at Emory University confirmed what many of us have long known to be true.

Structural racism and geographic inequalities are exacerbating diabetic health disparities. Estimates indicate that rates of diabetes are 1.5 times higher among people of color, including Black Americans, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Hispanics and Asians.

Statistics emphasize just how serious this epidemic is in my home State. According to the Florida Diabetes Alliance, an estimated 579,000 Floridians have diabetes but don't know it, greatly increasing their health risk and dying.

Yet despite inequalities, African Americans are 19 percent less likely to access newer diabetes treatment. That means that they are 19 percent less likely to access medication which could mean a healthier and longer life.

Every American, no matter the color of their skin or their ZIP Code should be able to receive the best treatment options available with no questions asked.

This month, let us recommit and address the social determinants of healthcare and recognize the impact they have in driving diabetes disparities. This encompasses everything from accessing green space and how long it takes to get to the grocery store. It comes down to whether patients live near a healthcare facility where they can speak to a provider and receive leading-edge diabetes care. It is a matter of whether our kids are eating nutritious lunches in the cafeteria.

If we want to get serious about tackling the disproportionate rates of diabetes among Black Americans, this is where we need to start.

By focusing on the social determinants of healthcare, we would lay the groundwork for a better and healthier future.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK for her statement.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring vaunted and valuable attention to one of the greatest health challenges plaguing the American people and to declare that this body needs to do more to alleviate the pain.

The month of November has been designated as being National Diabetes Month and the goal of this designation is to highlight the disproportionate impact diabetes continues to have on the communities I represent.

Never before has one chronic disease so diabolically focused its fury on Black and Brown people, which, of course, begs the question as to whether or not the proliferation of this silent killer is connected to the quality of food and economic choices of those very same communities.

The physiology of Black and Brown people is not in any way predisposed to be more vulnerable to this disease than any other group of people, and yet diabetes continues to destroy Black and Brown lives at a rate that is more than disproportional but diabolic as well.

Since 2001, the proliferation of Type 2 diabetes among Black and Brown youth has increased at a rate of 95 percent, Mr. Speaker.

According to the National Health Institute, young people between the ages of 10 and 19 years of age have seen instances of Type 2 diabetes double among them. Two out of every 100 Black and indigenous American youth now suffer from this disease, and it is accelerating at an alarming pace.

As I stand before you here, I shudder to think about the implications associated with the level of increase, what that will mean for the quality of life of families of young people currently sinking into this chronic abyss.

□ 2110

Whether we are willing to acknowledge it or not, the way we currently treat, talk about, and address this disease will leave this country vulnerable to a medical tsunami the likes of which no one on this planet has ever seen.

We cannot be silent about this because if we do nothing, African Americans are twice as likely as any other group to die from this disease.

If we do nothing, African-American adults are twice as likely to be hospitalized because of diabetes and suffer long-term complications more than any other group.

If we do nothing, Black people in this country are three times more likely to be diagnosed with renal disease which, of course, is a portal that leads to a whole host of other debilitating morbidities.

If we just sit around and dither, Black people will be 60 percent more likely to be diagnosed with a disease that has the power to kill them. Let us not forget that African Americans currently make up 13 percent of the American population. When 95 percent of the

young people that make up 13 percent of your entire population are currently slipping down the slippery slope of diabetes, someone has to sound the alarm.

This is why every American should be glad that President Biden has declared November to be National Diabetes Month, and all of us should be glad because this is a conversation we need to have. The time for us to act as if this is not a national emergency is over.

Diabetes in the American population has crossed the Rubicon. We are well beyond the point of no return, and if we do not decide that the health and healthcare of every American, particularly African Americans, is a priority equal in its importance to national security, then we will rue the day we buried our heads in the sand and preoccupied ourselves with the seasonal foolishness of partisan politics.

This is not a red State or blue State issue. The American people are dying. The American people are suffering. The American people are looking to the government they elected to do something in its power to help, help them fight and ward off the devastating effects of this debilitating disease.

Last year, millions of Americans reported hoarding insulin because of shortages. The overwhelming need is manifesting itself nationwide. Who would have thought that people who live in the world's greatest country in the history of the world would have to hoard medication? Could any of us have ever imagined that the need for insulin would be so expansive that hoarding the medication would be a necessity or even an option, but this is where we find ourselves. This is the reality millions of Americans have to live with every day.

This is the minute-to-minute struggle for countless American families trying not to lose hope amid a sea of chronic and cataclysmic medical consequences. To those of you, I say hold on and don't give up. If we are determined to do something about it here in this Congress, we can say that elections have consequences because, indeed, they do.

One of the positive outcomes of the last Presidential election is the fact that President Joseph R. Biden, Jr., is the duly elected President of the United States, and he helped pass the Inflation Reduction Act to help us deal with the runaway cost of insulin. Now insulin is \$35 a month. That is very much a welcome relief in my neighborhood.

As an American, not only as a Democrat, I am glad that we have someone in the Oval Office who cares about what this disease is doing to our country. It says a lot about the character and integrity of the President that he would go out of his way to address this issue when so many other problems have been vying for his attention over the last 3 years.

However, I also say to you, we can do more. We simply cannot avoid the con-

nection between the systemic inequities of America and the incredible racial disparities by which diabetes continues to proliferate in the Black community.

In fact, in a recent study conducted at Emory University, it was suggested, if not directly implied, that structural racism is accelerating the diabetes crisis in the United States of America. Therefore, potentially what we have here is not just a medical crisis, what we have happening in America is also a social and a cultural crisis.

When it comes to diabetes and the Black community, it would appear that our current crisis is the result of a strange confluence of issues. Nutritional opportunities, access to fruit and vegetables, and the inability to afford healthy nutritional options have all come together to make an already terrible situation worse.

More and more researchers are discovering that the race, geography, and economy of a community can be an overwhelming determining factor for understanding the impact of this debilitating and chronic disease. This is why I have been a major proponent of the Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program, the GusNIP. I am a major supporter of this program because it allows the Secretary of Agriculture to provide funding opportunities to conduct and evaluate projects providing incentives to increase the purchase of fruits and vegetables for low-income consumers.

For many years, the other party has wanted us to believe that government is the problem, but what they forget to tell you is that sometimes national problems require national solutions; and there is a role, indeed, for government.

In this program, it is critical for us to also understand that we cannot retreat on SNAP. There are too many Americans who need the supplemental nutritional assistance. Let us be clear, the same way we incentivize big corporations and wealthy individuals with tax breaks, we should have the moral courage to incentivize healthy choices for low-income Americans.

What is good for the goose is also good for the gander. If incentives work for rich people, then let them also work to save the lives of working-class and low-income Americans.

As I stand here tonight, I am actively working to see this program is fully funded this year. This is something we must do. We owe it to the American people to do everything we can to help them save lives.

Let me simply say that it is about time we start incentivizing things that keep people alive and not just behaviors that make people more money. It is my great hope and expectation that the expansion of GusNIP will allow the program to run more efficiently and increase cooperation between recipients and the Federal Government.

I also believe that a greater emphasis needs to be placed on the Healthy Food

Financing Initiative, created back in the Obama administration to provide grants and technical assistance to empower families to have access to fresh, healthy, and affordable foods in rural and urban communities that are underserved.

Most people fail to realize that the overwhelming instances of hunger in America are not happening in American cities. It is, rather, taking place in rural communities. This is why I am pleased that the Department of Agriculture partnered with the Reinvestment Fund to invest \$22.6 million to improve access to healthy foods in underserved communities.

We have an obligation to do all that we can do to empower ordinary, everyday American citizens to make choices that will sustain their lives. As a government, we cannot make the choice for them, but we can create a better set of options for them to make lifesaving decisions for themselves.

What good is balancing the budget if the American people are sick and dying from chronic disease?

What good is having a strong military or defense if the American people are withering away from diabetes and other morbidities that slowly eat away the health of the Nation?

A coherent and stringent immigration policy will mean absolutely nothing if the people who are already citizens of this country are dying from diseases that we can avoid.

Everything that America is and everything we hope it to be depends on the health and safety of our citizens. In the absence of being healthy, there is no American Dream.

I say to my colleagues, let us do everything that we can to empower people to have greater health, longer life, and what every American deserves; namely, three meals a day for their bodies, education and culture for their minds, and, yes, freedom and dignity for their souls.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the Honorable SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

□ 2120

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. JACKSON of Illinois for co-anchoring, and I give a very special thank-you to our CBC chair, Representative HORSFORD, for his work, and also to Congresswoman SHONTEL BROWN for hosting a press conference we held earlier.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of National Diabetes Month, I rise today to commend the Biden-Harris administration for their work to deliver lower insulin costs for the American people.

Because of the administration's transformative Inflation Reduction Act, nearly 4 million seniors on Medicare with diabetes are seeing their insulin costs capped at \$35. Because of this, pharmaceutical companies like Eli Lilly and Novo Nordisk have followed suit and also capped their insulin prices at \$35 a month.

This is a massive win for our seniors nationwide, including those in Flor-

ida's 20th Congressional District. The life-changing cap that has helped over 29,000 of my constituents pay \$440 less each year in insulin is worth it. These savings are making a tremendous difference when it comes to health outcomes.

Medication is not something that those living with diabetes can go without. Over 80 percent of adults with diabetes depend on medication to manage their conditions.

While this cap is putting money back into our seniors' pockets, we still have more work to do. As President Biden has made clear, affordable insulin should be accessible to all Americans, not just Medicare beneficiaries.

It is devastating that nearly a fifth of insulin users have to ration their insulin use. In a country like ours, how can this be the case?

Stark healthcare disparities also underscore the need for us to do more and to act. Diabetes rates are skyrocketing within communities of color. Since 2001, the prevalence of type 2 diabetes for Black and Hispanic children has increased by a staggering 95 percent. Let me repeat that one more time: increased by 95 percent for our Black and Hispanic children.

Nobody should be forced to choose between paying their rent and buying insulin. No one should die because they had to ration their insulin. No one should go blind or lose limbs because they could not afford medication. Your life shouldn't be put on hold because you were diagnosed with diabetes.

As Americans, we can and must do better. Last Congress, I was proud to vote for the Affordable Insulin Now Act to clamp down on runaway insulin prices threatening Floridians' health and financial security. We need to get this bill across the finish line and make diabetes treatment more affordable.

Americans all over, no matter their political affiliations, stand to benefit from low insulin costs. Every American, no matter the color of their skin or their ZIP Code, deserves a healthy and fulfilling life and a dignified existence. Every American deserves to grow old with dignity.

Diabetes is both preventable and manageable. Let's act now. Those living with diabetes cannot wait.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, these are the issues of the Congressional Black Caucus.

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

MAKING THE CASE FOR CONTINUED FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF UKRAINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) for 30 minutes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON) for his compelling presentation with his

colleagues on an issue of extreme importance to our whole society, and that is combating the chronic challenge that so many of our families face from diabetes. I thank my friend for his leadership here on the House floor.

Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to address an important topic also confronting this Congress and our American citizens, and that is the continued U.S. financial support for the free country of Ukraine.

I say "financial support" because U.S. citizens overwhelmingly oppose Putin and his illegal, murderous invasion of his sovereign neighbor. Also overwhelmingly, Americans believe that our continued support of Ukraine is imperative to stop Russian aggression. Further, Americans believe that Putin poses a threat to our own interests and that withdrawing our support would be a sign of weakness to our allies.

With that said, and large Federal deficits and over \$33 trillion in debt, along with pressing needs here at home, some Americans question continued financial support. Specifically, what is the strategy tied to our economic support?

I will outline why it is in America's interest to support Ukraine in its powerful, committed fight to eject Putin from its unprovoked, illegal invasion of their sovereign nation. I will also work to clear up misconceptions or even myths about our current and past level of support for military security assistance, humanitarian aid, and direct financial support to the Government of Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, it is longstanding U.S. policy as a founding member of NATO and the indispensable partner in the transatlantic military, diplomatic, and economic alliance to support a peaceful Europe safe from external threats from invasion or nuclear attack. Formally, since World War II, we have performed this multipronged mission against the Soviet Union, against non-state and state sponsors of terrorism, during the collapse of Yugoslavia in the 1990s, and even more recently with Putin's previous illegal incursion into the country of Georgia.

In 1985, some 40 years ago, President Reagan addressed the U.N. General Assembly and asked the rhetorical question: What kind of people will we be 40 years from now?

His hopeful answer: Free people whose governments rest upon the consent of the governed who do not wage war on their neighbors.

Sadly, Reagan's hopeful prediction remains untrue four decades later and, frankly, just as in 1985, still at the hands of the Russian leader.

For me, President Kennedy's inaugural charge perhaps said it best: "Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to ensure the survival and the success of liberty. This much we pledge—and more."

Under President Obama, despite promises made by the United States to Ukraine in the 1990s, America failed to live up to President Kennedy's pledge. Instead, President Obama pursued appeasement of Russia in Syria and Ukraine, fully tempting the megalomaniac Vladimir Putin.

This wrongheaded approach was partially reversed by President Trump, but the damage, Mr. Speaker, was done. Putin took President Biden's catastrophic decision to precipitously pull out of Afghanistan as the final failure of American policy resolve.

Mr. Speaker, this matters because, aside from past obligations or the moral case, U.S. workers, U.S. farmers, and U.S. consumers are better off when Europe is prosperous and free. There are more choices on our shelves at better prices, more jobs producing goods and exporting them, more jobs from billions of dollars of European investment here at home in the United States.

Every day I hear that Europe is not paying their fair share to boot out Putin. They are not paying their fair share on military equipment, supplies, humanitarian aid, the monthly budget in Ukraine. Mr. Speaker, this is a false assertion.

Let's look at the facts. Since February 2022, the European Union and the countries of Europe have contributed \$32 billion in security assistance.

The United States, as the world's largest military superpower with the largest industrial base and the largest military inventories, has contributed \$44 billion in security assistance. Additionally, we have increased defense production here at home, spending close to \$20 billion on new inventories of supplies that we need and improvements in our industrial base.

With the opening of new facilities and second and third shifts, granting new career opportunities from Vermont to Arkansas to Arizona, American workers are manufacturing ammunition, Javelins, Stingers, Patriots, and HIMARS.

On the nonsecurity aid side of humanitarian and economic support, Europe's contributions dwarf those of the United States. Europe has contributed \$42 billion for humanitarian and economic support versus \$26 billion from the United States. The European Union has provided \$18 billion in support for Ukrainian refugees in addition to taking care of those 4 million people from Ukraine registered as refugees and living outside their country in Europe.

□ 2130

Each month it costs over \$7 billion per month to man the Ukrainian Government—civil and military. So far, American taxpayers have contributed \$22 billion in that direct budget support. Europeans have contributed \$26.5 billion and have approved by legislation \$54 billion more covering 2024 to 2027.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the IMF, are

in full support, and like America they, too, have been generous, with several countries using these institutions to guarantee billions of dollars in loans to Ukraine.

In addition to the United States and those countries in Europe, others are helping on their own. Canada, pledged \$4.8 billion in assistance. Japan pledged \$5.5 billion in assistance. We need more global leaders like Japan and Canada.

The United States is doing what we do best, using our military industrial base—the best military in the world—to provide more security and more training assistance to Ukraine than our allies. That is true when you take in all the contributions to this critical cause: security, humanitarian, and direct economic support.

It is clear, Mr. Speaker, that the U.S. is not alone in this effort and is surpassed by financial commitments from the countries of Europe, as it should be. The numbers speak for themselves.

Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago I traveled to Poland to meet with U.S. commanders overseeing the training of Ukrainians and coordinating critical military supplies. I followed up by traveling to Kyiv and met with President Zelenskyy and his foreign minister, his finance minister, and his defense minister.

Contrary to the myths I read in the U.S. press, the United States and our allies are not delivering pallets of cash or giving crypto to Ukrainian oligarchs. All the U.S. assistance is monitored and audited. The World Bank and the Deloitte CPA firm flyspeck every transfer to the Ukrainian budget or humanitarian causes, and the Department of Defense does that precisely the same for security assistance.

U.S. budget support is done on a reimbursable basis, meaning that the funds are only distributed to Ukraine following the World Bank's verification the money was spent on an approved activity.

The U.S. Government also has the Ukraine Oversight Working Group, which consists of more than 20 agencies led by the inspectors general from DOD, State, and USAID.

Now, there are some in America that spread conspiracy theories about this brutal war or even pedal Russian propaganda. Others are simply pacifists or isolationists. Mr. Speaker, I fully respect my fellow citizens and their differing views from my own, but, my friends, the past Obama appeasement or current isolationism does not make America safer or richer.

Failing to see Putin's megalomania stopped in Ukraine weakens our long-term economic prospects just like appeasing the Germans did in the 1930s. It increases the chance that our young men and women will have to respond to conflict on a battlefield. For if Russian wins, Moldova is next, the rest of Georgia, the Baltic states, and heaven forbid, Mr. Speaker, if the Chinese dictator Xi views our vacillation as his

Afghanistan moment and attacks Taiwan, we will enter a global war and an economic depression.

For literally less than what America spends in 1 week, we can witness the unity and security of Europe and the weakening of the Russian threat to its neighbors and deter Xi in his South China Sea provocations.

Missing in all this is a lack of leadership from President Biden. He has slow rolled badly needed equipment to the Ukrainians, and I do not yet see a strong U.S. leadership ensuring that Ukraine has a realistic, strategic plan to defeat Putin and do so promptly and effectively. I do not see full U.S. leadership sufficient to the task of choking off the Russian economy. It is down, but it is not out. While our allies in NATO and the EU increase their defense spending and have rapidly diversified their sources of energy, we cannot let up and delay. We need to broaden and tighten sanctions, and we need to wake up.

House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman MICHAEL MCCAUL and I collaborated last week on his REPO for Ukrainians Act, which was marked up and passed out of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

This legislation included key provisions from my Ukraine reconstruction legislation, which carefully takes title to all Russian sovereign assets in other countries, collectively pools these funds for filling the budget gap, and helping in the reconstruction of Ukraine.

Importantly, this bill uses Russian funds, not American taxpayer resources, to aid Ukraine. It is critical that this legislation comes to the House floor and becomes one step closer to becoming law. Failure here, Mr. Speaker, means a more costly and horrific future.

Let's heed President Kennedy's pledge of nearly six decades ago by word and by deed, with time and treasure: Let every nation know that America and her global allies will bear any burden, meet any hardship, oppose any foe.

We must support our friend Ukraine in their support of liberty.

Mr. Speaker, last week in the House Foreign Affairs Committee we marked up Chairman MICHAEL MCCAUL's bill Rebuilding Economic Prosperity and Opportunity (REPO) for Ukrainians Act. At its core, the REPO Act utilizes Russian sovereign assets to pay for the Ukrainian current financing gap or its long-term reconstruction—or both.

It seems brutally obvious to everyone that Russia should be responsible for the cost of the damages stemming from its illegal invasion of Ukraine, not American taxpayers.

It is particularly offensive to the global community that a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council would blatantly and viciously destroy all aspects of global order, invade a sovereign neighbor unprovoked, repeatedly commit war crimes, and

violate too many international treaties to be named here.

The REPO for Ukrainians Act would give the President authority to seize, transfer, or vest Russian sovereign assets within U.S. jurisdiction into an international fund for the sole purpose of Ukraine's eventual reconstruction.

Considering most Russian sovereign assets are located outside the United States, it is important for our partners and allies around the world to introduce and pass companion legislation. Here, the United States may not act effectively unilaterally.

Recently, I met with Europe's rapporteur, Lulzim Basha. He fully understands the urgency of global action and action to be taken in Europe.

There is bipartisan recognition here in the Congress that the United States must be a global leader on this topic and through coordination with the G7 and our allies.

This bill is consistent with well-established international precedent where the United States worked with international partners to establish a fund like we saw with Afghanistan in 2022 or the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal in 1981 or the U.N. Compensation Fund for Kuwait in 1991 following the invasion of Iraq.

According to legal experts like Professor Laurence Tribe, Russian objections based on claims of sovereign immunity are baseless, as using Russian assets to rebuild Ukraine helps restore the principles of national sovereignty.

Russia cannot violate Ukraine's sovereignty while invoking its own as a shield.

Concerns that seizing Russian assets will undermine the U.S. dollar are also unsubstantiated. By working with our European colleagues, we will show that the seizure of assets is not a risk to doing business in dollars, but rather, is an international condemnation for unprovoked aggression by Russia.

□ 2140

In my view, the REPO Act, as marked up in committee, still has some room for improvement, such as clarifying that Russia's illegal war first began in February 2014 after its initial invasion of Crimea.

With that said, I thank Chairman McCAUL and acknowledge several points from my text, the Ukraine Reconstruction Act, that were included in the chairman's revised REPO bill.

First, we made sure to hold Belarus accountable for its direct role in supporting Russia's illegal war in Ukraine. Next, we added controls to ensure good governance and standards around the international Ukraine Compensation Fund. Its mechanism includes audits by independent auditors and the Government Accountability Office.

Chairman McCAUL also accepted that the bill should clarify important concepts, like judicial review and the definition of "seizure" to mean the confiscation of all rights, title, and interest in the sovereign asset.

Now, let me turn to some examples of how this legislation would work in conjunction with our allies and partners around the world.

First and foremost, it is generally accepted that the Russian central bank assets held outside of Russia are the first order of business. Public estimates of this funding are approximately \$200 billion, mostly held in Europe, principally in Brussels.

Europeans have considered the use of interest on these assets as an immediate way to gain benefit for funding of Ukraine's war effort or covering a portion of their monthly budget. Thus, there are both short-term and long-term potential uses for the corpus of \$200 billion in central bank assets held abroad or using the earnings on that total amount.

Additionally, I argue that state-owned enterprise assets outside the Russian Federation should also be considered as Russian sovereign assets, as well.

Mr. Speaker, nearly 40 percent of the Russian Federation's economy is owned by state-controlled companies. Russian public companies that are wholly owned by the Russian sovereign state, like being over 51 percent of their public shares, should be considered fair game for building assets necessary to rebuild Ukraine.

For example, Gazprom, the largest oil and gas enterprise in Russia, is majority owned by the Russian Federation. It has lots of operations outside Russia. Likewise, one of Russia's most prominent commercial banks is controlled with 51 percent of shares by the Russian Federation. That is Sberbank.

By including state-owned enterprise assets, this increases the leverage and negotiating authority of pressing Russia for change, to bring this war to an end, and utilize these assets for funding reconstruction.

I look forward to consideration of the REPO for Ukrainians Act by the House soon. I thank Mr. McCAUL for working with me on making this a stronger bill. I hope that the Senator RISCH and Whitehouse legislation can also be considered in the Senate.

IRAN IS A PARTNER IN TERROR

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the continued and growing threat of Iran to the region and the world.

This administration is committed to giving carrots to the world's number one state sponsor of terrorism and getting nothing in return. This goes beyond the \$6 billion hostage payment or the release of \$10 billion of Iranian oil purchased by Iraq.

Sanctions relief and appeasement under both the Biden and Obama administrations have resulted in sharp economic growth for the mullahs.

According to the World Bank, under President Trump and his maximum pressure campaign, Iran's GDP was about \$333 billion per year, down from \$550 billion under President Obama, a substantial drop.

Now, under President Biden, Iran's economy was back up to \$359 billion in 2021. It was almost \$390 billion last year and is growing.

We have let Iran back into the global economy when our sanctions were effective, and we should not be shocked that they are now involved in nearly every conflict around the world.

In Ukraine, Iran sells drones and arms to Russia.

In Israel, Iran is the primary financier of its terror proxy, Hamas.

In Syria, Iran is the principal financier of Hamas, and the Iranian Revolutionary Guard units fight alongside Russia to prop up Assad's murderous regime.

Iran-backed militias in Iraq also claimed responsibility for recent drone attacks against U.S. forces in northeastern Syria and our base on the Jordanian border.

In Yemen, Iran is the primary financier of the Houthis, who have shown the capability to fire long-range missiles at Israel over the Saudi Arabian airspace and shoot down U.S. surveillance flights in the region.

Iran is directly involved in all these conflicts. As a partner with Russia and China, Iran is the linchpin in what the American Enterprise Institute calls the "coalition against democracy." They are the world's number one state sponsor of terror and have been for decades.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, to cap it off, 91 percent of all Iran's oil exports go to China. Ninety-one percent of all Iranian oil produced goes to China.

Iran, along with Xi in China and Putin in Russia, have formed this new coalition that seeks to overthrow America's presence in the world, our values of democracy, rule of law, and freedom.

Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arkansas has 7 minutes, 15 seconds remaining.

RECORD INFLATION

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, with Thanksgiving around the corner, central Arkansians and Americans are headed to the grocery stores, excited to shop for another holiday and to gather around the table with loved ones.

Unfortunately, they are still wincing at the price of turkey, stuffing, and the sides 3 years later, thanks to the persistent inflation due to President Biden and his failed economic policies.

In 2019, the average price of a turkey was 89 cents a pound. Last year's "Turkey Day" was up to \$1.55 per pound. This is just another example of the negative effect President Biden's incompetent Bidenomics has had on the wallets of our working families and the detrimental effect it has had on our economy and our fiscal outlook.

Interest rates are at a 23-year high, and Arkansas families are spending an average of \$8,400 more per year on the same things that they buy every year for their families. Mr. Speaker, that is \$700 more per month on just basic

things, like back to school, Thanksgiving, Christmas presents, essentials, car payments, mortgage payments.

This administration, along with Democrats in Congress, have led on failed policies that have created a destructive domino effect on our entire economy, from driving 40-year highs in inflation to out-of-control government spending.

The Federal Reserve kept interest rates too low for too long and are now left playing catch-up in the hopes of beating inflation in the short run without causing too much damage to long-run economic growth.

To combat this, I recently reintroduced the Price Stability Act with my friend and colleague Congressman BYRON DONALDS. This legislation would ensure that the central bank focuses exclusively on its principal mandate of price stability, which is exactly what the Fed should be doing now more than ever, instead of focusing on various policy fads.

Over this past weekend, the United States rating agency Moody's downgraded the United States' credit rating from stable to negative, citing higher interest rates and another pending government shutdown.

This is another alarm bell that Democrats and the Biden administration should not ignore. We must get our fiscal house in order. This is another critical element in combating rampant inflation and helping the American people who have been suffering under these failed economic policies for far too long.

Reining in the outrageous spending we have witnessed over the past 3 years in Washington will help stop putting the burden of our record-high debt on our children and grandchildren and contributing to inflation.

President Biden needs to wake up to the alarm bells that continue to signal how his spending, industrial policy mandates, and the regulatory burdens are crushing ordinary families as we approach this Thanksgiving.

President Biden needs to work with Republicans in the House and Senate to get our long-term economy back on track. Let's work for American families, not against them.

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

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, November 14, 2023, at 9 a.m.

OATH OF OFFICE MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by sec-

tion 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

"I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 118th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

GABE AMO,
First District of Rhode Island.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV,

EC-2364. A letter from the President, transmitting a letter informing congress of action taken consistent with the War Powers Resolution, Public Law 93-148, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1543(c); Public Law 93-148, Sec. 4(c); (87 Stat. 555) (H. Doc. No. 118-80), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JORDAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 786. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Pecos Division of the Western District of Texas, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-271). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BURGESS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 864. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5894) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-272). 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 Ms. GRANGER:

H.R. 6363. A bill making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as

fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BALDERSON (for himself, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. CAREY): H.R. 6364. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to maintain certain telehealth flexibilities relating to provider privacy under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 6365. A bill to protect against illicit oil shipments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 6366. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to the work geographic index for physician payments under the Medicare program, and to revise the phase-in of clinical laboratory test payment changes under such program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CLEAVER:

H.R. 6367. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to provide financial assistance to countries that receive an influx of civilian, non-combatant displaced persons stemming from the armed conflict that has resulted from Hamas's October 2023 terrorism in Israel, to be used for humanitarian aid for the displaced persons; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LAMALFA (for himself, Mrs. PELTOLA, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. COLE, and Mr. OBERNOLTE):

H.R. 6368. A bill to assist Tribal governments in the management of buffalo and buffalo habitat and the reestablishment of buffalo on Indian land; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SCHRIER (for herself and Mr. DUNN of Florida):

H.R. 6369. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend incentive payments for participation in eligible alternative payment models; 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 Mrs. BEATTY (for herself and Mr. NUNN of Iowa):

H.R. 6370. A bill to require the Office of Foreign Assets Control to develop a program under which private sector firms may receive a license to conduct nominal financial transactions in furtherance of the firms' investigations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. WENSTRUP, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. DUNN of Florida, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 6371. A bill to provide for certain adjustments to the physician fee schedule

under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BABIN (for himself and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 6372. A bill to amend the National Quantum Initiative Act to require the Secretary of Energy to conduct research on how quantum information science, technology, and engineering can enhance the resilience and security of the electric grid, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. BERGMAN (for himself, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. BOST, and Ms. BROWNLEY):

H.R. 6373. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to offer annual preventative health evaluations to veterans with a spinal cord injury or disorder and increase access to assistive technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. DUNN of Florida, and Mr. CROW):

H.R. 6374. A bill to provide for the issuance of a Veterans Health Care Stamp; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COMER (for himself, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. BARR, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. ROSE, Mr. BOST, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 6375. A bill to require the Corps of Engineers to take certain actions with respect to rental amounts and administrative fees charged to certain marinas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CORREA (for himself and Mr. SCHIFF):

H.R. 6376. A bill to require certain grant recipients of transit and highway transportation projects to establish and contribute to a business uninterrupted monetary program fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CUELLAR (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. NORCROSS, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 6377. A bill to establish a grant program for States to support apprentices in apprenticeships programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. ELLZEY:

H.R. 6378. A bill to permit the remains of any Medal of Honor recipient to lie in honor in the rotunda of the United States Capitol, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FEENSTRA (for himself, Mr. COSTA, Mr. BOST, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. NUNN of Iowa):

H.R. 6379. A bill to amend the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 to reauthorize the Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr.

WEBER of Texas, Mr. GUEST, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. BACON, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. MOORE of Alabama):

H.R. 6380. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a pilot program to provide flight training for military veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. TITUS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Mr. CORREA, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. GOMEZ, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 6381. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a veterans visa program to permit veterans who have been removed from the United States to return as immigrants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 6382. A bill to increase protections against sexually dangerous persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JACKSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. BABIN, Mr. FALLON, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. LUTTRELL, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. SELF, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. McCAUL, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. MORAN, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. ROY, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Mr. HUNT, and Mr. GUEST):

H.R. 6383. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from implementing or enforcing a remain in Texas policy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEAN of New Jersey (for himself and Ms. MCCLELLAN):

H.R. 6384. A bill to expand capacity in quantum information science, engineering, and technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. KEAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 6385. A bill to promote space situational awareness and space traffic coordination and to modify the functions and leadership of the Office of Space Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. MCCLELLAN:

H.R. 6386. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to report on the Military OneSource program of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

H.R. 6387. A bill to modify the minimum allocation requirement for the emergency solutions grants program; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MOLINARO (for himself, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, and Ms. LEE of Nevada):

H.R. 6388. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Administration for Community Living, to carry out a grant program for States to provide telephone reassurance services to certain older adults and to other adults with disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6389. A bill to eliminate the reduction in pay of a Federal employee or District of Columbia employee as a result of such employee serving as a member of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. SELF (for himself, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 6390. A bill to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to permit the refusal of credit to aliens who do not have lawful status in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. GARBARINO, and Mr. DUARTE):

H.R. 6391. A bill to require the Department of Homeland Security to develop a comprehensive plan to identify, deploy, and integrate emerging technologies to achieve greater situational awareness along the northern and southern borders of the United States; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself and Mr. DUARTE):

H.R. 6392. A bill to establish a Department of Homeland Security integrated border intelligence analytical cell and Joint Task Force to combat transnational criminal organizations exploiting migration surges, strengthen cross-border partnerships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, and Mr. DUNN of Florida):

H.R. 6393. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to allow certain activities to be conducted with respect to sturgeon held in captivity or in a controlled environment in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. PAPPAS, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, and Mr. LAWLER):

H.R. 6394. A bill to provide for the creation of a Congressional time capsule in commemoration of the semicentennial of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VAN ORDEN:

H.J. Res. 101. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit Members of Congress from receiving compensation for any period during which a Government shutdown is in effect; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. GREENE of Georgia:

H. Res. 863. A resolution Impeaching Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, for high crimes and misdemeanors; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. CROCKETT (for herself, Mr. FALLON, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. ELLZEY, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LUTTRELL, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. SELF, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H. Res. 865. A resolution honoring the heroic military service, sacrifices, and contributions of veterans from the great State of Texas; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MCGARVEY (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. PEREZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. MOONEY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOST, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Ms. CHU, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CROW, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. MOLINARO, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Ms. WILD, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. ALLRED):

H. Res. 866. A resolution supporting the designation of the week beginning November 13, 2023, as "National Apprenticeship Week"; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. PETERSEN, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. TRONE):

H. Res. 867. A resolution expressing support for the designation of November 9, 2023, as "National Microtia and Atrisia Awareness Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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 Ms. GRANGER:

H.R. 6363.

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

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7:

"No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations

made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time."

The single subject of this legislation is:

Making further continuing appropriations.

By Mr. BALDERSON:

H.R. 6364.

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:

Telehealth

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 6365.

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 prevent illicit oil shipments.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 6366.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

health

By Mr. CLEAVER:

H.R. 6367.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to provide financial assistance to countries that receive an influx of civilian, non-combatant displaced persons stemming from the armed conflict that has resulted from Hamas's October 2023 terrorism in Israel, to be used for humanitarian aid for the displaced persons.

By Mr. LAMALFA:

H.R. 6368.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 ("The Commerce Clause"), and Article IV, Section 3, clause 2 ("The Territorial Clause") of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To authorize buffalo restoration and management program within the Interior Department to promote and develop the capacity of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations to manage buffalo and buffalo habitat.

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 6369.

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

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 6370.

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

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

The single subject of this legislation is:

National Security

By Mr. MURPHY:

H.R. 6371.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide for certain adjustments to the physician fee schedule under the Medicare program.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 6372.

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

Clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution: "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for clarifying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the National Quantum Initiative Act to require the Secretary of Energy to conduct research on how quantum information science, technology, and engineering can enhance the resilience and security of the electric grid.

By Mr. BERGMAN:

H.R. 6373.

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:

Directs VA to offer annual preventative health evaluations to veterans with a spinal cord disorders and increases access to assistive technologies.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 6374.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

to provide for the issuance and sale of a special postage stamp to contribute financially to the medical care and treatment of veterans.

By Mr. COMER:

H.R. 6375.

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

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Oversight of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers administrative fees and lease terms

By Mr. CORREA:

H.R. 6376.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Transportation

By Mr. CUELLAR:

H.R. 6377.

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 establish a grant program for States to support apprentices in apprenticeships programs.

By Mr. ELLZEY:

H.R. 6378.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which states "[t]he Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States..."

The single subject of this legislation is:

To permit the remains of any Medal of Honor recipient to lie in honor in the rotunda of the United States Capitol, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 6379.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To reauthorize the Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network and for other purposes.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 6380.

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

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Thus, Congress has the authority not only to increase taxes, but also, to reduce taxes to promote the general welfare of the United States of America and her citizens. Additionally Congress has the

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would establish a pilot program within the Department of Transportation to provide flight training for military veterans. Under the bill, ten covered flight schools would receive a grant of no more than \$500,000 each toward tuition, flight training fees, and other pilot training services for eligible veterans. The bill also requires a report to Congress on ways the Department of Transportation and the Department of Veterans Affairs may better coordinate and improve upon

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 6381.

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

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 4

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a veterans visa program to permit veterans who have been removed from the United States to return as immigrants, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 6382.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To increase protections against sexually dangerous persons, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JACKSON of Texas:

H.R. 6383.

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:

Enacts a prohibition on the Secretary of Homeland Security from implementing or enforcing a remain in Texas policy.

By Mr. KEAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 6384.

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

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

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

The single subject of this legislation is:

To expand capacity in quantum information science, engineering, and technology, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KEAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 6385.

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:

To promote space situational awareness and space traffic coordination and to modify the functions and leadership of the Office of Space Commerce, and for other purposes.

By Ms. MCCLELLAN:

H.R. 6386.

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

Congress has authority to enact this legislation under Article I, Section 8, Clause 11 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is: Defense.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

H.R. 6387.

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

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Local solutions for homelessness

By Mr. MOLINARO:

H.R. 6388.

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:

Senior mental health

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6389.

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:

This bill would prohibit the Department of Defense from recouping pay from District of Columbia National Guard members who are federal civilian employees and took encampment leave.

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 6390.

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:

Financial Services

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6391.

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

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:

This bill requires the Department of Homeland Security to report to Congress a plan to identify and deploy emerging and advanced technologies (e.g., artificial intelligence, automation, and optical radar) to achieve greater situational awareness along the northern and southern U.S. borders between ports of entry. The report shall contain information including assessments of (1) how Customs and Border Protection is currently using such technologies, (2) how such technologies can address border security capability gaps and (3) the cost of acquiring such

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6392.

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

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:

This bill establishes within U.S. Customs and Border Protection a dedicated intelligence cell focused on sharing information related to (1) concentrated surges of migrants arriving at a U.S. land border, and (2) illicit smuggling and trafficking that may pose a threat to a U.S. land border. The bill also makes permanent the authority of the Department of Homeland Security to establish departmental joint task forces for various purposes.

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 6393.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: Protects sturgeon farmers

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 6394.

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

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

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide for the creation of a Congressional time capsule in commemoration of the Semiquincentennial of the United States.

By Mr. VAN ORDEN:

H.J. Res. 101.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States

The single subject of this legislation is:

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit Members of Congress from receiving compensation for any period during which a Government shutdown is in effect.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 40: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 45: Mr. CASE and Mr. EDWARDS.

H.R. 211: Mr. VAN ORDEN.

H.R. 232: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H.R. 236: Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 309: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 329: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 396: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 475: Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 561: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 655: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 681: Mr. D'ESPOSITO and Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 726: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 751: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 804: Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 807: Ms. LEE of Florida.

H.R. 838: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 884: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 895: Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, and Mr. LANGWORTHY.

H.R. 984: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Ms. SALINAS.

H.R. 1015: Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. LATTA, and Mr. HUNT.

H.R. 1103: Mr. GALLAGHER and Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 1111: Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 1150: Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 1200: Mr. ROSE and Mr. PFLUGER.

H.R. 1247: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 1250: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 1359: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 1492: Mr. ROUZER and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 1584: Mr. D'ESPOSITO and Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 1624: Mr. CASAR, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, and Mr. NEHLS.

H.R. 1691: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Ms. CARAVEO.

H.R. 1716: Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 1755: Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 1785: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mrs. RAMIREZ, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

- H.R. 1809: Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 2389: Ms. CRAIG and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2501: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. PORTER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 2547: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 2697: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H.R. 2700: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 2726: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 2729: Mr. DELUZIO.
H.R. 2742: Mr. GAETZ.
H.R. 2766: Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 2882: Mrs. PELTOLA.
H.R. 2965: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 2974: Ms. TOKUDA and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 2992: Ms. MCCLELLAN.
H.R. 3074: Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 3090: Ms. BUDZINSKI and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 3111: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3127: Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 3170: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 3240: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 3326: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 3433: Mr. VAN DREW and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 3443: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 3475: Mr. PETERS, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. KIM of California, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 3510: Mrs. STEEL.
H.R. 3541: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 3624: Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 3639: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 3712: Mr. DAVIDSON.
H.R. 3722: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 3777: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 3811: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mr. VAN ORDEN.
H.R. 3854: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 3859: Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 3879: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3922: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 3946: Mr. KEATING, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. PFLUGER.
H.R. 3955: Ms. CRAIG and Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 3970: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CROW, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. AGUILAR, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 4088: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 4122: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 4202: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
H.R. 4221: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 4261: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 4333: Mr. MOSKOWITZ.
H.R. 4335: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 4338: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mrs. RAMIREZ, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 4343: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4391: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 4481: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4581: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 4706: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 4812: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 4919: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 4941: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 4993: Mr. BEAN of Florida and Mr. WALTZ.
H.R. 4999: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 5020: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 5041: Ms. PEREZ, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. NADLER, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. RYAN, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 5073: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 5074: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5077: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 5084: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.
H.R. 5099: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 5143: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 5198: Mr. FLOOD and Mr. SMUCKER.
H.R. 5266: Mr. VALADAO, Mr. SORENSEN, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Mr. RUZ, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. SALINAS, and Ms. LEE of Florida.
H.R. 5308: Mr. LAWLER and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 5344: Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 5375: Mr. BERA and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
H.R. 5399: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CASAR, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mr. NEHLS, and Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 5401: Mr. TRONE and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 5443: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 5459: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 5473: Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
H.R. 5501: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 5509: Mrs. PELTOLA.
H.R. 5526: Mr. LATTI, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 5530: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 5545: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5582: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 5618: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 5619: Mr. MORELLE and Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 5633: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 5644: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 5748: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 5796: Mr. MORAN and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 5817: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5822: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 5863: Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. WALTZ, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 5904: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 5921: Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 5923: Mr. GARBARINO and Ms. DE LA CRUZ.
H.R. 5937: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 5948: Mr. POSEY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. OGLES, and Mr. JACKSON of Texas.
H.R. 5976: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 5979: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 5988: Mrs. FISCHBACH.
H.R. 5995: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. MOLINARO, Ms. PEREZ, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 5997: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 6000: Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 6011: Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 6013: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 6031: Mr. CROW, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 6038: Mr. TRONE and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 6041: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 6049: Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. FALLON, and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 6065: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 6109: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 6111: Mr. RUIZ and Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 6124: Ms. LEE of Nevada.
H.R. 6127: Mr. PANETTA and Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 6163: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 6175: Mr. WENSTRUP and Mrs. FISCHBACH.
H.R. 6178: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 6183: Ms. NORTON and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 6198: Mr. VAN ORDEN.
H.R. 6213: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina.
H.R. 6221: Ms. LOFGREN and Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 6224: Ms. WATERS and Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 6244: Mr. FALLON, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. JACKSON of Texas.
H.R. 6248: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 6249: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 6250: Mr. WILLIAMS of New York.
H.R. 6251: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 6262: Mr. DELUZIO.
H.R. 6269: Ms. PLASKETT.
H.R. 6271: Mrs. FISCHBACH.
H.R. 6300: Mr. WILLIAMS of New York.
H.R. 6312: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 6319: Mr. ALLRED, Mr. BERA, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CORREA, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. JAMES, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KUSTOFF, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. KILMER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. TIMMONS, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. ROSS, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. HINSON, Ms. PINGREE, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CROW, Mr. HIMES, Mr. GUEST, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H.R. 6322: Mr. MEUSER and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 6337: Mr. LALOTA.
H.R. 6349: Mr. GALLAGHER and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 6357: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 6361: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. CHU, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 6362: Ms. TITUS, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Ms. CHU.
H.J. Res. 52: Mr. DELUZIO.
H.J. Res. 65: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.J. Res. 76: Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.J. Res. 86: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.J. Res. 96: Mr. WOMACK and Ms. LEE of Nevada.
H.J. Res. 97: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H.J. Res. 98: Mr. LATTI, Mr. MORAN, Mr. YAKYM, and Mr. ALLEN.
H. Con. Res. 13: Ms. ADAMS.
H. Con. Res. 28: Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
H. Con. Res. 75: Mr. CARSON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H. Con. Res. 76: Mr. CARSON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H. Res. 8: Mr. POSEY.
H. Res. 427: Ms. WILD.
H. Res. 443: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H. Res. 550: Ms. WILD.
H. Res. 566: Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. TRONE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MFUME, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COSTA, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. WILD, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mrs. PELTOLA, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Ms. CROCKETT, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Mr. CARSON, Ms. PORTER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H. Res. 627: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H. Res. 677: Mr. CARSON.
H. Res. 737: Mrs. RAMIREZ and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H. Res. 793: Mr. BACON, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. BERA, and Mr. SCALISE.
H. Res. 803: Mr. FINSTAD.
H. Res. 806: Ms. STRICKLAND and Mr. HORSFORD.
H. Res. 837: Ms. TITUS, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CARTER of

Georgia, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. CASE, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H. Res. 848: Mr. MCCORMICK and Mr. STEIL.

H. Res. 850: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. EDWARDS.

H. Res. 858: Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. TITUS, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H. Res. 859: Mr. ROUZER, Mr. LALOTA, and Mr. LANGWORTHY.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. ARRINGTON

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on the Budget in H.R. 6363 do

not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MS. GRANGER

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Appropriations in H.R. 6363 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.



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Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable TAMMY DUCKWORTH, a Senator from the State of Illinois.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Mighty God, we trust You for protection in a troubled nation and world. You are able to do far more than we can ask or imagine. Provide Your power, presence, and peace to those who feel that the foundation of their world has been shattered. May we remember that in spite of calamity, chaos, and confusion, You still rule from Heaven.

Lord, remind us again that those who do what is right will see Your face. Today, give our lawmakers a greater passion for righteousness, justice, and peace.

Lord, we thank You for the opportunity we had recently to honor our veterans.

We pray in Your strong Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

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

The senior assistant executive clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, November 13, 2023.

To the Senate:

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

appoint the Honorable TAMMY DUCKWORTH, a Senator from the State of Illinois, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Ms. DUCKWORTH thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant executive clerk read the nomination of Ana de Alba, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

CHINA

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, this week, President Biden will attend the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit in San Francisco, where, on Wednesday, he will meet with Chinese President Xi Jinping.

Earlier today, I spoke with National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan and urged that President Biden should push President Xi on some of the same things my colleagues and I did during

the bipartisan codel I led to China last month. At the top of our list is the fentanyl crisis, which has killed tens of thousands of Americans each year—so many of them young Americans—and which, in large part, originates in China.

For years, Chinese chemical companies have faced little oversight as they have sold chemicals like fentanyl analogs, xylazine, and other substances to Mexican buyers. Mexican cartels then turn these chemicals into fentanyl that they sell in the United States and ultimately into our communities, wreaking havoc, claiming tens of thousands of lives.

So when my colleagues and I met with President Xi, we explained in graphic detail how fentanyl was devastating our communities and that China needs to stop the exportation of these precursor chemicals. We spoke in very strong terms—I did, Senator HASSAN, and Senator CASSIDY. We all told him what havoc this was wreaking in America.

Then, I explained to President Xi that my dad used to be a small business owner and that it would go a very, very long way toward improving China's image for Americans if they took action to crack down on the fentanyl crisis; that the benefits China would get from cracking down on these companies, in terms of American good will, would far more than outweigh the tiny cost it would have on the economy. And I said any businessman knows that would be a good thing to do. President Xi seemed receptive to our concerns about fentanyl and said he would look into it.

So, today, I relayed to Jake Sullivan that President Biden should be really strong on this issue and ask for concrete action from President Xi on this important topic.

It sounds as if there may be a chance for progress with the Chinese Government on cracking down on exporting precursor chemicals used to manufacture fentanyl, so we are eager to hear

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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more come out of Wednesday's meeting.

If they will crack down on these precursor chemicals that are used to make fentanyl, it would be of huge benefit to this country and save thousands of lives. So we are optimistic and hopeful that our codel and now President Biden pushing the issue will get some real results. It was among the highest priorities for our codel last month.

I also urged Jake Sullivan to make sure that President Biden echoes what we told President Xi about the need for reciprocity between U.S. and Chinese businesses. Time and time again, our best companies are prohibited from competing freely or competing at all in China, while many of their best companies can freely compete here.

So many of our companies are severely disadvantaged when the Chinese Government stacks the deck against them in the form of forced technology transfers, the theft of their intellectual property, and other unfair practices. This is costing countless American jobs and tens of millions—if not more—to our economy every single year.

We listed, roughly, a dozen major companies that right now face a major disadvantage competing in China, and we hope the President will strongly push President Xi on those this week.

We also stressed to President Xi last month that if the United States and China are to improve their economic relations, U.S. companies need to be able to compete freely in China, just as they compete freely here. I expect President Biden will emphasize the same this week.

Finally, I hope President Biden is adamant, as we were, with President Xi that China must lean on Russia and Iran not to exacerbate the military crises happening around the world.

On the Israel-Gaza conflict, in particular, we told President Xi that China needs to use its influence on Iran to stop them from acting in any way that would widen the conflict. China should play a positive, not a negative, role in this delicate crisis.

In fact, during my meeting with President Xi, as you may remember, I criticized the Chinese Government for issuing a statement about October 7 that failed to condemn the killing of civilians, and they ended up issuing a stronger statement the next day. When President Biden is similarly firm that China should play a stabilizing role with Iran and Russia, I think it will make a big difference.

In short, Wednesday's meeting between President Biden and President Xi will be a real test for China to show that they truly want a better relationship with the United States.

When my colleagues and I met with President Xi in person, we were pointed and specific with our questions and issues and found him to be responsive. So I expect President Biden will have the same sort of frank conversation we did a month ago.

When the President hammers home the same things we focused on in Bei-

jing on fentanyl, on reciprocity for U.S. businesses, on ensuring stability on the world stage, then, given what we saw in our conversations, we think it could make significant progress on issues we have long focused on here in the U.S. Senate.

I salute President Biden for meeting with President Xi, and I am very hopeful we will get some real results as a result of that meeting.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Madam President, on avoiding a government shutdown, it is a critical week here in the U.S. Capitol. This Friday, at midnight, the Federal Government is going to shut down unless Congress acts first. The last thing the American people want to see is another unnecessary and painful government shutdown.

Democrats certainly don't want to have a shutdown, and many of our Republican colleagues have likewise claimed they don't want to see one either. Even the mere act of approaching a shutdown is damaging. Last Friday, when Moody's announced they lowered the U.S. credit rating to "negative," citing "continued political polarization" as one of its reasons, that proved to be true.

The answer for avoiding a government shutdown is what I have been saying all along: Bipartisanship is necessary. I have said on multiple occasions that if we are going to work together to keep the government open, Speaker JOHNSON will have to avoid pushing steep cuts or poison pills that Democrats can't support.

For now, I am pleased that Speaker JOHNSON seems to be moving in our direction by advancing a CR that does not include the highly partisan cuts that Democrats have warned against.

The Speaker's proposal is far from perfect, but the most important thing is that it refrains from making steep cuts while also extending funding for defense in the second tranche of bills in February, not the first in January.

Today, the House Rules Committee will take up the Speaker's bill, and that will give us the first indication of how committed Republicans are to keeping the government open.

The next few days will tell all in the House, and I hope the Speaker does not buckle to the loud voices on his hard-right flank to add partisan cuts as the price for keeping the government open.

In divided government, extremists on one side cannot expect to dictate the agenda for the rest of Congress, especially when their views are so out of line with the majority of Congress and the majority of the American people.

I hope Speaker JOHNSON recognizes that he will need support from Democrats in both Chambers if he wants to avoid causing a shutdown. He needs to stay away from poison pills and steep, hard-right cuts for that to happen.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS

Madam President, on military holds, it has now been 9 months since Senator TUBERVILLE began his reckless hold on hundreds of military promotions.

Frankly, patience on both sides—both sides of the aisle—is wearing very, very thin.

Every day Senator TUBERVILLE continues his reckless blockades of military promotions. America's national security pays the price. Our military readiness pays the price. Military families—spouses who need to start new jobs and children who need to start new schools—pay the price.

It is the responsibility of Senate Republican colleagues to importune Senator TUBERVILLE to stand down, let these military nominees go through, and tell him to start putting his hard-right political demands ahead of America's national security.

I know some Republicans have been trying to work with Senator TUBERVILLE over the past week to find some last-ditch solution, but he seems to remain ironclad in his stubbornness. So, tomorrow, the Senate Rules Committee—led by Senator KLOBUCHAR—will mark up a resolution allowing the Senate to quickly confirm the promotions currently blocked by Senator TUBERVILLE. I thank my colleague and chair of the Armed Services Committee, Senator REED, for his work on this resolution.

If Senator TUBERVILLE continues his blanket holds on military nominations—if he won't even listen to Members on his own side of the aisle—I will bring Senator REED's resolution to the floor for a vote as soon as possible; that way we can end Senator TUBERVILLE's farce and quickly confirm the over 350 military promotions—people who have served their country long and well—we can finally move them to their rightful promotions.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

HONORING CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 3 STEPHEN R. DWYER, CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 2 SHANE M. BARNES, STAFF SERGEANT TANNER W. GRONE, SERGEANT ANDREW P. SOUTHARD, AND SERGEANT CADE M. WOLFE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I need to begin today with some tragic news. This weekend, as Americans joined together to salute our heroes, five soldiers deployed out of Fort Campbell, KY, were killed while operating in dangerous conditions in the Mediterranean Sea: CW3 Stephen Dwyer, CW2 Shane Barnes, SSG Tanner Grone, SGT Andrew Southard, and SGT Cade Wolfe.

These fallen warriors were members of Fort Campbell's 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment, known by their brothers- and sisters-in-arms as Night Stalkers.

The Night Stalkers are elite, highly trained fighters who take on the most sensitive missions. They are ready to respond at any time there are serious threats anywhere in the world, and they ground their service in two principles: never quit and never surrender.

Night Stalkers live, breathe, and—tragically—often die by a creed which reads:

I serve with the memory and the pride of those who have gone before me, for they loved to fight, fought to win, and would rather die than quit.

This weekend, five brave men honored their creed. Their memory will live on, carried by Night Stalkers who continue to profess it and by every American who mourns their loss. This tragedy is a stark reminder of the incredible dangers our men and women in uniform face and of the debt we owe them.

So, today, I join our Nation in grieving these fallen warriors, and I extend my prayers to their families, children, and comrades.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION

Madam President, now, on an entirely different matter, I have been encouraged this year by the progress our Appropriations Committee has made toward restoring regular order to the way we fund the Federal Government. As I have said before, shutting down the government does nothing—nothing—to advance that work.

Regular order requires that Congress provide itself the time for careful consideration and thorough amendment. I am glad to see that Speaker JOHNSON has produced a continuing resolution that would do exactly that.

There is a lot of work left to do, and aside from the remaining full-year appropriations bills, glaring national security priorities continue to demand our attention: from Israel to Ukraine to the Indo-Pacific, and, of course, our southern border.

House Republicans have produced a responsible measure that will keep the lights on, avoid a harmful lapse in government funding, and provide the time and space to finish that important work. I will support their continuing resolution and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

DEFENSE

Madam President, now, on a related matter, as I have said for months, Congress also has a responsibility to help our Nation meet a growing network of serious threats from adversaries like Russia, China, and Iran.

As one recent analysis put it, “Each of these revisionist states aids the others in their goals to . . . subvert or destroy democratic nations.”

Just consider the lengths that authoritarians in Beijing and terror sponsors in Tehran are going to prop up Putin’s brutal war in Ukraine. The PRC has massively ramped up its purchases of Russian energy to help Moscow subvert Western sanctions. And Chinese materials are helping produce 80 million rounds of ammunition for Russian invaders.

Meanwhile, Iran is providing maintenance for Russian aircraft that are subject to U.S. sanctions. And Iranian personnel are on Russian soil training Putin’s forces to use their lethal kamikaze drones.

So, Madam President, our adversaries are showing us by their actions that they are heavily invested in Russia’s war in Ukraine. They clearly understand that their own ability to threaten America and the West is tied directly to what is happening in Eastern Europe.

Our allies understand this reality as well. It is why allies from Japan to Poland are making massive new commitments to modernizing their own defenses and expanding their defense industrial bases. This is good news for burden-sharing and for collective security. In some cases, like Germany, our allies’ investments into Russia’s escalation into Ukraine mark a long-overdue departure from years of neglect for hard power.

Today, as Berlin continues to pour new resources into its own military strength, our German allies have also announced a plan to double—double—their direct military aid to Ukraine in the coming year.

Of course, some of our European allies have never had the luxury of taking a holiday from history. For example, since the beginning of Russia’s escalation, our NATO ally Estonia has allocated a nearly unparalleled share of its GDP in direct assistance. Estonians know that Vladimir Putin does not intend to stop at Kyiv.

America’s friends understand that failing to check Putin’s aggression in Europe would have far-reaching consequences. So do our biggest adversaries. We cannot afford to neglect this reality ourselves, and we cannot deny the clear ways that America’s support for Ukraine is driving our growing readiness to face other threats.

The emergency investments we have made in the U.S. defense industrial base as a result of Russia’s war on Ukraine are doubling production capacity of 155-millimeter artillery rounds. They are driving a 40-percent increase in production of long-range precision fires and nearly doubling our capacity for air-to-air missiles.

Denying the obvious connections between the threats we face can’t obscure the fact that the benefits of investments in Western strength are also connected. Expanding our defense industrial bases means making America and our allies stronger—from Europe to the Middle East to the Indo-Pacific.

The most important thing anyone who is truly concerned about growing threats from China or Iran can do is support investments in American military capabilities and our defense industrial base. That includes both supplemental resources and full-year defense appropriations. If we fail to take these steps, we won’t just be starving our friends and allies but our own military.

The threats we face are not divisible, but neither is the progress we are mak-

ing toward restoring American strength.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The senior Senator from Illinois.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, history was made today with the release of a document by the U.S. Supreme Court. Today, for the first time in the history of the United States, the Supreme Court has issued a code of conduct for Supreme Court Justices. Most Americans will be surprised to learn that this was the first time this code of conduct has been issued, but that is a fact.

I know this issue better than most because 11 years ago, I wrote to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, John Roberts—along with several of my colleagues—and told him that the establishment of a code of conduct for the Supreme Court Justices was long overdue.

After years of refusing to act, a series of scandalous disclosures involving several Justices on the Court, and the Senate Judiciary Committee passing legislation sponsored by Senator SHELTON WHITEHOUSE on ethical reform, the Supreme Court has finally responded. Today, for the first time in history, the Supreme Court of the United States is at least saying to the American people: We hear you and understand that the nine Justices on the Supreme Court are members of a democratic form of government, not royalty, and that they should be held accountable as all public servants in the Federal Government are held accountable.

At a glance, this Code of Conduct for Justices of the Supreme Court is similar to the standards that apply to all other lower court Federal judges. The Court’s code of conduct sets forth several important canons of conduct, including canons on upholding the integrity and independence of the judiciary and avoiding impropriety and the appearance of impropriety.

All of these are important steps, but they fall short of what we could and should expect when the Supreme Court issues a code of conduct. The Court’s statement on the code specifically notes:

For the most part these rules and principles are not new.

That is a problem because the Court’s previous practices were plainly inadequate. The Court’s new code of conduct does not appear to contain any meaningful enforcement mechanism to hold Justices accountable for any violations of the code. It also leaves a wide range of decisions up to the discretion of individual Justices, including decisions on recusal from sitting on cases.

I am still reviewing the Court’s new code of conduct. For now, I would note that the Court’s adoption of this code marks a step in the right direction. It may fall short of the ethical standards which other Federal judges are held to, and that is unacceptable. And if it falls

short, the American people will ultimately have the last word, and the integrity of the Court is at issue.

We are going to carefully review this proposed code of conduct to evaluate whether it complies with our goal that the highest court in the land not languish with the lowest standard of ethics in our Federal Government. But this release today, long overdue, begins a dialogue which could end in restoring the integrity of the Court, and that is long overdue.

TRIBUTE TO LEILA DE LIMA

Madam President, on a separate topic totally unrelated, after nearly 7 years—6 years 8 months 21 days—of being unjustly jailed, former Philippine Senator Leila de Lima was finally released. This is a picture of her waving from the window as she was released.

In a moving interview just after leaving the prison camp, she stood by her defense of democracy, human rights, and truth and reflected on the importance of not succumbing to hate—a reminder of courage and grace.

I welcome her release and urge any and all remaining charges against her be immediately dropped. I look forward to seeing her soon. I hope she can make it to Washington.

Several Senators have followed this case carefully and closely, including the Presiding Officer. We have sent letters. We have encouraged her over the years to be strong, and she was. Senator MARKEY was also involved in this effort, and I want to commend him as well.

You often wonder, when you hear about these unjust jailings in lands far away from the United States, whether there is anything we can do on the floor of the Senate Chamber that can change history.

Today, finally, after 6 years 8 months 21 days, history came around for Leila de Lima, the Senator from the Philippines. She is an extraordinary woman who showed extraordinary courage. I am glad to plead her case before the American people and to plead it to the President of the United States before he met with Filipino leadership.

This is an important thing to remember: that each and every one of us have the power to speak out for those who are otherwise voiceless. She was one, and it ended with good news today.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Madam President, on another topic of urgent importance, 45 days have passed since we narrowly avoided a government shutdown by passing a continuing resolution or CR.

And it is hard to believe that we face the same dilemma again now. So much has happened in the last month, all of which only underscores the importance of funding our government. From the outbreak of war in Israel to the tragic murder of 18 people in Maine in a mass shooting, these last 45 days have shown the importance of illustrating to the world that the United States is a responsive ally and illustrating that we

have a functioning government that rises above partisanship to meet the needs of Americans.

And yet, 45 days after passing the short-term spending bill to keep the government's lights on, here we are again . . . with another government shutdown looming. In order to avoid a shutdown at the end of this week, Congress must pass a bipartisan CR to keep the government open so we can continue to do our jobs and fully fund the government for the next year. At this point, folks are probably tired of hearing the term "government shutdown." But it is not just a political buzzword. It is a quickly approaching reality that would have devastating impacts on our Nation.

Recent reports show that our economy is recovering from the depths of the pandemic. However, a government shutdown would have disastrous effects on it. It has been estimated that the last shutdown in 2013 reduced GDP growth by \$20 billion and the 5-week partial shutdown in 2018 reduced economic output by \$11 billion.

A government shutdown would mean that essential social services would be slowed and federal employees and military service members would go without paychecks for their families as the holidays approach. But more than just hurting those who work for the government, a government shutdown would also hurt every American who relies on the government to get by. It would halt small business loans, stall life-saving medical research, and jeopardize nutrition assistance for low-income women, infants, and children. Further, ahead of one of the busiest travel weekends of the year, a shutdown would cause travel delays, because thousands of air traffic controllers and TSA officers would work without pay.

And as Israel continues to defend itself against Hamas and Ukraine against Russian aggression, a government shutdown would jeopardize America's ability to support our allies and keep Americans safe. It also would hamper our life-saving foreign assistance programs, keeping us from providing food and medicine to those desperately in need, from Gaza and Haiti to the DRC and Sudan.

That is why it is essential that Congress pass another short-term spending bill ahead of the shutdown deadline on November 17. The United States of America must prove to our allies and enemies that we can rise to the occasion when the world needs our leadership most and to our own people that we can keep the lights on to govern. And after we pass a short-term CR, the only path forward to fund the government for the next fiscal year is one of bipartisanship and cross-chamber unity.

For 3 essential weeks during the current short-term funding period, the Republican-led House was without a Speaker. While the House was paralyzed, the Senate was busy negotiating bipartisan funding bills. Two weeks

ago, we passed three spending bills with the support of 82 senators, and we continue to work across the aisle on the remaining bills.

The Republican chaos has finally ended in the House—but while there may be a new Speaker, House Republicans are still plaguing the Chamber with their old problems. Unlike the Senate, the only funding bills they've passed are deeply partisan ones that do not adhere to the budget agreement Congress passed earlier this year.

It is time for *both* parties in *both* Chambers to come together and fund our government. And I sincerely hope that my Republican colleagues in the House will approach that task in good faith—without hard-right proposals and drastic budget cuts that they know Democrats, and the American people, will never support.

Funding the government is one of the essential parts of this job. It is time to fulfill our basic duties in a way that doesn't disrupt Americans' livelihood and well-being during what should be a joyous time of year. We need to finish the full-year appropriations process. And to do that in a responsible way, we need to keep the government open and operational.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, shortly after President Biden took office, I gave a speech wondering whether this new President Biden's tough-on-Russia rhetoric would be matched by his administration's actions. I wondered about President Biden because the actions of the Obama-Biden administration were dangerously weak.

We all know that when it comes to Russia, weakness is provocative. It encourages aggression. Russians follow the maxim attributed to Lenin:

You probe with bayonets: If you find mush, you push. If you find steel, you withdraw.

The same is true when dealing with Iran and China. Only 6 months after Russia invaded and occupied portions of the Republic of Georgia, then-Vice President Biden went to Munich to deliver a speech calling for the United States to hit the "reset button" with Russia. When Russia invaded, the Republic of Georgia was westernizing and had gone out of its way to cement close ties with our country.

Georgia even sent soldiers to fight and die alongside American soldiers, but that support from Georgia was quickly forgotten in order to reset relations with Russia. Secretary of State Clinton actually did hit the "reset button" in an embarrassing, chummy ceremony with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov.

As part of the Obama-Biden reset, the United States unilaterally canceled planned missile defense cooperation with our allies the Czechs and the Poles, and the administration did so on the anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Poland.

All of these actions then sent the exact wrong message to both Russia and to our allies. No doubt the Obama-Biden administration thought our unilateral show of goodwill would be warmly received and reciprocated by Russia.

Instead, we know that Russia under Putin invaded and occupied Ukraine's Crimea Peninsula and chunks of eastern Ukraine. The Obama-Biden administration responded with angry words but refused to send Ukraine defensive weapons of any kind.

President Obama urged Ukraine not to fight the 2014 Russian invasion. The priority was to avoid escalation. The Obama-Biden administration backed negotiations and a diplomatic solution.

Now, we all know Russia has a history of using negotiations to create frozen conflicts that it can use then to destabilize and control its neighbors. Historically, Russia will snatch a piece of land and then demand a ceasefire and negotiations, allowing it to keep the ill-gotten gains indefinitely. Meanwhile, Russia builds up its next aggression while weakening its target.

The Obama-Biden reset and subsequent Ukraine policy was a disaster for peace and security. In August 2013, the regime of Syrian President Assad used chemical weapons. By doing so, it crossed President Biden's redline—that famous “redline” that he spoke about. When nothing happened, then, the world took notice.

Meanwhile, the Obama-Biden administration sought to strike an Iran nuclear deal at all costs, alienating regional partners and emboldening the Iranian regime.

In June of 2019, President Trump repeated a version of President Obama's redline mistake. At that time, Iran had shot down a U.S. drone, and the U.S. military had prepared a retaliatory strike, as you would expect their defense to do. But President Trump stepped in, calling off the strike, and, then, you know, he publicly announced that he had done so 10 minutes before that attack was supposed to be launched.

President Trump's aborted retaliation then led to further escalation by the Iranian regime, including attacks on U.S. soldiers; that is, until President Trump finally took some solid action, making that bold decision to restore deterrence by killing General Soleimani, as he was plotting further attacks against U.S. forces. Iran responded with a token missile barrage, but the dramatic escalation of the conflict with Iran, predicted by some, fortunately, never materialized. In fact, Iran was deterred.

Then, the Biden administration came into office and began negotiations to resurrect the Iran deal.

Of course, who can ever forget the disastrous withdrawals from Afghanistan? In time, we will learn more about the decisions that lead to such enormous loss of American military equipment to the Taliban, while leaving

many Afghans who worked with our military still under Taliban control—and still today.

Both of these losses sting this very day and influence others to see us as weak or somebody who can't be counted on, as far as our friends are concerned. But there is another loss that is harder to quantify; that is, the loss of the reputation of the United States.

Like it or not, stacked on top of the other expressions of American weakness that I have described, the Afghanistan debacle led to a perception that the United States is weak and unwilling to stand behind its commitments. After the Afghanistan embarrassment, our allies and partners worried that we were no longer reliable. Worse yet, those countries that have long sought America's downfall no longer feared us. Our enemies were emboldened.

According to Russian opposition journalist Mikhail Zygar, in his recent book, the fall of Kabul was a turning point in Putin's mind. Putin became convinced then that he could conquer Kyiv, President Zelenskyy would flee the country, and the United States would do nothing to stop that takeover of Ukraine.

Today, we face the consequences of an emboldened Russia and an emboldened Iran. And, two, China is increasingly aggressive in the South China Sea and the Strait of Taiwan. To be sure, our responses are being closely watched by all three of these adversaries: Russia, China, and Iran. This is a critical time when sending more messages of weakness would be very dangerous.

Today, some people—even in my own political party—are reverting to the Obama-era stance, arguing that we cannot afford the actions necessary to deter all three would-be adversaries of our country. I am convinced that we must deter further aggression from our enemies. We must restore credible deterrence before we reach the point where we have to expend much more, both in American blood and American treasure.

Estonia's Prime Minister is in town this week. Remember that little country that was taken over by the Soviet Union in 1940 and, until the early 1990s, was still under their control? Now they are a free nation. We ought to listen to them of what freedom really means.

So I recommend to my colleagues to listen to Prime Minister Kallas, if you have any chance to do that. She has shown remarkable clarity and leadership since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine. She often points out:

If Putin wins, or if he even has the view that he has won this war, his appetite will only grow.

Meanwhile, that old impulse to deter ourselves is still evident in this present administration when the U.S. National Security Advisor says he is worried about starting World War III. That is a way of convincing Putin to hang on a little longer.

We should have learned by now that escalation of aggression happens when

the United States demonstrates weakness. Telegraphing that we are afraid to give Ukraine what it needs to win is deeply counterproductive to freedom and, most importantly, to the Ukrainian people, but also encouraging Russia because, remember, for Russians, weakness, not strength, is provocative.

I urge Members of both political parties to discard the failed Obama policies of weakness toward Russia and give Ukraine what it needs today. Reset didn't work, and ignoring Russia's ambitions in that area is harmful for peace around the world and, particularly, for national security. Our national security is tied, through NATO, with Europe.

The more advanced weapons that Ukraine can obtain quickly, the faster that war will be over. When it comes to quick decisions to send needed weapons to Ukraine to defeat Russia, several countries have shown great leadership: the United Kingdom, Poland, and the three Baltic countries, for example.

Now, for sure, yes, the United States has provided many advanced weapons to Ukraine—the most of any country helping Ukraine—but usually only months after they are needed to have the maximum effect that these good weapons provide.

Ukraine didn't get the tanks needed to launch the counteroffensive until after the Russians had months to dig in and fortify their frontlines.

After months of dithering, President Biden finally gave permission for the Dutch and Danish to send their F-16s to Ukraine, but it will still take months to train the pilots.

The United States military would never launch a ground campaign without controlling the skies, but that is what Ukraine has been forced to do without the F-16s. After all the public hemming and hawing, President Biden finally approved sending a version of the ATACMS missiles to Ukraine, but shorter range cluster munitions were the variant that was sent, not the most destructive.

Meanwhile, President Biden is still withholding the long-range versions needed to take out the Russian supply lines in the Crimean Peninsula. Now, I can only assume this is another example of self-deterrence that has proven so misguided a policy of the past.

Ukrainians are making steady progress, but they could be doing it faster and at less cost in American dollars and Ukrainian lives if President Biden would not be so hesitant, as he is, to take bold action.

The United States has spent roughly \$44 billion on military aid to Ukraine. That happens to be roughly 5 percent of the U.S. military's own budget. Ukraine remains in control of roughly 83 percent of its territory, and the U.S. intelligence community believes the war has severely degraded Russia's military power and its ability to threaten NATO allies. That is a victory not just for Ukraine's independence but for our own national security, as it is

tied to the invoking of article 5 of the NATO alliance.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine sent a wake-up call to our military that we need to increase our capacity to produce munitions. We have ramped up production and are already investing in new capacity so we will not be caught flatfooted in any future conflict. I am glad to say this is already in evidence at the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant in West Burlington in my State. The dedicated workforce in Iowa is cranking out 155-millimeter howitzer shells and a host of other key munitions. Ground was recently broken for \$1.2 billion in upgrades to the Iowa plant, paid out of the Ukraine funding package passed by the Congress.

I know people talk like the money Congress allocated was literally sent over to Ukraine and every dollar was spent within that country, but the reality is that most of the money stayed right here in the United States to produce arms and ammo and to build production capacity.

I am proud that the portion of the Ukraine funding sent to Iowa will help keep the United States the "arsenal of democracy" for years to come.

Ramping up our military production capacity is good news for our U.S. military readiness. It is also good news for Taiwan. The closed production line for the Stinger air defense system has meant Taiwan's orders have gone unfulfilled for years. That Stinger line is now reopening.

I do not believe the United States is incapable of addressing the multiple international challenges we face, and I fear the consequences if we don't face strongly those challenges.

The United States believed that it could ignore World War I and World War II until those wars became so large that we got dragged into those conflicts. Once the United States joined the fight, our participation was decisive but at enormous cost in American lives and American dollars. We learned our lesson after World War II and took action to make sure it wasn't repeated, and it hasn't been repeated. We did that by helping form NATO to keep the peace in Europe for now 70 years.

Putin's Russia is continuing the Russian tradition of imperial conquest and will not stop unless they are stopped. All you have to do is look at what Putin himself has said. In addresses going back to 2008 and a couple of times since then, he said that his goal was to reestablish the old Soviet Union. I guess he put it in the strongest terms when he said that the breakup of the Soviet Union was the greatest geopolitical disaster of the 20th century. So you know he is going to welcome the support he is getting from Iran, and Iran happens to be sending drones to Russia to attack the civilian areas of Ukraine.

Iran also funds and backs Hamas as it inflicts a reign of terror on innocent Israeli citizens. And for all those people who are demonstrating around the

country that you see on TV over the last 4 weekends against what is going on in Israel and Gaza, it seems to me it ought to be pretty clear that there wouldn't be a single killing going on today in that region of the country if Hamas had not invaded Israel. That seems to be forgotten by all the people who are demonstrating. I know they are peacefully demonstrating for the most part, and that is their constitutional right, and I defend that right. But we have Iran involved in this as well because it funds and backs Hamas as it inflicts a reign of terror on innocent civilians.

Iran is firing rockets at U.S. soldiers in the region, resulting in injuries—I guess if you believe the TV reports, about 48 instances of attacks against American soldiers. Thankfully, nobody has been killed at this point, but there have been injuries and some of them very serious injuries, and we have not responded accordingly, showing weakness. Iran respects our weakness and attacks more.

China is backing Russia diplomatically, economically, and with technology that is being used to attack in Ukraine.

So I hope you see this China-Iran-Russia axis against the interests of NATO, against the interests of peace, against the interests of liberty and the independence of countries as something we should take very seriously.

China is deterred also from attacking Taiwan and dominating other neighbors in Asia largely based on its assessment of America's military strength and political will.

So whether it is Russia, Iran, China, it ought to be a concern for all of us. It is just not Russia v. Ukraine. What would China make of the United States throwing in the towel again so quickly? It is pretty clear from history, we must not find out. We know what Russia is up to. We know what China is up to. We know what Iran is up to. We have to make sure they don't succeed.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, throughout my more than 30 years in Congress, I have pushed our Nation to stand up for human rights around the world. Why?

Because to me it is an essential component of our foreign policy, a hallmark of both Democratic and Republican administrations, and a cornerstone of American leadership on the international stage.

Now, some may ask why I do this in the face of pressing global challenges.

Why speak out for what is right even when it is not popular? It is simple. When we guard against genocide, when we prevent ethnic cleansing, when we speak out against atrocities, we uphold America's standing as a global force for good.

And we recognize that countries that observe the human rights of its people are less likely to create conflict with other countries. However, when the United States fails to carry out this responsibility, when we turn a blind eye in order to suit other interests, then we do irreversible damage to our moral authority and our ability to stand up for human rights worldwide.

Moreover, we allow malign actors like China and Russia, Turkey and Iran to fill the void and expand their influence. What I am describing isn't some hypothetical scenario—no. In fact, it is happening right now.

As I speak on the Senate floor, the ancient Armenian community of Nagorno-Karabakh has been hollowed out by a brutal Azerbaijani regime, one that is hell-bent on erasing them off of the map. For months, we have seen this humanitarian crisis unfold in slow motion. First, it was the Azeri blockade of the Lachin corridor, a blatant violation of the 2020 ceasefire agreement between Armenia and Azerbaijan. As the only road in and out of the Karabakh Mountains, Azerbaijan's blockade of Lachin corridor effectively cut off the flow of people, food, medicine, and basic supplies.

It went on for months, even as Russian peacekeeping forces—supposedly there to enforce the ceasefire—stood idly by. In this way, Azerbaijan's Government carried out an intention campaign of suffering and starvation in Nagorno-Karabakh.

With the corridor blocked, shelves cleared out. Fuel shortages prevented ambulances from responding to emergencies. Rolling blackouts kept hospitals from performing basic procedures, and studies found out that 1 out of every 3 deaths in the region was from malnutrition alone, with children waiting in line for bread in order to feed family members who were too weak to leave the house.

By July, the Azeri Government was denying even the Red Cross from access to the region. And in blatant violation of the Geneva Conventions, Azerbaijan began detaining medical patients who were being transported through the corridor for treatment. Make no mistake, the 10-month Lachin corridor blockade was part of a diabolic plot to force the Armenian enclave to submit. That isn't just my firm belief. It is also the conclusion of the former chief prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Luis Moreno Ocampo.

In a report calling on the global community to recognize the blockade as a genocide, he said:

There are no crematories and no machete attacks. Starvation is the invisible genocide weapon. Without immediate dramatic change, this group of Armenians will be destroyed in a few weeks.

He wrote those words on August 8, over 3 months ago. What we have seen since then has been nothing short of barbaric. On September 19, Azerbaijan launched a full-scale invasion of Nagorno-Karabakh. The next day, President Aliyev delivered a televised address from Baku stating and speaking of his “iron fist” and declaring that “Karabakh is Azerbaijan.”

It was a harbinger of things to come. After quickly overwhelming Armenian forces, the Azeri army seized control of the region and forced the local government to capitulate at gunpoint. Azerbaijan pledged to respect the rights of ethnic Armenians, but after decades of violence, repression, and broken promises, those in harm’s way knew better.

Of the estimated 120,000 residents in the region, which we call Artsakh, more than 100,000 fled their ancestral homes. On-the-ground reports of this forced exodus are brutal. Buses were packed to the rim with refugees clinging to the very few items they could carry. Journeys as long as 40 hours were documented on the only mountain road leading into Armenia.

And among the exhausted and suffering Armenian refugees, nearly all were deprived of food and medicine as they hurriedly fled their homes. The Armenian Health Minister announced that some people, including elderly patients, died on the journey, and it is no surprise really when you consider the eyewitness account of a health clinic director in the Armenian border city of Goris.

According to him, most of the patients that they treated at a health clinic on the border were “cases of malnourishment, dehydration, people who’d been unable to take prescriptions because they simply didn’t have access after being on the road for two or three days.”

The clinic treated these patients as well as others suffering from bullet wounds and broken limbs, bruises consistent with beatings, and hundreds of cases of shrapnel injuries, some of which required amputation.

If this is not evidence of human rights abuses, then what is? Make no mistake, this year alone, the Armenian people have suffered through a 10-month siege, a lightning military campaign that killed hundreds of civilians, and the forced departure of tens of thousands of residents from their homes.

These refugees need our help, and they need it now. With temperatures poised to drop during the brutal winter months in the mountainous region, these newly displaced refugees will need food, shelter, warm clothes, and essential services like healthcare.

They will need assistance as they try to pick up the pieces that were shattered in the frantic rush to flee. And they will need long-term support in the midst of a chronic housing crisis in Yerevan that prices many families out of the capital city.

The United States can—and it should—fill this need with clothing and

blankets, energy assistance, and other humanitarian aid.

To those who point to the acute suffering currently going on around the world, particularly in the Middle East, I ask you this: Should we be in the business of picking and choosing which humanitarian crises we respond to?

Whether it is Palestinians being used as human shields by Hamas or Armenians forced to leave the only homes they have ever known, should we ever ignore the human suffering of those crying out for help?

To me, it is a false choice to support aid for refugees in some circumstances but not others. America has to continue to show up for displaced individuals everywhere they are found, especially as we defend human rights wherever they are violated.

Above all, we must continue to press for accountability when it comes to those who violate human rights. Whenever assaults are launched without warning or provocation, whether it is Russia’s unprovoked war in Ukraine, Azerbaijan’s invasion of Nagorno-Karabakh, or Hamas’s barbaric terrorist attack on Israel, we have to stand with our allies as they seek justice for victims in a way that upholds human rights and follows the laws of war.

The eyes of the world are watching as the United States responds to these conflicts. And as we have done so many times before, we must leverage our position as a moral authority for good in order to deliver necessary aid to the affected regions.

As I have said, human rights are a central tenet of our foreign policy. We cannot afford to lose sight of that in this moment, which is why we must continue to raise the plight of Nagorno-Karabakh in the Halls of Congress. This cannot be a forgotten genocide as so many others have been throughout history. We cannot lose sight of the task at hand, which is to stand in the breach and address the Azeri threat before it presses its advantage and seeks to seize more territory. That is right, more territory.

President Aliyev has openly stated he would like to “unite” his country with its exclave in Nakhchivan by cutting through sovereign Armenian territory.

The potential catastrophe that that could set off cannot be overstated. The last thing we need in this region is further conflict between two states that share their borders with Iran and Turkey.

Therefore, I submit to my colleagues that our top priority must be to stand in the breach and address the threats that Armenia continues to face before tensions, again, spiral out of control. We must invoke the language of what has happened here in terms of genocide, vowing to never forget the horrific actions that Azerbaijan carried out in its ruthless campaign.

I, for one, will not stop or rest until a full accounting of Azeri atrocities is

completed. I will continue to oppose any and all military aid to Azerbaijan in light of their horrific human rights record. And the Biden administration should not be using the waiver authority it has to give Azerbaijan U.S. military assistance.

And I will make sure that what happened in Nagorno-Karabakh is never forgotten by the powers that be.

Many of my colleagues will recall a previous instance when the moral line between right and wrong was so clear. It was during our successful effort to recognize the Armenian genocide after more than 100 years of equivocation and denials. That resolution did not come about in a single day. It did not come about in just one Congress. When I was a Member of the House of Representatives, I helped introduce these resolutions every single Congress, and when I came to the Senate, I introduced them every single year as well until it finally passed with overwhelming bipartisan support in December of 2019.

That victory, that long-awaited moment, was the result of years—if not decades—of dogged advocacy until justice was finally achieved.

I will never forget then, and I will never forget now. And in this same spirit, we cannot let this crisis fade from the memory.

In the same way that we remember the millions of Armenians who were ruthlessly slaughtered by the Ottoman Empire, so, too, must we remember the lives lost in Nagorno-Karabakh and the tens of thousands of refugees who have been forced from their homes. We have to stand in solidarity with them today, tomorrow, and every day going forward. We must end our support for the Azeri Government that perpetuated this assault, and we must sanction all those responsible for carrying out these despicable crimes against humanity.

That, I believe, is the task before us in the Senate. It is a goal we must commit to if we are to shine as a beacon of hope for oppressed peoples around the world, to be that moral voice of clarity as it relates to human rights.

You can’t pick and choose, and so this is a moment to make sure that we stand up for those who have had their human rights ultimately denied as a result of the Azeri Government, who were forced out of their historic homes and now face the challenges of a bitter winter.

We can make that bitter winter better.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, as we all are painfully aware, at home and around the world, America is facing a vast array of security threats. There is war in the Middle East, war in Europe, growing instability and threats of conflict in the Indo-Pacific, and, of course,

there is the unprecedented security crisis at our own southern border.

Unlike threats in other parts of the world, the border crisis wasn't caused by our adversaries. It wasn't caused by the actions of an authoritarian leader or events beyond our control. The border crisis is an unforced error. It is a result of intentional decisions and policy positions taken by the Biden administration.

For nearly 3 years, President Biden and leaders in his administration have sent a signal to people around the world that America's southern border is open. All you need to do is show up. Clearly, their message came through loud and clear, much to the delight of the criminal organizations that transport people—human smuggling—and the drug dealers who have exploited this vulnerability. Clearly, they got the message, too, and they are getting richer every day.

Since President Biden took office, we have logged nearly 6.3 million illegal border crossings, plus at least 1.7 million known “got-aways.” Now, the Border Patrol calls a “got-away” somebody who has been detected on a camera or on a radar screen, but when they show up to try to detain them, they simply have vanished. Those are the “got-aways,” and there were 1.7 million known “got-aways” in just 3 years. So that is, all told, roughly 8 million people crossing our border during the Biden administration.

People from every part of the globe are showing up at our border. In a single year, migrants from 174 different countries crossed our southern border. What they have learned to do is to claim asylum, and then they know they will be released to await a potential future court date that may be as long as 10 years in the future. In the meantime, they get on with their lives. They marry. They have children who are American citizens. And the simple truth is, they are not going anywhere. We know that if they did show up for their immigration court hearing, only about 15 percent would legally qualify for asylum under the current law.

So word has gotten out that under the Biden administration, our southern border is open, and if you show up, you will be released into the interior. That has provided an enormous magnet or, in the nomenclature of the Border Patrol, they call that a pull factor. It is a huge pull factor or magnet for people around the world, saying: All have you to do is show up, and the Biden administration will release you into the interior of the United States.

So it should be no surprise that migrants are pouring across the border in record numbers. So is fentanyl, which took the lives of 71,000 Americans last year alone.

We also know there are people on the Terrorist Watchlist who are showing up at the border, but what I really worry about are those on the Terrorist Watchlist who were part of the 1.7 million “got-aways.” In other words, we

don't know how many people on the Terrorist Watchlist have made their way into the interior of the United States as a result of the Biden border crisis.

So what do we do? Well, the Biden administration thinks that all we need to do is spend more money on the current system. We know that tends to be a common response around here—just throw more money at a problem. They tried to solve the inflation problem by spending hundreds of billions of dollars on things like EV tax credits and a supersized IRS. That gave us a 40-year high inflation rate that still hasn't abated yet. Then they tried to address the student loan crisis by shifting the debt from the people who owed it and who borrowed it and who are legally responsible for it to taxpayers—another massive fail. Now they claim they can solve the border crisis by writing another big check. Needless to say, we should all be skeptical.

To be clear, funding is important, but funding for the right things is even more important. In order for anything to change at the border, we need real, substantive policy changes.

Last month, the White House issued a supplemental funding request to respond to major national security threats we are facing today, including the border, but, as I and others have pointed out, the border portion of President Biden's funding request is completely inadequate. His request would actually worsen the border crisis—such as a request for more non-custodial housing options for migrants in expedited removal proceedings. This would allow migrants who are on the verge of being deported to be released into the United States—the opposite of what we should be doing. It would constitute yet another pull factor for anyone considering a journey to the border.

On the whole, the Biden administration's request demonstrates exactly how nonserious they are about solving this crisis. One example is their request for more detention beds. Now, to be clear, more detention beds are needed, but I think it would be helpful for President Biden and some of our colleagues to review the math here. Border Patrol has roughly 20,000 detention beds now, which are strictly for short-term detention. ICE, or Immigration and Customs Enforcement, has another 20,000 beds for migrants in expedited removal. Now, those may sound like big numbers, but the beds fill up quickly. In September, nearly 270,000 migrants crossed the southern border. That is an average of 9,000 a day. If we were to start with a clean slate, all the Border Patrol beds would be filled in 2 days.

Migrants who are placed in expedited removal and are seeking asylum are supposed to complete a credible fear screening—a process which takes approximately 13 days. If the administration wanted to do things by the book—in other words, if they wanted to follow the law—we would need the capacity to

hold every person who crossed the border for 2 weeks just to figure out whether they had a serious claim for asylum and then a longer period to evaluate those claims, and what they have requested clearly will not allow that to happen. Just to reemphasize the point, that is just to figure out if an asylum claim is plausible on its face before an immigration court determines whether it is supported by adequate evidence. That success rate is roughly 15 percent, which means the people who are waiting in line—those 15 percent who have legitimate claims—can't even get their claims heard because of all the people who have no legitimate claims clogging the dockets of the immigration courts.

So, as you can see, at current levels, we would need hundreds of thousands of detention beds. That is because the Biden administration has allowed this crisis to grow to such epic proportions that it can't be fixed by just more officers or a small increase in detention beds. Nine thousand illegal border crossings a day is evidence of a policy problem, not just a funding problem. More funding would actually be useless until we address the pull factors that are bringing these people here.

Last week, a group of Senate Republicans released a proposal that could serve as a starting point for negotiations in the Senate, but, unlike the President's request, it includes real, substantive policy changes to address the pull factors that are drawing people from around the world to our southern border.

In order to restore some control, we need deterrence. We need consequences for people breaking the rules and trying to come in illegally. We need to show people who have no legitimate claim to remain in the United States that if they come, they will not be able to stay. That is what will provide the consequences and deterrence that will prevent massive numbers of additional migrants from attempting the trip to our border.

If they know they are unlikely to be successful, they are unlikely to spend the thousands of dollars they have to spend now to the criminal organizations to transport them to our border. If they don't come, that will alleviate some of the massive influx of humanity which has prevented the Border Patrol from interdicting the drugs that took the lives of 108,000 Americans last year alone. That is where the criminal organizations or cartels are also getting rich—smuggling people, smuggling drugs.

I continue to be dumbfounded by the unwillingness of our Democratic colleagues and the President of the United States to recognize what a disaster this really is. Since President Biden took office, our country has logged more illegal border crossings than it did under the previous two administrations combined.

We know that migrants are placing a massive strain on many of our major

American cities, including sanctuary cities like New York and Chicago. At the same time, fentanyl and other dangerous drugs are killing our youth.

Fentanyl or synthetic opioids are now the leading cause of death for 18- to 45-year-olds in America. Do you think that will get somebody's attention here in the Nation's Capital or at the White House? No community has been spared from the devastation of these drugs.

As I said, last fiscal year so far, we have seen about 169 people on the Terrorist Watchlist encountered at the border. Last year, the Border Patrol detained more people on the Terrorist Watchlist than it did in the previous 6 years combined. So our adversaries clearly see this as an opportunity to enter the United States with nobody the wiser. And, of course, as I said, this doesn't account for all the people who came in who were on the Terrorist Watchlist or who do have evil designs on our country who were part of the 1.7 million "got-aways."

It is no overstatement to say that a border crisis is a massive security threat to our country. It is putting every community in America at risk. If our Democratic colleagues are willing to help America's friends and allies like Israel and Ukraine, they should be willing to help their own constituents and help defend their own country against this influx of humanity.

Biden's mishandling of the border has created a major national security risk, and the Senate deserves and needs to treat this matter with all seriousness. Republicans are not interested in just throwing money at the current system. Wasteful, inefficient spending is not the solution here. We need to fundamentally shift the dynamics at the southern border, and that will require real, substantial policy changes.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BUTLER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 815

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the cloture vote on the motion to proceed to H.R. 815 occur at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader, but no later than Saturday, November 18; further, that if the cloture vote does not occur under this order, the cloture motion be withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, now a few moments ago, I asked for consent that the Senate delay today's cloture vote and allow for it to be re-

scheduled to a time to be determined later this week.

We are pausing on our plans to move forward on a Senate vehicle to allow the House to move first with their proposal.

I have said since the very beginning that bipartisanship is the only way to avoid a government shutdown; and for that reason, I am heartened that the bill Speaker JOHNSON is advancing omits the sort of devastating cuts that are nonstarters for Democrats.

The Speaker's proposal is far from perfect, but the most important thing is that it refrains from making steep cuts while avoiding a costly government shutdown—two things we very much believe in and need.

I hope the Speaker continues to acknowledge that he will need Democratic votes in both chambers if he wants to avoid a government shutdown. He needs to stay away from poison pills and steep, hard-right cuts to make that happen. Bipartisanship is the only way to get this done.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

HONORING CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 3 STEPHEN R. DWYER, CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 2 SHANE M. BARNES, STAFF SERGEANT TANNER W. GRONE, SERGEANT ANDREW P. SOUTHARD, AND SERGEANT CADE M. WOLFE

Mrs. BLACKBURN. On November 10, the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment lost five soldiers when their helicopter crashed during a training flight over the Mediterranean sea. Their names are CW3 Stephen R. Dwyer of Clarksville, TN; CW2 Shane M. Barnes of Sacramento, CA; SSG Tanner W. Grone of Gorham, NH; SGT Andrew P. Southard of Apache Junction, AZ; and SGT Cade M. Wolfe, of Mankato, MN.

In honor of the brave Night Stalkers of 1st Battalion, Charlie Company, I want to recite a few portions of the Night Stalker Creed for the record.

Service in the 160th is a calling only a few will answer for the mission is constantly demanding and hard. And when the impossible has been accomplished the only reward is another mission that no one else will try.

... I serve with the memory and pride of those who have gone before me for they loved to fight, fought to win and would rather die than quit.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the complete Night Stalker Creed.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NIGHT STALKER CREED

Service in the 160th is a calling only a few will answer for the mission is constantly demanding and hard. And when the impossible has been accomplished the only reward is another mission that no one else will try. As a member of the Night Stalkers I am a tested volunteer seeking only to safeguard the honor and prestige of my country, by serving the elite Special Operations Soldiers of the United States. I pledge to maintain my body, mind and equipment in a constant state of readiness for I am a member of the fastest deployable Task Force in the world, ready to

move at a moment's notice anytime, anywhere, arriving time on target plus or minus 30 seconds.

I guard my unit's mission with secrecy, for my only true ally is the night and the element of surprise. My manner is that of the Special Operations Quiet Professional, secrecy is a way of life. In battle, I eagerly meet the enemy for I volunteered to be up front where the fighting is hard. I fear no foe's ability, nor underestimate his will to fight.

The mission and my precious cargo are my concern. I will never surrender. I will never leave a fallen comrade to fall into the hands of the enemy, and under no circumstances will I ever embarrass my country.

Gallantly will I show the world and the elite forces I support that a Night Stalker is a specially selected and well trained soldier.

I serve with the memory and pride of those who have gone before me for they loved to fight, fought to win and would rather die than quit.

Night Stalkers Don't Quit!

Mrs. BLACKBURN. On behalf of all Tennesseans, I want to offer my prayers and support to those soldiers' families and to the brave men and women of the 160th. Their motto is "Night Stalkers don't quit." And I would encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting them as they bring the spirit of those words to bear against our enemies around the globe.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Madam President, every year I visit all 95 counties in Tennessee; and while the expectations of local leaders vary from urban to suburban to rural areas, two things remain constant. They expect lawmakers to act in the best interests of the American people and act in good faith.

Last Thursday, Chairman DURBIN and Democrats on the Senate Judiciary Committee seemed to fail those tests, according to Tennesseans, because when they convened the hearing, they wanted to authorize subpoenas for Harlan Crow, Leonard Leo, and Robert Arkley.

Now, the claim was: This is all about transparency. But the only thing that they are willing to be transparent about is the contempt for the Supreme Court and for the American people who still believe in the importance of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Now, if they cared about protecting the Supreme Court, they would have shown more concern about the death threats against the conservative Justices that were coming from the far-left wing of the Democratic party.

There is no good faith to be found here. This is yet another political assault against conservative Justices who issue decisions that many of the Democrats do not like—and we have seen it before.

So they take this approach: If you can't pack the Court, rewrite the ethics rules; if you can't rewrite the ethics rules, just use the Senate to launch a mass prosecution of your political rivals.

In an effort to force my colleagues to show the American people where Democrats truly stand on protecting the country's best interests, I proposed

a few amendments of my own to that subpoena authorization. Well, those amendments proved to be a little bit too politically inconvenient for the Chairman. So here are the amendments that I proposed and things Tennesseans have wanted answers to.

Now, this summer, we learned that Justice Sotomayor's staff had been pressuring the public institutions that host her speaking engagements to buy her books. She got a \$3 million book advance—not reported. She has made \$4 million on the sale of the books.

We also know she has refused to recuse herself in not one but two copy-right infringement cases that involve the publisher of her book. So I filed an amendment issuing subpoenas to her staff and her publisher so we can get to the bottom of this ethical conundrum.

I also proposed we subpoena Jeffrey Epstein's estate to provide the flight logs for his private planes. Given the numerous allegations of human trafficking and sexual abuse surrounding the late Mr. Epstein, I believe the committee has an interest in identifying everyone complicit, no matter their political affiliation.

And we also need to get to the bottom of the investigation into Elon Musk. We know that the Biden administration gets nervous at the thought of conservatives speaking freely online. So, it is no surprise they are trying to weaponize multiple Federal Agencies against Mr. Musk and his company. I proposed a subpoena to compel the DOJ and the FTC to turn over all documents related to that sham investigation.

The far left is the enemy of free speech, and their hostility toward conservatives is on display in the form of their repeated efforts to take down President Trump. So I filed a subpoena amendment for all documents related to any political donations made by Special Counsel Robert Mueller's staff.

And for the executive branch, we have a couple of amendments that I have filed. The first would authorize a subpoena for Secretary Becerra to come before the Committee and explain to us how his Agency has lost track of 85,000 unaccompanied children—migrant children—who have come to this country. I have talked about this several times on the floor.

How can you lose track of 85,000 migrant children? They did it. We need to know. So that is why they are getting a subpoena.

The second would subpoena the DOJ to provide all documentation concerning the termination of the China Initiative. Now that was one of the best tools we have had to fight against Chinese espionage and Chinese spies on U.S. soil.

Now, if I were Chairman DURBIN, I wouldn't want to debate those subpoenas either because they strike at the heart of one of the Biden administration's most dangerous governing principles.

There are two tiers of justice in this country. Obviously, that is the way

this administration wants it. There is one tier of justice for people the Democrats need to protect and for their cronies and buddies and friends and one for people that the Democrats need to destroy to maintain their hold on power.

Tennesseans are deeply afraid of what this means because they know where they stand in this new approach of two tiers of justice.

I don't know if or when Chairman DURBIN will reconvene to discuss these subpoenas, but I hope that, when the time comes, he will abandon this latest assault on the Supreme Court and allow the committee to pursue real accountability.

BORDER SECURITY

Madam President, I came to the floor back in June to talk about Biden's border crisis, and I called for my Democratic colleagues to join me in passing legislation to stop the invasion occurring at the southern border. That month, Border Patrol recorded almost 145,000 enforcement encounters with illegal immigrants.

I had hoped that the numbers would convince my colleagues across the aisle and this administration to step up and do something about it, but, over the last 5 months, it seems that my colleagues across the aisle have put their heads in the sand and that the border crisis has reached catastrophic levels.

In September, Border Patrol reported almost 270,000 enforcement encounters. Think about that—270,000 enforcement encounters.

My colleague from Texas was just on the floor a few minutes ago, talking about this very issue.

Now, as wars rage on two continents, we have more to worry about than just drug smugglers and gun runners and human traffickers, who are exploiting our open border. Suspected terrorists are infiltrating our southern border at unprecedented rates. Thousands of people from Russia, China, Iran, and other nations aligned with the new "axis of evil" have tried to enter this country undetected. If something doesn't give, an attack on our homeland is inevitable. It is not a matter of if it will happen. It is a matter of when.

I am truly at a loss for what will finally convince my Democratic colleagues to take back control of our border. It is wide open. But, today, I want to appeal to them using an idea I hope everyone can agree on, and it is all about protecting children.

Children are being used, abused, and trafficked by the cartels at the southern border. These sick individuals view these precious children as cargo, and the stories you hear from survivors are unimaginable. I think my Democratic colleagues are well aware of this practice of child recycling. Adults at the border who want an easy way into the United States will rent or buy children and present themselves as family. So the children are then dragged across the border with that unrelated adult who is often a single male. When they

are no longer useful to the disgusting criminals, they are taken by the cartels and smuggled back into Mexico to be used again and again and again. Border Patrol says there are some children who have been recycled eight and nine times. The Border Patrol sees them coming across. They have identified some of these children.

This is a completely disgusting practice, and I have proposed two pieces of legislation to stop this evil practice.

Earlier this year, I introduced the End Child Trafficking Now Act, which would criminalize child recycling, reinstate the DNA testing program, and create harsh penalties for migrants who want to skirt the law. This legislation would require DHS to deport illegal aliens who refuse to take a DNA test. If the DNA test proves that the migrant is lying and that there is no proof of a family relationship, then HHS would step in and process that child as an unaccompanied minor, and the trafficker would face a maximum 10-year prison sentence for falsely posing as a family.

Now, my colleagues and this administration wanted to stop DNA testing. They said it took too much time. It takes 45 minutes—45 minutes. This is something that is common sense. We need to get that bill to the President's desk and test for that DNA.

Last Tuesday, I led 17 of my Senate Republican colleagues in introducing the PRINTS Act. Currently, Federal law prohibits Border Patrol from fingerprinting children under the age of 14. This doesn't make any sense, and experts agree that fingerprinting these children would make it easier to investigate and eliminate these trafficking rings. It would also help the Federal Government keep track of the unaccompanied migrant children entrusted to their care. The legislation is simple. It would give our law enforcement at the border the authority to fingerprint noncitizens under the age of 14.

Like the End Child Trafficking Now Act, it would finally criminalize this horrific practice of child recycling, and it would remove the authority of unelected bureaucrats to waive fingerprinting requirements for illegal immigrants. This legislation would save lives. This would protect children. It would help cut into all of this human trafficking and sex trafficking that is exploding in this country.

You have heard the Governor of New York and the mayor of New York City talk about prostitution rings that are popping up all over the city—the same for Chicago, the same for Minneapolis, the same for Boston, the same for Denver. We are hearing it from these big sanctuary cities. So it is important that we pass the PRINTS Act and that we save these lives. I think this is an important step—both of these pieces of legislation—to protect children who are coming to our border.

CHINA

Madam President, this week, President Biden plans on meeting with

President Xi Jinping, and I would ask the President and his advisers: What have we gotten out of previous talks with the Chinese Government? Do they have any goal other than appeasement?

Several American officials have already sat down for this same photo op. So we know exactly what we are going to get out of it—not much.

What we do know is that Chinese drug lords will continue killing Americans with the fentanyl they are smuggling across our southern border via all of the drug cartels that are bringing it in. The Chinese military will continue menacing our partners in Taiwan and the Pacific island nations, and the Chinese spies who control TikTok will continue pushing terrorist propaganda at our American teenagers and college students.

We should not reward this behavior by lending legitimacy to the Chinese Communist Party, and we certainly should not allow this latest diplomatic charade to lure the country into a false sense of security. China is our adversary. We ought not to be sitting down with China until they stop shipping fentanyl into this country, until they stop participating as a part of the “axis of evil,” and we need to make certain that we treat them as an adversary, not as an ally.

NOMINATION OF ANA DE ALBA

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, today, the Senate will vote to confirm Judge Ana de Alba to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Born and raised in California's San Joaquin Valley, Judge de Alba attended the University of California, Berkeley as an undergraduate and law student, receiving her B.A. with highest honors in 2002 and her J.D. in 2007.

Judge de Alba began her legal career as an associate at Lang, Richert & Patch, PC. There, her practice spanned business, employment, construction, and personal injury law. Within just 5 years, she became a partner. While at the firm and in honor of the challenges her own family faced while working as migrant farmworkers, Judge de Alba established a monthly worker's rights clinic to help low-wage workers understand their employment rights.

In 2018, she began her service on the bench as a superior court judge for the Fresno County Superior Court. Last year, after this body confirmed her by a vote of 53–45, Judge de Alba joined the Federal bench as a judge on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California.

The American Bar Association unanimously rated Judge de Alba as “qualified,” to serve on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The late Senator Feinstein strongly supported her nomination, as does Senator PADILLA. With significant judicial experience and an unwavering dedication to equal justice under law, Judge de Alba will serve honorably on the Ninth Circuit.

I am proud to support her nomination, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I yield the floor.

VOTE ON DE ALBA NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the de Alba nomination?

Mrs. BLACKBURN. 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: The Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN), and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 308 Ex.]

YEAS—48

Baldwin	Hassan	Peters
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Butler	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Sinema
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Markley	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Fetterman	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden

NAYS—43

Blackburn	Graham	Risch
Boozman	Grassley	Romney
Britt	Hawley	Rounds
Budd	Hoeven	Rubio
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Schmitt
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Collins	Lee	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lummis	Thune
Cotton	Manchin	Tillis
Cramer	Marshall	Tuberville
Crapo	McConnell	Vance
Cruz	Moran	Wicker
Daines	Murkowski	Young
Ernst	Paul	
Fischer	Ricketts	

NOT VOTING—9

Barrasso	Kennedy	Sanders
Braun	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Hagerty	Mullin	Welch

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). 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 majority leader.

NOMINATIONS RETURNED TO COMMITTEE

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the following nominations be returned to the Committee on the Judiciary: Calendar Nos. 405 and 406.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY, Washington, DC.

Hon. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 23-71, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Romania for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$2.53 billion. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 23-71

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Romania.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment * \$0.97 billion.
Other \$1.56 billion.
Total \$2.53 billion.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
Fifty-four (54) M1A2 SEPv3 Abrams Main Battle Tanks.

Fifty-four (54) M1A1 Structures.
 Four (4) M88A2 HERCULES Combat Recovery Vehicles.
 Four (4) M1110 Joint Assault Bridges.
 Four (4) M1150 Assault Breacher Vehicles.
 Four (4) Heavy Assault Scissor Bridge (HASB).
 Fifty-four (54) M240C 7.62mm Machine Guns.

Ten (10) AGT1500 Gas Turbine Engines.
 Five thousand nine hundred forty (5,940) 120mm M1147 High Explosive, Multipurpose, Tracer (HEMP-T) Cartridges.
 Four thousand two hundred thirty (4,230) 120mm M1002 Target Practice Multipurpose, Tracer (TPMP-T) Cartridges.

Non-MDE: Also included are mine rollers; Enhanced Heavy Equipment Transporter (EHET) M1300 tractors with M1302 trailer with B-Kit/Frag Kit; Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT) M978A4 with B-Kit/Frag Kit; Tank Rack Modules (TRM) M107A1 fuel trailer (2500 gal) with B-Kit/Frag Kit; HEMTT A4 M1120 Load Handling System (LHS) with B-Kit/Frag Kit; M1076A1 with flat rack and B-Kit/Frag Kit; Forward Repair Systems; trailer mounted generators; Common Remote Operated Weapons Station Low Profile (CROWS-LP); M2A1 .50 caliber machine guns; communications equipment; global positioning system (GPS) receivers; service and training ammunition; spare and repair parts; Special Tools and Test Equipment (STTE); technical manuals and publications; maintenance trainers; gunnery training systems; tank driver's trainers; new equipment training; U.S. Government and contractor technical, engineering, and logistics personnel services; concurrent spare parts; Field Service Representative (FSR) support; Contractor Logistics Support (CLS); Next Generation Automatic Test System (NGATS); logistics products; tank range upgrade; Intensive Management Office (IMO); Foreign Liaison Officer (FLO); Program Management Reviews (PMR); test measurement and diagnostic equipment; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (RO-B-UGI).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc.: Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: November 9, 2023.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Romania—M1A2 Abrams Main Battle Tanks

The Government of Romania has requested to buy fifty-four (54) M1A2 SEPv3 Abrams Main Battle Tanks; fifty-four (54) M1A1 Structures; four (4) M88A2 HERCULES Combat Recovery Vehicles; four (4) M1110 Joint Assault Bridges; four (4) M1150 Assault Breacher Vehicles; four (4) Heavy Assault Scissor Bridges (HASB); fifty-four (54) M240C 7.62mm machine guns; ten (10) AGT1500 Gas Turbine engines; five thousand nine hundred forty (5,940) 120mm M1147 High Explosive, Multipurpose, Tracer (HEMP-T) cartridges; and four thousand two hundred thirty (4,230) 120mm M1002 Target Practice Multipurpose, Tracer (TPMP-T) cartridges. Also included are mine rollers; Enhanced Heavy Equipment Transporter (EHET) M1300 tractors with M1302 trailer with B-Kit/Frag Kit; Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT) M978A4 with B-Kit/Frag Kit; Tank Rack Modules (TRM) M107A1 fuel trailer (2500 gal) with B-Kit/Frag Kit; HEMTT A4 M1120 Load Handling System (LHS) with B-Kit/Frag Kit; M1076A1 with flat rack and B-Kit/Frag Kit;

Forward Repair Systems; trailer mounted generators; Common Remote Operated Weapons Station Low Profile (CROWS-LP); M2A1 .50 caliber machine guns; communications equipment; global positioning system (GPS) receivers; service and training ammunition; spare and repair parts; Special Tools and Test Equipment (STTE); technical manuals and publications; maintenance trainers; gunnery training systems; tank driver's trainers; new equipment training; U.S. Government and contractor technical, engineering, and logistics personnel services; concurrent spare parts; Field Service Representative (FSR) support; Contractor Logistics Support (CLS); Next Generation Automatic Test System (NGATS); logistics products; tank range upgrade; Intensive Management Office (IMO); Foreign Liaison Officer (FLO); Program Management Reviews (PMR); test measurement and diagnostic equipment; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total program cost is \$2.53 billion.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of a NATO Ally which is an important force for political and economic stability in Europe.

The proposed sale will improve Romania's capability to meet current and future threats by providing a credible force that is capable of deterring adversaries and participating in NATO operations. Romania will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be General Dynamics Land Systems, Sterling Heights, MI; BAE Systems, York, PA; Leonardo DRS, Arlington, VA; Honeywell Aerospace, Phoenix, AZ; Raytheon Company, McKinney, TX; Lockheed Martin, Orlando, FL; L3 Harris, Melbourne, FL; American Apex Corporation, Delaware, OH; Allison Transmissions, Indianapolis, IN; Pearson Engineering, New Castle, United Kingdom; Amentum, Chantilly, VA; CAE, Chantilly, VA; Palomar, Carlsbad, CA; Boeing Company, Arlington, VA; Fibrotex, Stearns, KY; and US Ordnance, McCarran, NV. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require approximately (22) U.S. Government and (52) U.S. contractor representatives to travel to Romania for a duration of up to five years to support equipment fielding and training.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 23-71

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. M1A2 SEPv3 Abrams Tank: The M1A2 Abrams is a third-generation American main battle tank, produced by General Dynamics Land Systems and named for General Creighton Abrams. The M1A2 SEPv3 (System Enhancement Package version 3) features include a multi-fuel turbine engine, composite armor, an advanced computer fire control system, separate ammunition storage in a blow-out compartment, and 120mm main gun. Extensive improvements have been integrated into the latest M1A2 SEPv3 configuration. These improvements include improved digital systems, increased electrical power margin to support demands of future technologies, line replaceable modules

(LRM) to reduce operational support costs, ammunition data link to support new tank main gun rounds, and an auxiliary power unit (APU). M1A2 SEPv3 Abrams tank components include:

a. Export Thermal Imaging System (TIS) and Export Commander's Independent Thermal Viewer (CITV): The TIS and CITV constitutes a target acquisition system which, when operated with other tank systems, gives the tank crew a substantial advantage over the potential threat. The TIS provides the Abrams M1A2 crew with the ability to effectively aim and fire the tank main armament system under a broad range of adverse battlefield conditions. The TIS can be operated and viewed by the tank gunner or tank commander and is the main sighting system for the tanks' main gun (cannon). The CITV provides the same target acquisition system as the TIS but provides the tank commander a separate system that can be controlled and operated independent of the TIS.

b. Special Armor (Foreign Military Sales-released version of special armor): Major components of special armor are fabricated in sealed modules and in serialized removable sub-assemblies.

c. 120mm Main Gun (Cannon) & M256 Gun Barrel: The Abrams 120mm main gun system is composed of: a 120 millimeter (mm) smoothbore gun (cannon), also referred to as the M256 gun barrel, manufactured at Watervliet Arsenal; armor-piercing, fin stabilized, discarded sabot (APFSDS) and other warheads; and combustible cartridge case ammunition.

d. AGT-1500 Gas Turbine Propulsion System: The use of AGT-1500 gas turbine propulsion system in the M1A2 is a unique application of armored vehicle power pack technology. The hardware is composed of the AGT-1500 engine and transmission.

e. Common Remotely Operated Weapon Station—Low Profile (CROWS-LP): The CROWS-LP (M153A2E1) is a commander's weapon station. It allows for operation of weapons—M2HB, M2A1, M240B and M240 machine guns. The CROWS-LP is an updated version of the M153A2 CROWS, The CROWS-LP M153A2E1 has improved performance over M1553A2.

f. Ammunition Data Link (ADL): The Ammunition Data Link (ADL) is a system consisting of hardware, electronics, software and an upgraded fire control system. The ADL is required to effectively fire the latest generation of "smart" 120mm main gun ammunition. The ADL offers the capability to supply data to the main gun ammunition to increase the capability and effectiveness of the smart round. The Advanced Multipurpose (AMP) smart round requires the ADL to function and is a future enhancement for use with the M1A2 Abrams.

g. Driver Vision Enhancer—Abrams (DVE-A) AN/VAS-5 and Rear View Sensor System (RVSS): The DVE-A and M88 DVEs are thermal imaging systems developed for use while driving combat vehicles and tactical wheeled vehicles. The DVE provides night vision capability for the Abrams tank driver. RVSS provides a rear-view camera for the Abrams tank. DVE, DVE-Wide (JAB), DVE-A, and RVSS allow for tactical vehicle movement in support of operational missions in all environmental conditions (day/night and all weather) and provides enhanced driving capability during limited visibility conditions (darkness, smoke, dust, fog, etc.).

h. Militarized GPS Receiver Global Positioning System (GPS) AN/PSN-13 Defense Advanced GPS Receiver (DAGR): Militarized GPS capability is currently provided to military vehicles using the DAGR. The DAGR is a handheld GPS receiver which utilizes Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) security. It is used for the Abrams

tank, the M88A2 HERCULES Recovery Vehicle, and the Joint Assault Bridge.

i. Communication Radio “Falcon III RF-7850D: The Falcon III RF-7850D is a multi-channel radio. It is a portable, compact, tactical software-defined combat-net radio manufactured by L3 Harris Corporation. It is also referred to as the Falcon III RF-7850D Multi-Channel Manpack Radio System. It is used for the Abrams tank and M88A2 HERCULES Recovery Vehicle.

j. PVS-14 Night Vision Monocular: The PVS-14 Night Vision Monocular is a rugged, lightweight, multi-purpose night vision device that has repeatedly proven itself in combat. The PVS-14 design was originally commissioned by the U.S. military to enable nighttime operations. This monocular is used globally in some of the most challenging environments. The PVS-14 can be used as a handheld device or mounted on a head harness. The PVS-14 monocular conforms to 810G Military standards and demonstrates the highest quality form and function.

2. Battle Management System (BMS): The BMS SEPv3 tank will consist of a Data Distribution Unit—Expandable (DDUX), a transceiver, and a commercial software called BC2A platform software by Interactive. It equips soldiers with secure data encryption and advanced logistics. It includes an intuitive interface with features like touch-to-zoom maps and drag-and-drop icons. It is used for the Abrams tank, M88A2 Recovery Vehicle, Joint Assault Bridges (JAB), Assault Breacher Vehicles (ABV), EHET M1300, HEMTT M978A4, and MEMTTA4A M1120.

3. M88A2 HERCULES Recovery Vehicle: The primary role of the M88A2 Heavy Equipment Recovery Combat Utility Lifting Extraction System (HERCULES) Combat Recovery Vehicle is recovery of the Abrams M1 Main Battle Tank. The 70-ton M88A2 Recovery Combat Vehicle is standard equipment to de-process, recover, and sustain the Abrams M1 Tank. The vehicle's role is to extricate combat vehicles that have become bogged down or entangled and to repair or replace damaged parts in fighting vehicles while under fire. The M88A2 main winch is capable of 70-ton single line recovery and of 140-ton 2:1 recovery when used with a 140-ton pulley. The A-frame boom of the M88A2 can lift 35 tons when used in conjunction with the spade down. The spade can be used for light earth moving and to anchor the vehicle when using the main winch. The M88A2 employs an Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) to provide auxiliary electrical and hydraulic power when the main engine is not in operation; the APU can also be used to slave start other vehicles. The M88A2 recovery vehicle components considered to contain sensitive technology in the proposed case are as follows:

AVDS-1790-8CR Engine Propulsion System: The AVDS-1790-8CR is a unique modification to the standard piston engine family in the M60 series and is an upgrade from the engine in the base M88A1.

4. M1110 Joint Assault Bridge: The M1110 Joint Assault Bridge (JAB) is a fully tracked armor engineer vehicle specifically designed to replace the M48/M60 AVLB and M104 Wolverine HAB and to provide assault bridging capabilities to armored forces. The JAB System consists of an M1A1 Abrams chassis (with A2 heavy suspension) and a hydraulic bridge launch mechanism that will launch and retrieve the Heavy Assault Scissor Bridge MLC-115 Normal and MLC-124 Cautious. The JAB contains:

a. Armor: Major components of the armor are fabricated and assembled into serialized removable subassemblies and installed in sealed modules.

b. AGT-1500 Gas Turbine Propulsion System: The use of AGT-1500 gas turbine propul-

sion system in the JAB is a unique application of armored vehicle power pack technology. The hardware is composed of the AGT-1500 engine and transmission.

5. M830A1 120mm High Explosive Anti-Tank (HEAT) TP-T Cartridges are a chemical energy, multi-purpose projectile with an anti-personnel capability. The round consists of a fin stabilized steel body which is loaded with Composition A3 Type II explosive. The fins are canted and impart spin to the projectile. A copper shaped charge liner and wave shaper are contained within the warhead.

6. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

7. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

8. A determination has been made that Romania will provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

9. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Romania.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO PETE GOICOECHEA

• Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Pete Goicoechea for a lifetime of service to Nevada and to congratulate him on his induction into the Nevada Cattlemen's Association Hall of Honor.

Pete may have been born in Salt Lake City, UT, but he came into his own in Nevada—Eureka to be specific. After attending school in White Pine County and graduating from Eureka High School, he returned to Utah to get a degree from Utah State University and married his wife Gladys “Gladys” Goicoechea in 1972. Pete's service to Nevada spans the better part of four decades, but before his public life, Pete's primary commitment was to take care of his family and their ranch in Diamond Valley. The family still owns the ranch—Pete runs it with his son, J.J.—and his children and grandchildren are still the center of Pete's life.

Pete was a leader in Eureka from the beginning as a volunteer firefighter and director of the Eureka County High School Rodeo Club. In 1987, he ran for Eureka County Commissioner, a seat he won and held for 16 years, serving 14 years as chairman. In 2002, he was encouraged to run for the Nevada Legislature and won a seat in the State assembly, where he would serve for 12 years. He moved on to the Nevada State Senate, and when his current term ends, he will term out after serving for 24 years in the Nevada State Legislature.

During his time as a State legislator, Pete was a powerful voice for rural Ne-

vada and the unique needs of the communities and constituents he served. He has always employed a collaborative approach, working with people from all corners of the State and all walks of life towards common goals. Pete has remained committed to working across the aisle for the benefit of Nevadans.

Pete filled many roles during his time in the State legislature, including that of chair of the senate committee on government affairs, member of the cowboy caucus, and of the senate committee on finance and governance. He was perhaps most well-known as a long-serving member of the natural resources committee and the public lands committee in every session that he served, utilizing his expertise and experience as a rancher. He has been a strong advocate for the agriculture and mining industries that are the lifeblood of Nevada's rural economies. His tireless dedication to working with his colleagues to address these issues has been lauded by all who have been fortunate enough to work with him.

Congratulations to Pete Goicoechea on a lifetime of achievement and service. Nevadans across the State owe you their gratitude.●

RECOGNIZING WORTH BREWING COMPANY

• Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding Iowa small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week, it is my privilege to recognize Worth Brewing Company of Northwood, IA, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

Worth Brewing Company was founded by husband and wife Peter Ausenhus and Margaret Bishop in 2007. Peter started in the brewing industry as a homebrewer while working in the publishing industry. Prior to founding Worth Brewing Company, he made a career transition and worked at Summit Brewing Company, a microbrewer based in St. Paul, MN. Worth Brewing Company opened in the 1886 Worth County State Bank building on historic Main Street in Northwood, IA. During their early years, Peter both renovated and operated the brewery while Margaret ran her engineering consulting business upstairs. Due to their growing business, Peter and Margaret moved Worth Brewing Company across the street to the 1896 International Order of Odd Fellows—I O O F—Erickson building in 2015. Worth Brewing Company reopened in the new location in 2016.

Worth Brewing Company has seven year-round beers on their menu and a specialty beer every month. In addition to beer, they also host “Pizza Fridays,” food trucks, and have a rotating list of drink specials. Worth Brewing Company also hosts live music, pub trivia, the “Books A-Brewin’” Club, and other community events. In 2023, Worth

Brewing Company celebrated their 16th business anniversary.

Worth Brewing Company is actively involved in the Northwood community and has been recognized for contributions to the microbrewery and historic preservation industries. In 2019, Worth Brewing Company won the Adrian D. Anderson Award from Preserve Iowa for their preservation of the IOOF-Erickson building. Previously, in 2016, they were awarded the Preservation at its Best by Preserve Iowa for their work on the IOOF-Erickson building. In 2015, Governor Terry Branstad visited Worth Brewing Company to congratulate the business on their expansion from the 1886 Worth County State Bank building to the IOOF-Erickson building. Peter Ausehus and Margaret Bishop are actively involved in animal charities and historic preservation philanthropies in both the Northwood community and the State of Iowa.

Worth Brewing Company's commitment to providing quality beers, ciders, and arts in Northwood is clear. I want to congratulate Peter Ausehus, Margaret Bishop, and the entire team at Worth Brewing Company for their continued dedication to Worth County. I look forward to seeing their continued growth and success in Iowa.●

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MADISONIAN

● Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the longstanding tradition of weekly, rural newspapers in Montana. This week, Montana's longest running weekly print newspaper is celebrating its 150th anniversary. Originally located in Virginia City, MT, dating all the way back to November 1873, the Madisonian newspaper now located in Ennis, MT, has kept residents of Madison County up to date and informed on what is happening in their community for a century and a half. From local elections, to stories about new public schools and libraries, the Madisonian has told the stories of Madison County residents for generations—heck, they have told these stories since before Montana was officially admitted to the Union.

The Madisonian is a paramount example of how folks in rural America stay informed. Rural weekly newspapers like the Madisonian are the lifeblood of engaged citizens in Montana. They tell stories, they keep us informed, and they hold elected officials—like me—accountable. The folks at these papers work long hours for little pay, and are often forced to drive long distances to chase leads, but they do it to serve their readers.

Much like hospitals and schools, rural newspapers are part of the fabric of their communities and help to keep every corner of our State strong. I appreciate the work of our weekly newspapers across Montana, but today, I especially appreciate the work of the people at the Madisonian that have kept this tradition alive for 150 years.

Thank you for keeping Montana informed, and I look forward to the next 150.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Stringer, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:02 p.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. 1722. An act to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2717. An act to authorize the National Medal of Honor Museum Foundation to establish a commemorative work on the National Mall to honor the extraordinary acts of valor, selfless service, and sacrifice displayed by Medal of Honor recipients.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2717. An act to authorize the National Medal of Honor Museum Foundation to establish a commemorative work on the National Mall to honor the extraordinary acts of valor, selfless service, and sacrifice displayed by Medal of Honor recipients; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CASEY, from the Special Committee on Aging:

Special Report entitled "Fighting Fraud: Top Scams in 2022" (Rept. No. 118-111).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO:

S. 3290. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish improvements and structural alterations as part of home health services for disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 3291. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the per-country numerical limitation for employment-based immigrants, to increase the per-country numerical limitation for family-sponsored immigrants, and for other purposes; 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 Mr. BUDD (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 460. A resolution supporting the United States dollar as the reserve currency of the world and combating the economic influence of the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. Res. 461. A resolution congratulating the Texas Rangers for winning the 2023 Major League Baseball World Series; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 76

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHMITT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 76, a bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to furnish tailored information to expecting mothers, and for other purposes.

S. 886

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 886, a bill 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, and for other purposes.

S. 928

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 928, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to prepare an annual report on suicide prevention, and for other purposes.

S. 1510

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1510, a bill to amend provisions relating to the Office of the Inspector General of the Government Accountability Office, and for other purposes.

S. 1831

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1831, a bill to provide lasting protection for inventoried roadless areas within the National Forest System.

S. 2014

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2014, a bill to ensure that

certain members of the Armed Forces who served in female cultural support teams receive proper credit for such service, and for other purposes.

S. 2307

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2307, a bill to support and strengthen the fighter aircraft capabilities of the Air Force, and for other purposes.

S. 2695

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2695, a bill to amend the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act to provide for advancements in public safety services to Indian communities, and for other purposes.

S. 2888

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2888, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize representatives of veterans service organizations to participate in presentations to promote certain benefits available to veterans during preseparation counseling under the Transition Assistance Program of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

S. 2899

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2899, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to include Middle Easterners and North Africans in the statutory definition of a “racial and ethnic minority group”, and for other purposes.

S. 3028

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3028, a bill to continue in effect certain Executive orders imposing sanctions with respect to Iran, to prevent the waiver of certain sanctions imposed by the United States with respect to Iran until the Government of Iran ceases to attempt to assassinate United States officials, other United States citizens, and Iranian nationals residing in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 3282

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3282, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to waive the requirement of certain veterans to make copayments for hospital care and medical services in the case of an error by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 49

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from North Caro-

lina (Mr. TILLIS), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 49, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the National Labor Relations Board relating to a “Standard for Determining Joint Employer Status”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 460—SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES DOLLAR AS THE RESERVE CURRENCY OF THE WORLD AND COMBATING THE ECONOMIC INFLUENCE OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. BUDD (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 460

Whereas the United States dollar serves an indispensable role in global commerce and finance;

Whereas the United States dollar represents—

- (1) a stable, rule of law-based legal system;
- (2) democratic, representative government institutions;
- (3) highly liquid and reliable capital markets;
- (4) a robust and dynamic capitalist domestic economy;
- (5) deep and extensive global trading relationships; and
- (6) a significant commitment to market-based, free-floating exchange rates and independent monetary policy;

Whereas the International Monetary Fund reports the United States dollar accounted for approximately 71 percent of global currency reserves in 1999 and has since declined to 58.88 percent in 2023;

Whereas the People’s renminbi, the official currency of the People’s Republic of China (commonly referred to as the “yuan”), accounted for 2.45 percent of global currency reserves in the second quarter of 2023;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China appears to have built substantial “shadow reserves” that are under the control of the People’s Bank of China, the central bank of the People’s Republic of China, but are obscured from international data;

Whereas, in the fall of 2023, the People’s Republic of China reportedly intervened in international currency markets to support the renminbi;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party has disregarded the Paris Club and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and saddled developing countries with opaque and unsustainable debt, including through the Belt and Road Initiative;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party’s refusal to disclose its lending to foreign countries and reluctance to engage in significant debt restructuring is undermining the missions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank related to global economic development and stability;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party is now the largest official creditor and provider of export subsidies in the world;

Whereas the Belt and Road Initiative has led to an increased reliance on capital from

the People’s Republic of China in developing countries;

Whereas, since 2013, the Chinese Communist Party has invested more than \$1,000,000,000,000 in projects under the Belt and Road Initiative around the world;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China has been taking aggressive steps towards developing its central bank digital currency, the digital yuan;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China has worked to expand the use cases of the digital yuan for the Belt and Road Initiative and to settle cross-border transactions;

Whereas Brazil and Argentina, the two largest economies in South America, have taken steps to facilitate their trade with the People’s Republic of China using the yuan instead of the United States dollar;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China has sought to influence the global economy by expanding the BRICS group, made up of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, and in August 2023, the BRICS group announced it was inviting Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates to join the group, and several members of the BRICS group have supported using the group to support a competitor currency to the United States dollar; and

Whereas the efforts of the Chinese Communist Party to develop a parallel financial system to rival United States-led institutions poses a threat to the economy and national security of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States must take steps to protect the United States dollar as the reserve currency of the world and maintain its position as a key player in the global financial system;

(2) the efforts of the Government of the People’s Republic of China to undermine the status of the United States dollar as the reserve currency of the world must be closely monitored, and appropriate measures must be taken to counter those efforts;

(3) the United States must work to strengthen its economic ties with critical regions of the world to provide an alternative to Chinese capital; and

(4) the United States must continue to work with its allies to promote economic policies that ensure growth and stability across developing countries.

SENATE RESOLUTION 461—CONGRATULATING THE TEXAS RANGERS FOR WINNING THE 2023 MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL WORLD SERIES

Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 461

Whereas, on November 1, 2023, the Texas Rangers (referred to in this preamble as the “Rangers”) defeated the National League Champions, the Arizona Diamondbacks, by 4 games to 1 to win the 2023 Major League Baseball World Series in 5 games;

Whereas this victory marks the first Major League Baseball World Series championship in Rangers franchise history;

Whereas, during the 2023 playoffs, the Rangers defeated the Tampa Bay Rays, the Baltimore Orioles, and the Houston Astros to make their third Major League Baseball World Series appearance;

Whereas the Rangers were a perfect 11–0 on the road in the 2023 playoffs;

Whereas the Rangers attained a 90-72 record in the 2023 Major League Baseball season;

Whereas General Manager, Chris Young, the front office staff, and the supporting staff of the Rangers navigated an exemplary season and made tremendous decisions to assemble the 2023 World Series Champions;

Whereas Manager, Bruce Bochy, the coaching staff, clubhouse staff, and the supporting staff of the Rangers managed the 2023 Major League Baseball season, invested in their players, and should be congratulated;

Whereas the entire roster for the Rangers proved to be instrumental in the victory;

Whereas Corey Seager was named Most Valuable Player for the 2023 Major League Baseball World Series, earning the award for the second time in his career and first time with the Rangers;

Whereas the people of Texas and Rangers fans everywhere are—

(1) proud of the Rangers organization;

(2) thankful for the hard work, dedication, and teamwork of the Rangers during the 2023 season; and

(3) thankful to the Rangers for bringing another World Series victory to the State of Texas; and

Whereas fans of the Rangers demonstrated true passion and dedication in supporting their team throughout the 2023 Major League Baseball season: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Texas Rangers on winning the 2023 Major League Baseball World Series;

(2) recognizes the achievements, contributions, and dedication of the players, coaches, management, and support staff of the Texas Rangers;

(3) recognizes the hard work and commitment of the staff of Globe Life Field; and

(4) respectfully directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the Chairman of the Texas Rangers, Ray Davis;

(B) the General Manager of the Texas Rangers, Chris Young; and

(C) the Manager of the Texas Rangers, Bruce Bochy.

NATIONAL DYSLEXIA AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 427.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 427) calling on Congress, schools, and State and local educational agencies to recognize the significant educational implications of dyslexia that must be addressed, and designating October 2023 as “National Dyslexia Awareness Month”.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 427) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.
(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of October 25, 2023, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

CONGRATULATING THE TEXAS RANGERS FOR WINNING THE 2023 MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL WORLD SERIES

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 461, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 461) congratulating the Texas Rangers for winning the 2023 Major League Baseball World Series.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 461) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, November 14; that following the prayer and pledge, the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; further, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:10 p.m., recessed until Tuesday, November 14, 2023, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

COREY ANNE TELLEZ, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE JONATHAN DAVIDSON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DAFNA HOCHMAN RAND, OF MARYLAND, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR, VICE ROBERT A. DESTRO.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate November 13, 2023:

THE JUDICIARY

ANA DE ALBA, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CELEBRATING THE 180TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROWN CHAPEL AME CHURCH IN YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the Brown Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church of Ypsilanti, Michigan on the 180th anniversary of their founding. The services they have provided to the Ypsilanti community and all those seeking a better life are worthy of commendation.

The Brown Chapel AME Church was founded in 1843 with a goal of worshipping God without any form of discrimination. They wanted to be a home for those searching for peace, solitude, and freedom at a time when oppression and religious abuse was extremely prominent in society. This church played a key role in the Underground Railroad, as it was one of the last stops for escaped slaves on their way to freedom in Canada.

The Brown Chapel is the second oldest active AME Church in the state of Michigan. The congregation has continued to serve their surrounding community while maintaining the ideology of a global church with a local touch. The Brown Chapel hosts a Brotherhood Banquet that has focused on brotherhood and racial unity for the past 70 years. The church also has a 30-year-old weekly Good Samaritan Feeding Program that works to provide fresh food, produce, and canned goods for anyone in need in the community. They partner up with educational institutions and nonprofits like Food Gatherers, Growing Hope, Crop Walk, the University of Michigan, Eastern Michigan University, and more, to help provide care and community for those in need. The chapel also has worked with the Michigan Conference of the AME Church to further impact not only the city of Ypsilanti, but those throughout our state.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in celebrating the 180th anniversary of the Brown Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church of Ypsilanti, Michigan. At a time of such discord throughout the country and around the world, the unifying work of Brown Chapel AME Church is more important than ever. We are proud to have such leaders as our neighbors and are excited to see all the good work they can accomplish over the next 180 years.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF TINA SCARPELLO WEBSTER

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to recognize this year's

Mercy Devotion Honoree at Mount Mercy Academy, Tina Scarpello Webster. For over a century, Mount Mercy Academy has been a beacon of light and an indispensable institution within our community. With a unique focus on academic excellence, women's leadership, and a commitment to building a just society, it is only proper to commend the alumni who have contributed to this much-deserved reputation.

As a staff member at Mount Mercy, Tina has been afforded the rare opportunity to make a tangible impact on the hearts and minds of countless students. Upon graduating from Erie Community College, Tina's brief time working in North Carolina made her recognize her passion and love of our community in Buffalo. Upon her return, Tina eventually found her way to working at the school that she, and her sisters Cheryl ('82) and Joelle ('84), love so dearly: Mount Mercy Academy. She assumed the roles of Recruitment Manager, Director of Admissions and Communications, newsletter creator, class moderator, club facilitator, and social media coordinator, among a myriad of roles. Tina has been the cheerleading coach for even longer, this skill has shaped her work on behalf of her alma mater. There is no shortage of ways that Tina has bettered the Mount Mercy community, and she shares this enthusiasm in Buffalo, as well. She has volunteered with the South Buffalo Football Association for twenty-five years, assisted in the creation of the Brian Bauer Memorial Golf Tournament, and coaches Buffalo Envy, another local cheerleading team. Tina has been an inspiring mentor to young women in Western New York, and her hard work at Mount Mercy makes her an excellent role model.

The award recipients and honorees tonight for Mount Mercy Academy's 22nd Annual Dinner have exceeded the already rigorous standard for the members within this community. Mount Mercy's values and commitment to service are steeped in decades of tradition, and Tina Scarpello Webster continues to live these values in her career and relationships.

TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 6, 2023

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 4820, Departments of Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024. With this bill, House Republicans are cutting vital investments in our nation's crumbling infrastructure, jeopardizing housing supply, and inserting right-wing policy riders into funding bill debates.

Last Congress, I was proud to work with my colleagues to pass the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to fix our roads and bridges, reduce emissions, and address historical inequities caused by our nation's interstate highway system. Now, Republicans are using H.R. 4820 to undo the progress Democrats made. H.R. 4820 includes a drastic cut to transit programs and zeroes out funding for the RAISE and MEGA grants that are essential to rebuilding infrastructure in our communities. Additionally, Republicans have made a drastic 35 percent cut to Amtrak National Network funding. This will devastate Amtrak's resources, resulting in a cut to train service for the Empire Builder and loss of jobs for Amtrak workers.

This bill fails to address the lack of affordable housing in Minnesota's Fourth District and across the country. Republicans have made a devastating \$1 billion cut to the HOME Investment Partnership Program, the best tool states and localities have to increase the supply of affordable houses for rent and home ownership. As Ranking Member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I know all too well that a lack of supply in off-base housing has increased competition among military families and driven up housing costs. We see this all over the country. Last Congress, we had to increase the Basic Allowance for Housing to try to offset some of the challenges military families face, but as long as there is a shortage of affordable housing, this is only a band aid and not a permanent solution. The 67 percent cut to the HOME program included in H.R. 4820 will certainly result in less affordable housing options in our communities and drive up the cost of off-base housing for military families and the Department of Defense.

My opposition to the bill is not solely due to the inadequate funding levels. This bill, like all of the Republican appropriations measures, embraces right-wing social policy fights that have no place in the bills that fund our government. H.R. 4820 would explicitly allow discrimination based on same-sex marriages, strips away protections enshrined to all Americans in the Fair Housing Act of 1958, and ties the hands of the Department of Transportation to curb carbon emissions and build climate resilient infrastructure. These provisions must be rejected.

Mr. Speaker, government funding runs out November 17th. Instead of reevaluating their extreme 2024 funding bills and working to find a bipartisan path forward to fund the government beyond next Friday, House Republicans have once again wasted time considering a bill that is too extreme even for their own party. Republicans don't have the power to pass their own bad bills. H.R. 4820 now joins the Agriculture bill in a purgatory of Republicans own making. I urge my colleagues to work in a bipartisan fashion to cut through this Republican chaos and avoid a government shut down.

• 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.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

SPEECH OF

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 8, 2023

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment that has been included in En Bloc amendment #1 to the FY 2024 Financial Services and General Government Funding bill that would ensure the U.S. Postal Service is effectively working to protect our postal employees.

With a continually increasing delivery network of more than 163 million delivery points, the U.S. Postal Service delivered over 129 billion mail pieces on more than 233,171 routes in fiscal year (FY) 2021.

That work would not be possible without the dedication and hard work of many postal employees, including letter carriers, who interact with the public almost every day and are a cornerstone of the service that Americans expect from our Postal Service.

But that work also carries great risks for the men and women of the Postal Service, including assault, robberies, and even death. It was nearly a year ago in December 2022 that a letter carrier was killed in uniform in my district. My thoughts are with his family as they prepare to celebrate their first Thanksgiving without him.

At a 2022 congressional hearing, Frank Albergo, national president of the Postal Police Officers Association testified, "The Postal Service, perhaps America's most beloved federal institution, is in peril. Postal workers are being attacked and mail is being stolen at unprecedented levels."

Earlier this year, police in the Milwaukee area arrested and charged eight members of a mail theft ring, seizing six guns, a bag of opened mail (including personal checks made out to hundreds of different people), and two arrow keys. Earlier this month, at least two postal workers in Milwaukee were robbed at gunpoint while on duty. This remains an ongoing and national problem.

These assaults, threats, and other crimes against postal employees directly impact mail delivery and the ability of the Postal Service to recruit and retain workers.

That is why I have been pushing the Postal Service to proactively use all available resources and tools to better protect its employees, working closely with other federal, state, and local officials. And I know others in this body have also been pushing the Postal Service to do more.

In a response to one of my inquiries on this matter this year, the Postal Service noted a number of steps it was taking including installing more theft resistant mailboxes and heightened mail theft prevention efforts in selected cities nationwide.

My amendment is intended to help ensure that those measures actually work to effectively protect our postal employees and ensure that those preying on them are caught and held accountable. I am pleased that it was included in this En Bloc amendment. And I hope the Postal Service will take very seriously its charge and responsibility to the safety and well-being of its employees.

Our postal employees are working hard to serve communities across our nation, and they deserve to be able to go to work knowing that they can do so safely.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF PATRICIA KEANE MARREN

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to recognize this year's Sister Sally Walz Memorial Award at Mount Mercy Academy, Patricia Keane Marren. For over a century, Mount Mercy Academy has been a beacon of light and an indispensable institution within our community. With a unique focus on academic excellence, women's leadership, and a commitment to building a just society, it is only proper to commend the alumni who have contributed to this much-deserved reputation.

The recipient of this award requires "an expansive heart," and Pattie Keane certainly fits the bill. She began her career as a programmer at Marine Midland Bank (now HSBC Bank), and after attaining a master's degree in business administration, became Vice President at HSBC in 1997. Pattie worked for over two decades and led several company-wide initiatives and philanthropic efforts. As community leader and avid volunteer, she consistently puts the needs of others before her own. She assisted in fundraising events and organizational activities of O'Sullivan School of Irish Dance, Cazenovia Hockey Association, Canisius High School, and naturally, at Mount Mercy Academy. There she served as Treasurer and Board Member of the Alumnae Association, co-chair (with her husband, Dan) of the McAuley Gala, and an active member of the Board of Trustees. And even in the face of considerable medical challenges, Pattie continues to find new ways to advocate for others. In fact, as a patient at Roswell Park Cancer Institute, she was responsible for improvements to safety practices for patients and visitors with disabilities. Pattie has always embodied selflessness and compassion, and it has been to the benefit of all those who know her.

The award recipients and honorees tonight for Mount Mercy Academy's 22nd Annual Dinner have exceeded the already rigorous standard for the members within this community. Mount Mercy's values and commitment to service are steeped in decades of tradition, and Patricia Keane Marren has always embodied these values in her career, relationships, and most importantly, with her husband, Dan, and children Katherine ('11) and Thomas.

RECOGNIZING SUE SCHOONER'S SERVICE TO THE YOUNG WOMEN OF WASHTENAW COUNTY

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sue Schooner, the founder and Ex-

ecutive Director of Girls Group in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Her work to mentor and support the young women of Washtenaw County over the last 20 years is worthy of commendation.

Sue was born in Boston, but her family moved almost every year for her father's Army career. She worked full-time as a high schooler, graduated at the age of sixteen, and worked three jobs to pay for her tuition at Ithaca College. After graduation, she attended the Harvard Business School where she attained her MBA.

Sue is a retired automotive executive and developed mentoring programming at both the Chrysler Corporation and Textron Automotive. What began as a volunteer stint working with girls at Peace Neighborhood Center and the Women's Center of Southeastern Michigan (now the Jean Ledwith King Women's Center) became a passion. In 2003 Sue founded Girls Group to support young women who face obstacles to completing high school. Its goal is to first get them through high school—and then to help them become first-generation college graduates.

What started as one woman hoping to mentor a few young ladies is now a staff of over 20 helped by interns from nearby universities, numerous volunteers, and 16 board members who do a lot of hands-on work. Today, Girls Group facilitates weekly programs within the public schools, an intensive college prep program that includes college tours, SAT and ACT prep courses, and scholarship opportunities, as well as a returning mentor program created for women who have graduated high school and are now in a position to mentor the next generation. Girls Group now works with over 750 young women, and that number is growing steadily. "The reality is these girls are super smart, but if you can't manage your anger and you can't self-soothe it doesn't matter how smart you are," Schooner says. "You still have to be able to focus in class, not get in fights with other kids, and do your homework."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring the 20 years of service that Sue Schooner and the Girls Group have provided to the young women of Washtenaw County. Through her efforts and the efforts of all those involved in Girls Group, an entire generation of young women have been given the tools to succeed. We are excited to see what advances can be made in the next 20 years. I thank Sue.

HONORING JEFFERSON COLLEGE

HON. JASON SMITH

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jefferson College in Hillsboro, Missouri on its 60th anniversary.

Founded in 1963, the college provides post-secondary education at its campuses in Imperial, Arnold, and Hillsboro, as well as online. Jefferson College offers customized business and industry training, continuing education courses and technical career programs. The college has adapted to the times, working to adjust its educational opportunities as changes occur in the needs of the workplace.

More than 27,000 students of all ages have graduated from Jefferson College in its first 60

years. Many have gone on to become community and business leaders, educators, healthcare and technical professionals or law enforcement officers.

The university is led by Dr. Dena McCaffrey, its 8th president and under her leadership, JeffCo is poised to continue its successful educational mission through the next 60 years. It is my great pleasure to congratulate Jefferson College on this milestone today before the United States House of Representatives.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF CHRISTOPHER DOUGLAS WRIGHT

HON. BRIAN BABIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Christopher Douglas Wright and reflect on the remarkable life he lived. Though a resident of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Chris left an impact that can be seen far and wide.

Chris was born on November 13, 1984, to loving parents Greg and Janet Wright. Following in the footsteps of his father and brother, Chris attended The Baylor School in Chattanooga beginning in 1997. A significant member of the Baylor community, Chris was widely known for his versatile athleticism, academic prowess, and magnetic personality amongst his peers, friends, and teachers. His athletic achievements, which included a state championship in baseball and two-year All-State football honors, left a legacy that inspired countless future Baylor athletes. However, Chris was also not one to be outdone in the classroom as he was a highly accomplished student, excelling academically as a National Honor Society member.

After high school, Chris continued his academic and athletic career at Yale University, where he was a four-year letterman and 2006 Ivy League Football Champion. A consummate gentleman and scholar, he was known and loved for his sincerity among classmates and friends.

Chris further propelled his business education after Yale by attending the University of Chicago Booth School of Business, where he received a Master of Business Administration.

Emboldened by a long-term desire to leverage his honed business acumen in his hometown, Chris returned to Chattanooga in 2016, where he most recently served as a Principal at Alderman Enterprises.

I had the opportunity to meet Chris several years ago, and it was abundantly clear that he was a man who possessed a deep devotion to God and his family. He fervently loved his wife, Acacia, and their children, Declan, Abbott, and newborn daughter, Aprilia, with no exceptions. He valued character over image and humility over pedigree. He was a man of discipline and a role model to many.

Chris passed away on September 29, 2023—a life cut far too short but a memory that will live on.

It is an incredible privilege to honor that memory today. Chris Wright blessed so many, and I am certain those individuals will spend their remaining days in deep appreciation of the opportunity to have known him. My pray-

ers remain with his family, friends, and loved ones during this tragic time.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF JESSICA TURNER

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to recognize this year's Athletic Excellence Honoree at Mount Mercy Academy, Jessica Turner. For over a century, Mount Mercy Academy has been a beacon of light and an indispensable institution within our community. With a unique focus on academic excellence, women's leadership, and a commitment to building a just society, it is only proper to commend the alumni who have contributed to this much-deserved reputation.

As a leader on and off the court, Jessica has been exemplary in her commitment to service. While playing Division I basketball at Niagara University, she served as Vice President of the Student Athletic Advisory Committee and was selected as an Arthur Ashe, Jr. Sports Scholar. The skills Jessica gained as a student-athlete were directly transferable to her role in the business world. She has consistently advanced as an employee at New Era Cap Company and was a critical force in the creation of New Era's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Council (DEI). Jessica was the first person to hold the title of Director of DEI. Outside of work, she spends her time as a mentor with the Jackie Robinson Foundation Scholars and volunteers with the Festival of Trees, FeedMore WNY, the Special Olympics, Willie Hutch Jones Education and Sports programs, and the Juvenile Arthritis Foundation. Jessica's love of basketball was formed by her father, and it has shaped the person that is deserving of this award. Though athletics can be seen as an all-encompassing time commitment, Jessica has used her passion of sports as fuel to better the lives of others.

The award recipients and honorees tonight for Mount Mercy Academy's 22nd Annual Dinner have exceeded the already rigorous standard for the members within this community. Mount Mercy's values and commitment to service are steeped in decades of tradition, and Jessica Turner continues to live these values in her career, relationships, and most importantly, as a mother to Maya and Kellan.

REMEMBERING RICHARD L. BUTTERFIELD

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Richard L. Butterfield.

Richard was born in Mansfield, Ohio on April 25, 1945. His family moved to New York in the following years, and he graduated from Averill Park High School in 1963. He enlisted in the United States Army the same year, attending the Officer Candidate School in Fort Benning, Georgia and graduated to be commissioned as a second lieutenant in March

1965. He was subsequently deployed to Vietnam as a Pathfinder Team Leader, 11th Pathfinders, 1st Cav. Division. His team directed helicopter resupply, medical evacuations, and rescue missions. When Lt. Butterfield was wounded in action, he refused to leave until all other wounded servicemembers were removed from the battlefield.

Lt. Butterfield returned to duty on his second tour in 1968 as Captain and Commander of E Company, 2nd Battalion, 506th Infantry, 101st Airborne, later serving as Team Commander with 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne) Green Berets. He was honorably discharged in 1970; for his valiant service, he received dozens of medals and commendations including the Legion of Merit, Purple Heart, and several Federal Badges, Vietnamese Medals, and New York State Medals.

Richard continued to serve in the New York Army National Guard as a Commander until 1995. Upon his retirement, he was breveted to the rank of Brigadier General and given the Long and Faithful Service Award (25 Years). From 1970 to 2006, he was also a member of the New York State Police. He worked as a canine officer with his partner Frey, a firearms instructor, rifle sharpshooter, member of the underwater recovery team, delegate to the Police Benevolent Association, and as an undercover investigator with the Community Narcotics Enforcement Team and the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. After retiring from the State Police, he joined the Warren County Sheriff's Office as Marine Patrol on Lake George.

When not on duty, Richard was a family man. He had three children—Lori, Hayden, and Eric—and seven grandchildren, and he married his wife Cathy on July 27, 2020. As an active participant in his community, Richard remained a lifelong member of the Castleton Boat Club and the Nassau Sportsman's Club, served as a board member for the Lebanon Valley Speedway, and rode with the Renegade Pigs Motorcycle Club.

On behalf of New York's 21st Congressional District, I am honored to share the incredible story of Mr. Richard L. Butterfield, a patriot who dedicated his life to serving his country and his local community.

RECOGNIZING CAPTAIN CHRIS MADZIK'S SERVICE TO THE CITY OF NORTHVILLE

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Chris Madzik, Captain of the Northville Fire Department in Northville, MI on the occasion of his retirement. His dedication and commitment to the City of Northville over the last 28 years is worthy of commendation.

Chris joined the Northville Fire Department in 1995 because they were offering free training for a three-year commitment as an on-call firefighter. He fell in love with public service and became a full-time firefighter in 1998. He was promoted to Sergeant in 2002, followed quickly by another promotion to Lieutenant in 2003. He has been a Captain with the Northville FD since 2017.

Armed with a Masters of Human Resources and Labor Relations, Chris has spent his time

with the Northville FD revamping policies and developing HR training. Chris, a charter member of Local 3961, served as the first union Vice-President and worked to implement 24-hour staffing for the fire department. When the Department transitioned to Advanced Life Support, Chris attended and graduated from Eastern Michigan's School of Fire Staff and Command in addition to earning his Paramedic's license. He served as a representative on the Western Wayne Hazardous Materials Response Team for over 10 years, and he was selected by his peers as the Firefighter of the Year in 2017.

Almost 12 years ago, Chris rediscovered his love of music. Currently, he is a tenor in the Livingston County Choir and participates in concerts hosted by Expressions Music Academy in Novi. He has had the unique opportunity of representing the Department while singing the National Anthem at First Responder nights for the Detroit Tigers, Red Wings, and Pistons. He plans to continue his work in public service for Howell Public Schools as a paraprofessional, where he will assist impaired children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Captain Chris Madzik for the 28 years of service he has dedicated to the City of Northville. Chris's dedication and respect for the job serves as a constant reminder that local communities are dependent on the commitment of such public servants to keep its residents safe. We need more public servants like Chris, and though he may be retiring from fighting fires, I am hopeful that we will continue to hear that beautiful voice ringing out for years to come. I thank Chris and we wish him the best of luck with his future endeavors.

HONORING THE LATE RICHARD
STEWART

HON. JENNIFER L. McCLELLAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Ms. McCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Richard Stewart, a beloved and well-known figure from my hometown of Petersburg, in Virginia's Fourth Congressional District. Mr. Stewart was the honorary "Mayor of Pocahontas Island," one of the oldest Black neighborhoods in our Nation.

Since 1732, enslaved, escaped, and free African Americans have called Pocahontas Island home, and Mr. Stewart fought relentlessly to preserve artifacts, properties, and the stories of those who lived there. He even created the Pocahontas Island Black History Museum, the first Black history museum in Petersburg, to educate visitors and memorialized the storied history of the neighborhood. He was a veteran, a community leader, and an engaged citizen who devoted his life to preserving our history and preparing the next generation through storytelling and learning.

He leaves behind a lasting legacy and will be sorely missed by the Petersburg community and our Commonwealth.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MARJORIE "MARGE" STANTON RYAN

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to recognize this year's Spirit of Mercy Honoree at Mount Mercy Academy, Marjorie "Marge" Stanton Ryan. For over a century, Mount Mercy Academy has been a beacon of light and an indispensable institution within our community. With a unique focus on academic excellence, women's leadership, and a commitment to building a just society, it is only proper to commend all of those who have contributed to this much-deserved reputation.

Marge Ryan is one of South Buffalo's most dedicated activists, and her passion for bettering this neighborhood is nothing short of commendable. After graduating from South Park High School in 1959, Marge worked as a stenographer with RJ Walsh/Equitable Insurance before marrying Tom Ryan in 1959 and raising six children. Marge took on an active role in the parents' guilds at Mount Mercy Academy and Bishop Timon-St. Jude High School while her children were in school. Marge was a founding member of South Buffalo Alive, a nonprofit organization that dedicates its time and energy to improving the quality of life in South Buffalo and beautifying the neighborhood. She has worked with the Olmsted Conservancy Board and has a long history of working with elected leaders in the community to get things done including, the Mayors in the City of Buffalo, Buffalo City Council Members, the Parks Department, and the Department of Public Works, as well as working closely with county, state and federal representatives on important projects in our community. Marge is consistent and attentive, and you can tell almost immediately which gardens Marge makes her own by their beauty, simplicity, and by the way they are kept—tidy. Marge still actively helps to maintain: Mount Mercy Academy, Trocaire College, the Firemen's Memorial, Morgan/Heacock Park, the traffic circle gardens on McKinley Parkway, and the brick paths in Cazenovia Park and pocket park gardens around Abbott and South Park. Of course, her passion of gardening has been a constant through all her years, and it has led to the beautification of countless areas and parks in South Buffalo. Her friendship with Sister Marie Bernard was the foundation of her involvement and gardening at the Mt. Mercy Convent and Trocaire College. As a friend of Marge, I can say with confidence that our community is a better, more attractive place to live because of her unrelenting efforts.

The award recipients and honorees tonight for Mount Mercy Academy's 22nd Annual Dinner have exceeded the already rigorous standard for the members within this community. Mount Mercy's values and commitment to service are steeped in decades of tradition, and Marjorie Stanton Ryan continues to live these values in all she does. Marge shares this legacy with her husband, Tom, as well as her children, Mary Lynn ('79), Karen ('80), Maggie ('83), Kevin, David, Tom, Jr., and their grandchildren.

HONORING COMMISSIONER
KALPANA KOTAGAL

HON. LOIS FRANKEL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as Chair of the Democratic Women's Caucus to recognize Commissioner Kalpana Kotagal as we celebrate her well-deserved ascension to EEOC Commissioner.

As you may know, women still lag behind in pay and promotions, are the victims of pregnancy discrimination, and are the primary survivors of sexual harassment in the workplace. We cannot overstate the importance of enforcing EEOC laws and pay data collection. Commissioner Kotagal will do exceptional work to ensure that every individual, regardless of their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, or genetic information, has an equal opportunity to succeed in the workforce. This mission is not just a legal requirement; it is a moral imperative.

We know that having strong equality laws are not enough. Enforcing these laws requires dedicated individuals who understand the urgency of their mission. Our newly sworn-in commissioner embodies this commitment. Her experience, expertise, and unwavering dedication to the principles of equality makes her the right person for the job.

I would like to personally thank her for her leading role in the class action against Sterling Jewelers which was an impetus for two major bipartisan bills that became law in 2022, nullifying forced arbitration and nondisclosure agreements in cases of sexual harassment and abuse.

As we celebrate this moment, we recognize that the EEOC's work extends beyond individual cases. When people are given an equal opportunity to succeed, we all benefit. Diverse teams lead to innovation and stronger decision-making. Equal pay ensures that every family can thrive. A discrimination-free workplace fosters a culture of respect and dignity for all.

The work of the EEOC is also about fostering a culture where respect for diversity is not just a requirement but a guiding principle. It's about educating employers and employees on best practices and the benefits of a more inclusive workforce. It's about shaping our collective future by ensuring that opportunities are open to everyone, regardless of who they are or where they come from.

So today, we celebrate our commitment to equality, fairness, and justice in the workplace by congratulating Kalpana Kotagal and wishing her only the best on her new journey. I am confident that as commissioner, she will continue her life path of exceptional work.

RECOGNIZING CAPTAIN DAVE
CRESICO'S SERVICE TO YPSILANTI TOWNSHIP

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Captain Dave Cresico of the Ypsilanti Township Fire Department in Ypsilanti, MI

on the occasion of his retirement. His tremendous dedication to protecting our community is worthy of commendation.

Born and raised in Ypsilanti Township, Captain Cresico joined the Fire Department in 1993. He consistently moved up the ranks of the department, advancing to Lieutenant in 2010 merely three months before becoming Fire Captain later that year. Members of Captain Cresico's crew salute his legacy of selflessness, describing him as someone who always puts the lives of others ahead of his own. Over the course of his extensive career, Captain Cresico served as a powerful force for good in our Ypsilanti Township community. He has saved countless lives, risking his own safety to rescue citizens from burning homes and acting quickly to administer life-saving medical care under immense pressure. Captain Cresico exemplifies the Ypsilanti Township Fire Department's dedication to providing excellence in all aspects of fire safety, and his steadfast commitment to protecting the township and its residents is laudable. Effective and devoted public servants like Captain Cresico are the backbone of this nation, and I am proud to have had such an admirable individual leading our Ypsilanti Township community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Captain Dave Cresico for over 30 years of exemplary service. He has selflessly worked for the benefit of Ypsilanti Township in his role as a Captain of the Fire Department, and his heroic legacy will continue to inspire our community for decades to come. I sincerely thank Captain Cresico for his three decades of dedication, and join with his family, friends, and colleagues in extending my best wishes to him in retirement.

HONORING CAMP BLANDING MUSEUM AND MEMORIAL

HON. AARON BEAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. BEAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this Veterans' Day, I thank each and every one of our brave servicemembers who heroically answered the call to defend the United States of America from those who despise our free country.

These men and women, of whom some suffered the ultimate sacrifice, deserve our unending gratitude. One way we can attempt to pay back our impossible debt is to preserve these veterans' legacy, and the Camp Blanding Museum, since its inception in 1990, has been doing an incredible job undertaking this responsibility.

As the flagship training base for our Florida National Guard, Camp Blanding is a shining example of Northeast Floridian excellence. Offering a rich military history coupled with a tremendous Museum and Memorial, I could not be prouder to honor Camp Blanding on this Veterans' Day. Camp Blanding has my unending support and best wishes.

HONORING STAFF SGT. TANNER
GRONE

HON. CHRIS PAPPAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of the life and service of Staff Sgt. Tanner Grone of Gorham, New Hampshire, who tragically died on November 10, 2023. Tanner was a beloved son, who proudly served our country and was one of five soldiers killed in a helicopter crash in the Eastern Mediterranean, and assigned to the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment (SOAR).

A graduate of Gorham High School, Staff Sgt. Grone enlisted in the Army as a helicopter repairer in 2017. He was later assigned to the 1st Battalion, 160th SOAR, also known as the "Night Stalkers," which is composed of the Army's best qualified soldiers. In 2018, Staff Sgt. Grone deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan, supporting Operation Inherent Resolve and Operation Enduring Freedom, respectively. He also deployed on multiple "no-notice deployments" supporting our nation's national security and freedom.

Staff Sgt. Grone will be remembered for his leadership, conduct, and selflessness. He was awarded and decorated with the Air Medal with Combat Device, Army Commendation Medal, and Army Achievement Medal with Combat Device. Staff Sgt. Grone will be remembered by his Gorham community for winning the first NHSL D2 Championship for the Mount Washington Valley Soccer Club following an undefeated 10–0 season as well as helping at his family's business, Scoggin's General Store alongside his sister and parents.

During this difficult time, my thoughts and condolences are with the Grone Family, including Staff Sgt. Grone's parents, Steve and Erica, and his sister, Emily. On behalf of the constituents of New Hampshire's First Congressional District, I commend Staff Sgt. Grone for his service and sacrifice to our nation. His legacy of service and commitment to our country will live on through those who knew and loved him.

CELEBRATING THE 23RD ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL ADOPTION DAY

HON. BRANDON WILLIAMS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. WILLIAMS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of National Adoption Day.

Each November, National Adoption Day is celebrated across the country to raise awareness of the more than 100,000 children in need of permanency. On November 1, 1995, President Clinton proclaimed that November would be recognized as National Adoption Month, and the first National Adoption Day occurred in 2000. Over the past twenty-two years, more than 75,000 children have been adopted from foster care during National Adoption Day ceremonies alone.

In the Fifth Judicial District, which is comprised of Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, and Lewis counties, the first National Adoption Day ceremony was held in November of 2001 with just fifteen people in attendance. This year, on Friday, November 17th, Family Court judges will convene at the OnCenter in Syracuse to finalize the adoptions of 42 children.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this important day for children who will finally have a forever family.

CELEBRATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YPSILANTI FIRE- HOUSE MUSEUM

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Ypsilanti Firehouse Museum in Ypsilanti, MI on the 25th anniversary of their founding. The historical education they provide while celebrating the accomplishments of our firefighters is worthy of commendation.

The Ypsilanti Firehouse Museum was established in 1998 by Norma and Howard Weaver. Norma's father, Henry Clement, was a firefighter for the city of Ann Arbor and died while on-duty in 1961. The Weavers were members of several vintage car clubs, including the Antique Fire Truck Association, also known as SPAAMFAA. In 1998, they created the Michigan Firehouse Museum and Education Center.

Needing a permanent home for their museum, the Weavers purchased the Old Firehouse in the historic district of Ypsilanti. The building, still standing from 1898, contains a bunk area and brass pole. A modern, multi-level exhibit area was constructed in 2002. Now encompassing a total area of over 26,000 square feet, the exhibits feature the history of fire fighting in the State of Michigan and the evolution of fire fighting technology. The collections include trucks, hoses, extinguishers, ladders, breathing apparatuses, and more.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Ypsilanti Firehouse Museum. For 25 years they have provided not only an excellent educational experience for people of all ages but have also honored our brave men and women who fight fires and save lives on a daily basis across the state of Michigan. We thank the volunteers who make the Museum possible and wish them all the best for the next 25 years.

CONGRATULATING KEITH COLE OF THE WOLF RIVER CONSERVANCY ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Keith Cole, the executive director of the Wolf River Conservancy, who will be retiring December 15 after helping build fourteen miles of an eventual 26-mile corridor of trails

protecting the once-foul Wolf River that runs through the heart of Memphis before emptying into the Mississippi River. Keith, who took on the director's role twelve years ago, brought a business perspective and organizational and fundraising abilities to a loose confederation of conservationists organized in 1985 to oppose a gravel mine near the river. During his time as executive director of the Wolf River Conservancy, he helped raise \$62 million to preserve land that is the watershed that produces the region's drinking water aquifer while earning the accreditation of the Land Trust Alliance and doubling the conservancy's staff. An ambassador to the private donor community, he also lobbied state legislators and others in Nashville, securing a \$10 million grant from the state of Tennessee. A native of Hayti, Missouri, Keith retired in 2009 after selling his business as a Blockbuster Video franchise owner in Knoxville, Little Rock and Jackson, Mississippi. He soon took up the challenge of righting the Conservancy, which was an organization mired in debt and uncertain of its mission. By the time he enters retirement for the second time, the Conservancy will have protected 20,000 acres of land in Shelby and Fayette counties in Tennessee and Benton and Marshall counties in Mississippi. As a practical matter, that means there is no development or sources of pollution that can flow into the Wolf River's 522,000-acre watershed. The improved water quality now attracts recreational boaters and sportsmen and has stimulated the tourist economy. In September, I was pleased to announce that the Department of Interior's Migratory Bird Conservation Commission approved a North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) grant of \$1,308,567 to the Conservancy to protect 1,536 acres of wetlands and adjacent uplands along the Wolf River and its tributaries. The grant is expected to be matched by \$2,095,142 in funding from partners including the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks, the City of Memphis, Shelby County, the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, and private landowners. I congratulate Keith on a job well done and join all in our community in thanking him for the environmental victories he and the Conservancy have achieved, benefits to our city and region that will be felt for decades and decades, if not a century or more. Job well done.

OPPOSING H. RES. 845 CENSURING REPRESENTATIVE RASHIDA TLAIB

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I strongly object to this censure resolution that seeks to punish Representative RASHIDA TLAIB (MI-12), who is the only Palestinian American Member of Congress, for using her Constitutionally protected right to free speech. Representative TLAIB was elected by her constituents to represent them in the U.S. House, and her voice and perspective are unique and valuable to our national debate.

Members of Congress have the right to express their viewpoints and represent their constituents. Our constituents will hold us ac-

countable for the job we do. What makes democracies like ours unique is that they allow free speech even when it is offensive, false, or shocking. I do not agree with everything that Congresswoman TLAIB has said, just as I do not agree with anything Congressman BRIAN MAST (FL-21) said in his remarks on the House Floor on November 1, 2023. Their First Amendment rights to free speech are still protected.

Censure is a serious tool that should be reserved for holding Members of Congress accountable for unethical or criminal behavior, like committing assault or accepting bribes, or for specific categories of speech that are not protected by the First Amendment, including direct threats against individuals, inciting treason or insurrection, or the use of aggressively insulting "fighting words" against another Member on the House Floor.

Protecting speech is the only way to ensure debate among diverse viewpoints that is an essential ingredient in every true democracy. As my colleague and constitutional scholar Representative JAMIE RASKIN rightly pointed out, we are at a moment when democracy is under attack around the world, and that makes it even more vital that we remain vigilant about protecting free speech rights here at home.

Mr. Speaker, I voted against this censure, and will continue to defend our right to free speech to represent our constituents and voice our conscience as Representatives in this great democracy.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARIANNETTE MILLER-MEEKS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, on November 8, 2023, a malfunction of my electronic voting card resulted in my vote not being recorded for the first two votes. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 634 and YEA on Roll Call No. 635.

HONORING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JEWISH FAMILY SERVICES OF WASHTENAW COUNTY

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Jewish Family Services of Washtenaw County (JFS) on the occasion of their 30th anniversary. The job they have done in providing invaluable social services and resources to a diverse, international population in Washtenaw County is worthy of commendation.

JFS traces its roots back to the late 1970s, when several passionate volunteers formed a group to assist the growing number of Soviet refugee families settling in Ann Arbor. Over the course of the next two decades, these individual volunteers built the JFS's initial resettlement program, primarily addressing the needs of these "new Americans" for the first 90 days after their arrival, until they became

eligible to receive government assistance. These essential services included locating suitable housing, providing basic furnishings, assisting with employment searches, and teaching English and Civics lessons, among others. Upon the JFS's official founding in 1993 by the Jewish Federation of Washtenaw County, its members continued to focus on this resettlement program while analyzing other potential areas of need in the community.

Over the last 30 years, JFS has expanded to provide a diverse array of programs and services that widely benefit the residents of Washtenaw County. Today, the organization serves more than 9,000 clients annually, offering services pertaining to Aging & Caregiving, Employment and Economic Empowerment, Community Assistance, Crisis Intervention, and more. Their Resettlement and Immigration Services programs are as strong as ever, helping individuals and families from over 20 different countries and offering assistance in 35 different languages. In recent years, they have focused on helping those escaping conflict in Afghanistan and Ukraine, easing the transition into a new community and helping these refugees achieve self-sufficiency as they begin this new chapter.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Jewish Family Services of Washtenaw County. For the last three decades, JFS has been working tirelessly to provide valuable services to all residents of Washtenaw County, from the old-timers to the newly-settled. We thank them and are excited to see how they continue to serve our diverse Washtenaw County community over the next 30 years.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 8, 2023

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 4664, Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2024. With this bill, House Republicans are enabling tax cheats, harming consumers, and inserting unacceptable right-wing policy riders.

With the \$1.1 million cut to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) budget in H.R. 4664, Republicans are once again protecting sophisticated tax cheats and greedy corporations over hard-working families. The Department of Treasury recently announced that, thanks to the Inflation Reduction Act, the IRS is pursuing back taxes owed from about 1,600 taxpayers with income over \$1,000,000. The IRS has closed 100 of those cases and collected \$122 million in back taxes. If Republicans were really serious about cutting down on our national debt, they wouldn't be gouging the budget of the agency responsible for ensuring everyone pays their fair share and follows the law. Additionally, the IRS needs to be fully funded to ensure that my constituents have their tax refunds processed quickly and aren't placed on indefinite holds when they call the agency. Democrats know that if the IRS budget is cut, it will only make it easier for tax cheats to skip out on paying their fair share.

Republicans are also including drastic cuts to agencies designed to ensure the products we buy aren't harmful to our families. Since 1972, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has worked with manufacturers to protect Americans from unsafe consumer products by issuing recalls, developing safety standards, and conducting research into product-related illness and injury. Republicans have cut the CPSC budget by over \$13 million. Why would we limit the CPSC's ability to issue recalls on products that will harm our families? Instead, Congress should be encouraging CPSC to explore all allegations that appliances or other consumer products are unsafe to children and adults and should give the CPSC more, not fewer, resources for eliminating or mitigating the safety risks they uncover.

My opposition to the bill is not solely due to the inadequate funding levels. This bill, like all of the Republican appropriations measures, embraces right-wing social policy fights that have no place in the bills that fund our government. H.R. 4664 would prohibit the IRS from developing a free tax filing software for all taxpayers, prohibits agencies from enforcing regulations to curb climate change, and prohibits federal employees from using their health insurance to make personal healthcare decisions. These provisions must be rejected.

Mr. Chair, we are nine days away from a government shutdown. Instead of reevaluating their extreme 2024 funding bills and working to find a bipartisan path forward to fund the government beyond November 17th, House Republicans have once again moved forward with a bill that is so extreme that they can't even get members of their own party to vote for the bill on the House Floor. Republicans don't have the power to pass their own bad bill. H.R. 4664 joins two other appropriations bills in a purgatory of the Republicans' own making, with no chance of ever becoming law. I urge my colleagues to work in a bipartisan fashion to cut through this Republican chaos and avoid a government shutdown.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANTHONY D'ESPOSITO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, due to unforeseen circumstances, I was unable to participate in voting on the passage of Rep. GROTHMAN's Part B Amendment No. 37 to the FY24 THUD bill, to reduce funding for the CDGB program by 50 percent. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 611.

HONORING THE LATE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE LYNNVILLE, TENNESSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT, THEODORE G. "TEDDY" LOFTIS, SR.

HON. SCOTT DesJARLAIS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. DESJARLAIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember Chief Teddy Loftis,

who sadly passed away November 5, 2023, after 51 years of service to various law enforcement agencies, including his most recent position as Chief of Police for the Lynnville Police Department, located in Giles County within the Fourth Congressional district of Tennessee.

Chief Loftis was born in Nashville, graduated from Hendersonville High School, and immediately embarked on a career of public service. He received his Emergency Medical Technician License from Volunteer State in 1975 and was a graduate of the Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy in 1980. During his long and successful career, Teddy would serve his local communities with honor and distinction including the Goodlettsville Police Department, Hendersonville Police Department, Sumner County Sheriff's Office, Millersville Police Department, and Ethridge Police Department. His experience and skills led him to the position of Chief of the Lynnville Police Department, where he continued to serve his community until his untimely passing.

Working in law enforcement is a difficult and dangerous job regardless of the size of the community, and the best officers are the ones that go above and beyond the call of duty. Teddy was well regarded as a personable soul, a man who made friends easily, and a man who knew the distinction of when firm law and order was needed and when friendly advice and understanding would suffice. He also knew the value of continuous training for himself and the value of sharing his experience and knowledge with the future generations of law enforcement leaders.

A devoted family man who loved the outdoors and could handle any "do it yourself" fix-it project, Teddy most enjoyed spending time with his wife Teresa and all his children and grandchildren. His decades of dedication to the citizens of Tennessee are truly respected and appreciated. I am proud to represent a community that has the utmost respect for all the men and women who serve our communities as members of the law enforcement community. Teddy had a professional standard and a kind, personal touch that should be the established standard for service to a community. I ask all Members of Congress to join me in paying respect to Chief Teddy Loftis for a job well done and a life well lived, and I ask this institution to join me in sending the deepest sympathies to all his family and friends.

RECOGNIZING PORTSMOUTH ORTHOPEDICS, LLC

HON. CHRIS PAPPAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the acceptance of Portsmouth Orthopedics, LLC into the National Center for the Veteran Institute for Procurement. A veteran-owned small business, Port Ortho has developed a program specifically to address the needs of both veterans and active-duty individuals. Port Ortho prides itself on providing the best care to those that have sacrificed everything for our freedom, and we deeply appreciate their dedication and service to our community.

The Veteran Institute for Procurement is a certification program for veteran-owned businesses aimed to increase their ability to earn government contracts by establishing best business practices. As part of the VIP GROW program, Port Ortho will further hone its business skills and accelerate its success in government contracting, allowing it to have an even greater positive impact on the Granite Staters that it serves. We look forward to seeing how Port Ortho continues to strengthen its practice and works to extend its reach throughout the community.

On behalf of the constituents of New Hampshire's First Congressional District, I commend Portsmouth Orthopedics for its dedication to our nation's heroes. Granite Staters are fortunate to call them members of our community. I wish them all the best in their future endeavors.

HONORING DOÑA ANA COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOR 50 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. GABE VASQUEZ

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. VASQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Doña Ana Community College for its 50 years of exemplary service to the New Mexico community. DACC's commitment to education, community development and workforce training have opened doors to new opportunities for thousands of students.

DACC opened in 1973 as the Doña Ana County Occupational Education Branch. Since that time, the college has expanded to six campuses, training students in a wide variety of occupations that keep our communities moving. From public health workers to teachers, electrical lineworkers to firefighters, and chefs to welders, DACC graduates can be found performing essential jobs throughout southern New Mexico. Additionally, their adult education programs and high school partnerships ensure that age is not a barrier to higher learning.

DACC has been enriched by the service of its past presidents, including Dr. Alex Sanchez, Dr. Patricio Quintana, Dr. Donaciano Gonzalez, Dr. Andrew Burke, Dr. Margie Huerta, Dr. Renay Scott, and current president Dr. Mónica Torres. On behalf of all who have benefitted from DACC's work, I thank these leaders for their vision and their commitment to educating our community.

DACC continues to look forward, with programs such as a new scholarship to support education towards renewable energy jobs. I believe that New Mexico should be a leader in building a clean energy economy, and I am grateful for the work of DACC and all of our educational institutions to build our future workforce.

As DACC commemorates its 50 year anniversary, I thank all who have worked for DACC for their service. They have ensured that education is available to all who seek it out for 50 years, and I wish them and their students the best going forward.

HONORING ERNESTO GÓMEZ

HON. JOAQUIN CASTRO

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Dr. Ernesto Gómez, who for the last fifty years has stewarded one of the premier health care organizations in Texas, CentroMed. Founded in 1973 as El Centro del Barrio, CentroMed began as a project on San Antonio's South and West sides to offer culturally competent mental health services to vulnerable members of the community. Since then, CentroMed has expanded the services it offers, providing much-needed medical care to tens of thousands of people every year.

This growth would not have been possible without the efforts of Dr. Gómez, who has served as CentroMed's President and Chief Executive Officer since its inception. He has helped grow the organization from a single clinic to twenty-seven clinics and two fitness centers across Bexar and Comal counties.

CentroMed has forged powerful partnerships, allowing it to serve even more of the South Texas community. CentroMed's collaboration with Methodist Healthcare Ministries allows it to provide services for low-income, uninsured, and houseless populations. Through partnerships with CHRISTUS Santa Rosa Health Care, CentroMed has also expanded efforts to provide care for uninsured pregnant women and infants.

Mr. Gómez has also made sure his efforts continue through the next generation of social workers, health care professionals, and activists. For the last thirty-seven years, Dr. Gómez has taught graduate-level courses at San Antonio's Our Lady of the Lake University, focusing on public policy, administration, and human behavior.

The dedication that Dr. Gómez has demonstrated for the last fifty years has been an invaluable service to San Antonio. His efforts with CentroMed have improved the lives of hundreds of thousands of people.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to express my gratitude for Dr. Ernesto Gómez a man who has helped transform my city of San Antonio for the better.

REMEMBERING YOSSEI
HERSHKOVITZ**HON. RITCHIE TORRES**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. TORRES of New York. Mr. Speaker, Yossi Hershkovitz was a man of extraordinary integrity and kindness. His commitment to family and community, and of course to defending his beloved Israel, formed the cornerstone of his life. He had a serious, steadfast, calm demeanor and a smile that warmed your soul. Resolute and principled, he balanced his strength with a soft-spoken, warm, and generously compassionate nature. Yossi was a deeply feeling and caring person and educator. There seemed to be an endless reservoir of goodness within him. Yossi personified the essence of being a "mensch" (a person of integrity). He consistently showed up for others

and sought to increase the feelings of unity, light, and positivity in the world. When Israel's innocent were targeted, there was no question that he would rise up to defend them; and, of course, he made the ultimate sacrifice in doing so.

Yossi was born in Jerusalem on May 31, 1979. He graduated from the Horeb School and the Birkat Moshe Yeshiva in Ma'ale Adumim and went on to earn a bachelor's degree in Near and Middle Eastern Studies at Bar Ilan University and a master's degree in educational administration from Herzog College. In September 2012, he and his wife Hadas, along with their two children, arrived in the Bronx to work at SAR Academy, a Modern Orthodox Yeshiva day school. While this adventure took them away from Israel, its purpose was actually an extension of Yossi's deep commitment to Israel and the Jewish people, as they spent the next four years working with American students to deepen their connection to Israel, and instill a love of Hebrew and Jewish unity. They settled in Riverdale, leaving their family and support system behind in Israel. A young couple with two small children who did not speak English, they quickly found a supportive network within the Bronx and at SAR. Even as they worked to adjust to their new community, the Hershkovitz family generously opened their home to others, becoming an integral part of the community rather than "visitors." During their four year stay, they left an indelible mark on the neighborhood and hundreds of students.

Teachers from SAR Academy remember how Yossi truly saw the good in every single child he met. Central to SAR's mission is the idea that every child has a "divine spark," and it was immediately clear that this came naturally for Yossi, as he effortlessly connected with each child by believing in them fully. As SAR Principal, Rabbi Krauss, shared, "Yossi's approach to teaching was rooted in compassion and caring for each student as an individual. He was a man of strong ideals and Torah principles, living out his beliefs both in and out of the classroom." Yossi's previous work with at-risk youth in Israel gave him a soft spot for connecting with kids in need of extra care, and in his quiet way, he made a tremendous impact in the lives of so many students. His care was felt by all. As one student, Avi, described: "Moreh Yossi taught me to believe in myself. All of his students looked up to him and sensed he was unique in his courage and heroism." This was echoed by another student, Oren, who remembers, "he taught us discipline and exemplified a focused, serious mindset. At the same time, he laughed with us, and in doing so taught us that completing any task can be enjoyable and meaningful. He taught us important values of living a Godly life."

Yossi and his wife Hadas were a power couple. They gave 110 percent to everything that they did while at SAR. Yossi was an elegant musician who added depth to any musical performance in school, especially on Israel's Memorial Day. When he played the violin, he did so with his whole soul. His colleague in Israel, Shalom Weil, later wrote of his playing: "He was a strong, solid fellow, but when he played the violin, his whole soul peaked out from his heart." He and Hadas took their mission seriously and were roll-up-your-sleeves, "can-do" people who endlessly gave of themselves. Teachers spoke about

how when chaperoning a trip, having Yossi around was like having 10 people. No task was beneath him. He was always on board. The entire family would join the students on weekend retreats. Yossi remarkably balanced being a fully engaged teacher and a present father. Students and teachers remember watching him sitting on the floor with the babies to give his wife time to relax and enjoy during the school trips. As their family grew with the arrival of their new baby in 2014, they continued to make the most of their time in America. They regularly took advantage of time off to travel, packing into their car and traveling cross country to see the great American sights.

Upon his return to Israel in August 2016, Yossi and Hadas moved to Gush Etzion's G'vaot. As Rabbi Krauss described, "This community integrates people with special needs—in and of itself a testament to Yossi's inclusive spirit and commitment to fostering a supportive environment for all." He also became the principal of ORT Pelech for Boys in Jerusalem. While the head of school, Yossi was instrumental in introducing the use of an app named "good point" which encourages teachers to spend a few minutes a day writing positive notes about a student into an app which automatically sends the compliment directly to the student and their parents. The app exemplifies Yossi's commitment to seeing and growing the good in people. Israeli Education Minister Yoav Kisch expressed his deep sorrow, describing Yossi as "a well-known and beloved educator who inspired his teachers and students . . . a first-rate educator. The entire education system aches and mourns his fall."

Above all, Yossi's enormous heart and belief in humanity could be seen in his deep commitment and connection to his family. "Hershkovitz was as devoted to his wife, Hadas, and his children as he was to his students," his former principal wrote. "He truly loved his wife. I learned about how to be a father and how to be a spouse from him." Yossi and his wife, Hadas, were true partners in life, making decisions together that exemplified their commitment to each other, their family, and to Israel. His legacy will live on in his five children, Be'eri, Harel, Tal, Shire and Neta, each of whom either spoke or wrote something to be read at his funeral. They spoke of his deep devotion to them, thanking him for studying with them and for being their hero. While they questioned who would now be strong for them, it was also clear that although there is no way to fill the gaping hole that has been left in this world, his family would certainly carry on his legacy.

Yossi's deep commitment to Israel shaped his entire life, and he knew that this war may mean the ultimate sacrifice. When he left to join the war, he shared with Hadas that this would probably be the last time he went into battle. As a member of the 551st brigade, he was killed alongside four of his fellow unit soldiers as they approached what turned out to be a booby-trapped tunnel next to a mosque in Beit Hanoun.

As Zvika Peleg, CEO of the ORT network put it, "Yossi's fall in the war of light against the dark, unjustly, is a symbol of the extraordinary man and educator he was." Yossi's students will need to adjust to entering school without being greeted by his warmth and deep belief in them. Yossi's children will need to

learn how to be strong in his name and live without their hero. Yossi's wife will need to learn to make her way through life without her partner, her rock, her anchor. Medinat Yisrael will have to learn to forge on without one of their champions, a man molded by the nation's values and who gave his life protecting them. And, the world will need to learn how to go on without Yossi's light, and must make a promise to do whatever it can to make sure that all he stood for is never extinguished.

May his memory be a blessing.

HONORING HAL DAVIS

HON. TIM BURCHETT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Hal Davis, an East Tennessean who has served the United States and the State of Tennessee for over 50 years.

Hal Davis was born on July 18, 1947 in Ashland, Kentucky. After graduating from South High School in Knoxville, Hal attended the University of Tennessee and took classes from multiple other universities while deployed as a United States Marine. While Hal was a U.S. Marine he was stationed in South Carolina, North Carolina, California, as well as overseas in Spain, South Vietnam, and the Dominican Republic.

Hal served in the United States Secret Service in Washington, D.C. where he was tasked with the protection of President Nixon, President Ford, multiple presidential candidates, and vice presidents and their families throughout the years. He was also employed as a special investigator with the U.S. Office of Personnel Management and a Special investigator with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In addition to his military and federal service, Hal was a Tennessee State Trooper in both Chattanooga and Knoxville's districts.

He has authored and published two books about travel and his years serving his country. I thank Hal for his service.

RECOGNIZING OGEMAW VETERAN OF THE YEAR MR. CHARLIE PUZJAK

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize the Ogemaw County Veteran of the Year, Mr. Charlie D. Puzjak of West Branch, Michigan. Charlie's dedication to supporting his community is an inspiration to Veterans and makes him a deserving recipient of this recognition.

The Ogemaw County Veterans Alliance, a nonprofit organization representing all Veterans of Ogemaw County, annually honors a hero for their outstanding service to the United States and their continued activism in their community post-service. This year, the Veterans Alliance has chosen Mr. Charlie D. Puzjak to receive the highest honor the organization can bestow.

Charlie served honorably for 18 and a half years in the United States Army as a MOS

H63. In December of 2004, he answered the nation's call once again, this time for deployment to Iraq. After completing his training in El Paso, Texas, Mr. Puzjak was deployed to Camp Arifjan in Kuwait and subsequently served at 12 other bases in the Middle East. Following an unfortunate accident in 2005, he received an honorable medical discharge. Despite this, Mr. Puzjak maintains that he would re-enlist in a heartbeat.

Mr. Puzjak's commitment to service extends beyond his military career. After his honorable medical discharge, Charlie immediately began advocating for other Michigan Veterans. Since 2005, Charlie has served as the Director of the Ogemaw County Veterans Museum, founder of the nonprofit "A Soldiers First Aid from Home", and organizer of many other Veterans' fundraisers and community events. It is incredibly heartening to see how Mr. Puzjak consistently puts others before himself.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to congratulate Mr. Charlie Puzjak on this well-deserved award. I extend to him my gratitude for his continuous efforts to uplift Veterans in his community and I wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

HONORING EVANGELIST BARBARA GREEN

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Evangelist Barbara Green, a devoted Crossing Guard in Clinton, MS.

Barbara Green is a native of Bolton, MS, and now resides in the City of Raymond. She is a mother of 2 children, a grandmother of 3 and a great grandmother of 2. Barbara Green started her first job right out of high school at Blackstone restaurant on Farris Street in Jackson, MS. She then went on to work at Hunter Engineering for 17 years.

After retirement a friend of Barbara Green's informed her of an open position at Sumner Hill for a Crossing Guard, she then went to try it out and fell in love with the job.

She has been a Crossing Guard for 14 years in the Clinton Community. Some of Barbara Green's most genuine moments are seeing the kids and parents every day as she directs them safely through traffic with a smile on her face.

Outside of her inspirational job as a crossing guard, she is a devoted community servant. Mrs. Green is a choir member and Evangelist at Rose Hill Missionary Baptist Church and Corner Stone Missionary Baptist Church.

When asked what words she lives by, Evangelist Green expressed her favorite Bible Scripture which is "I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me." Philippians 4:13

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Evangelist Barbara Green for her hard work and dedication to her community.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF FLORENCE "FROSTY" TAYLOR

HON. PAUL A. GOSAR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life of a fellow patriot and beloved editor of the Republican Briefs, Mrs. Florence "Frosty" Taylor.

Two weeks ago, Arizona lost a dear friend. With two beautiful children, two grandchildren, three great-grandchildren, and a husband of 68 years, Frosty lived a life full of love, service, and passion for adventure. She would never lie idle when there was more work to be done for our country.

Born on April 7, 1937, Frosty grew up on her grandfather's cattle ranch in South Dakota and married her high school sweetheart. In 1964, she won the Mrs. Nebraska pageant and subsequently embarked on a career in public media. Beginning as a columnist, she quickly advanced to the position of editor and earned the titles of first female reporter to ride in a Phoenix Police helicopter and honorary Phoenix firefighter.

After great success in the media industry, Frosty worked in the Arizona Attorney General's office and the Arizona Game and Fish Department Heritage Fund.

But Frosty's true service was performed within her community. She served as President of the Wickenburg Republican Club and was one of her district's precinct committee-women and state committeeman, while reporting Arizona news as editor of the Republican Briefs, a role from which she retired only this past August.

She had a thirst for knowledge, but not for her own benefit. Whether it was working for the media or humbly publishing a 500-page family cookbook, Frosty strived to share all she learned with others.

Every time we met, she amazed me. She knew politics through and through, from the local to the national level. If you visit the Republican Briefs website, you will find countless testimonies to Frosty's advocacy on behalf of Arizonan Conservatives.

On November 4, 2023, Frosty passed away at the vivacious age of 86. Although this is a time of mourning, her life and legacy will be celebrated for years to come.

She will be remembered as a woman of principle, but most of all, a long-time supporter and friend of mine. When you have a friend in Frosty, you have a friend indeed.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD FEDERAL EMPLOYEE LEAVE FAIRNESS ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the District of Columbia National Guard Federal Employee Leave Fairness Act, which would prohibit the Department of Defense (DOD) from recouping pay from District of Columbia National Guard (DCNG) members who

are federal civilian employees or District of Columbia employees and took encampment leave. The DOD claims these employees were not entitled to encampment leave without a loss of pay. While I disagree with the DOD's interpretation, I am introducing this bill to resolve this matter.

Congress partially addressed this matter in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (NDAA) by adopting my amendment that effectively prohibited the DOD from recouping pay for encampment leave taken by DCNG members after the enactment of the NDAA. That amendment, however, did not apply to encampment leave taken before the enactment of the NDAA because of budget rules.

In 1899, Congress codified in the D.C. Code the original authority for entitlement to leave when federal civilian employees were mobilized by the DCNG. In 1968, that authority was moved into 5 U.S.C. § 6323. In that same year, Congress authorized two additional leave entitlements in 5 U.S.C. § 6323, as well as established a salary offset provision in 5 U.S.C. § 5519 referencing those two additional leave entitlements. However, because the U.S. Code had not been updated to include the earlier DCNG authority, the U.S. Code contained a duplicate subsection, one referring to DCNG mobilizations and one to a general leave entitlement for the National Guard and Reserves.

Based on this legislative drafting error, the DOD has sometimes attempted to apply a salary offset to DCNG members who are federal employees and took encampment leave, and the DOD has indicated it will do so again soon. The Government Accountability Office (GAO), has said that 5 U.S.C. § 6323(c) was not intended to be subject to a salary offset under 5 U.S.C. § 5519 and noted in 1990 that the "[Office of Personnel Management] advised that it now believes that the salary offset provisions of 5 U.S.C. § 5519 do not apply to D.C. National Guardsmen under the circumstances described in 5 U.S.C. § 6323(c)." However, the Office of Personnel Management once again believes that the salary offset provisions of 5 U.S.C. § 5519 apply to 5 U.S.C. § 6323(c).

DCNG members sincerely believed that they were taking this leave correctly, they have relied on this money, the recoupment will cause financial hardships for current and former DCNG members and it was Congress' intent that DCNG members were entitled to this leave without a salary offset.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANDREA SALINAS

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Ms. SALINAS. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for the recorded votes on Roll Call numbers 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, and 564. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 559; YEA on Roll Call No. 560; YEA on Roll Call No. 561; YEA on Roll Call No. 562; NAY on Roll Call No. 563; and YEA on Roll Call No. 564.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MEGHAN CROTTY QUINN

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to recognize this year's Catherine McAuley Distinguished Alumnae Honoree at Mount Mercy Academy, Meghan Crotty Quinn. For over a century, Mount Mercy Academy has been a beacon of light and an indispensable institution within our community. With a unique focus on academic excellence, women's leadership, and a commitment to building a just society, it is only proper to commend the alumni who have contributed to this much-deserved reputation.

A proud South Buffalo resident, Meghan and her husband Kevin Quinn are the proud parents of Kiera (Mount Mercy Academy, Class of 2027), son Rory and daughter Colleen. Meghan is the daughter of Anita Durkin Crotty (Mount Mercy Academy Class of 1963) and Patrick Crotty. Meghan is a business and community leader. She graduated from John Carroll University in 2007 and earned the title of Certified Public Accountant shortly thereafter. Meghan's rise in the banking industry has been rapid; after a stint with M&T Bank, she now serves as a Senior Vice President in the Commercial Banking division at HSBC Bank. She has twice been recognized by her peers as a top 100 performer in United States commercial banking and is a recipient of the Irish Echo's 40 Under 40 Award in 2021. Meanwhile, her professional success has been coupled with a steadfast commitment of paying it forward. Meghan is the Treasurer of South Buffalo Roots, a rising community organization responsible for organizing the very successful South Buffalo Porchfest, Music in the Park series and South Buffalo Irish Festival. This dedicated group of volunteers in turn supports an array of neighborhood organizations using a creative model of giving back to other charitable organizations including, the South Buffalo Community Table, Buffalo Irish Center, Buffalo Refuse, local sports and school organizations, 11-Day Powerplay, Kids Escaping Drugs, and Feed the Front Line. Citizens like Meghan—those who are consumed with doing right by their neighbors—are what makes Buffalo so special. Her commitment to professional excellence and bettering the Western New York community make for an incredible endorsement of Mount Mercy Academy and its principles.

The award recipients and honorees tonight for Mount Mercy Academy's 22nd Annual Dinner have exceeded the already rigorous standard for the members within this community. Mount Mercy's values and commitment to service are steeped in decades of tradition, and Meghan Crotty Quinn continues to live these values in her career and relationships.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF BRADLEY UNIVERSITY'S MEN'S SOCCER HEAD COACH JIM DEROSE

HON. DARIN LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Jim DeRose on his retirement as Bradley University's Men's Soccer Coach after 28 successful seasons.

Beginning his career in 1996 at the age of 28 as the youngest coach in NCAA Division I men's soccer, Jim quickly emerged as a dominant figure in the soccer community. Jim guided the Braves to the regular-season Missouri Valley Conference title in 1998, followed by the program's first NCAA Tournament appearance in 2000. Under Jim's leadership, Bradley's soccer program reached new heights and resulted in a 2007 run to the NCAA Elite Eight, where Jim was chosen as the Soccer America National Coach of the Year.

Jim's record speaks volumes of his commitment and dedication to the game. During his tenure as head coach, Bradley held a 267–227–66 record with seven NCAA tournament appearances, the highest for any coach in Bradley University Athletics history. Jim finishes his career as the second-winningest coach in Missouri Valley Conference soccer history and coached the only four-year all-Americans in MVC men's soccer history.

In addition to his accomplishments on the pitch, the accomplishments of his players in the classroom and post-graduation are a testament to his ability to grow his players into successful young men. Six former assistant coaches have gone on to become NCAA Division I head coaches, sixteen players have been selected for all-American academic awards, and nine have been selected in the Major League Soccer SuperDraft.

Jim has been an integral part of growing the game of soccer throughout central Illinois and his legacy will last for years to come. It is my privilege to congratulate Jim DeRose on his retirement after 28 years with Bradley University Men's Soccer and wish him, his wife Robin, and his two children, Raleigh and J.R., all the best.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BUSINESS UNINTERRUPTED MONETARY PROGRAM ACT

HON. J. LUIS CORREA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Business Uninterrupted Monetary Program Act of 2023 (BUMP Act). This crucial piece of legislation provides essential funding to businesses and nonprofits that have been directly and measurably financially impacted by major transportation projects, with the goal of keeping them solvent.

With major transit and highway projects planned across the country, the livelihoods and survival of some local businesses may be at risk because of construction disruptions that impede customers' access to their store fronts.

In my own district, on the heels of closures caused by the COVID pandemic, a major transit project prevented customers from accessing stores in downtown Santa Ana, CA for months. Many of those businesses struggled to pay their rent and utility bills, pay for their inventory, and some had to close permanently as a result. Efforts to help the businesses, such as signage, failed. What they needed were financial resources. What happened in my district can happen anywhere in America, in any downtown. We can and need to do more to minimize the economic damage inflicted on local businesses from projects that receive federal transportation monies.

The legislation will require local sponsors to create a BUMP fund that provides financial assistance for local entities that will experience a measurable interruption causing negative financial impact from the project. The fund can cover utilities, insurance, rent or mortgage, payroll, loss of income, and any other expense that the sponsor determines is needed for the impacted businesses. Importantly, the local sponsors who know the local community and best understand the impacts of the project create and manage the BUMP fund. The local sponsor further determines how much to contribute to the fund, how the fund is structured, which entities are eligible for funding, and what type of expenses should be covered.

The requirement to create a BUMP fund only applies to highway projects with a total cost equal or greater than \$50 million and transit projects with a total cost equal or greater to \$100 million with measurable negative financial impacts on local businesses and non-profits. The bill also creates a one-time grant opportunity for businesses and nonprofits that are currently struggling financially from an interruption created by a major transportation project.

It is important to America's economy that local businesses can continue to serve our communities after completion of transportation projects. I am introducing this legislation to make sure no other business is forced to face financial turmoil or close due to an interruption caused by a major transportation project. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this crucial initiative, allowing our Nation's vibrant local economies to stay afloat during the construction of major infrastructure projects and reap the benefits of these transit and highway projects upon their completion.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANDREW S. CLYDE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 2023

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 639.

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 Tuesday, November 14, 2023 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

NOVEMBER 15

10 a.m.

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine opportunities in industrial decarbonization, focusing on delivering benefits for the economy and the climate.

SD-406

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine United States leadership on artificial intelligence in an era of strategic competition.

SD-419

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine pending nominations.

SD-226

11 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Harry Coker, Jr., of Kansas, to be National Cyber Director, Jeff Rezmovic, of Maryland, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, and Suzanne Elizabeth Summerlin, of Florida, to be General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

SD-562

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Indian Affairs

Business meeting to consider S. 1898, to amend the Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Projects Act to make improvements to that Act, and S. 2088, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to complete all actions necessary for certain land to be held in restricted fee status by the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe.

SD-628

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship

To hold hearings to examine veteran entrepreneurship, focusing on from service to small business success.

SR-428A

Select Committee on Intelligence

To receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters.

SVC-217

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings to examine aging Americans and a waning workforce, focusing on demographic drivers of our deficit.

LHOB-1334

3:30 p.m.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine VA's Fourth Mission, focusing on supporting our na-

tion's emergency preparedness and response.

SR-418

NOVEMBER 16

10 a.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting to consider subcommittee assignments for the 118th Congress, S. 461, to make certain irrigation districts eligible for Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program pumping power, 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. 636, to establish the Dolores River National Conservation Area and the Dolores River Special Management Area in the State of Colorado, to protect private water rights in the State, S. 1118, to establish the Open Access Evapotranspiration (OpenET) Data Program, S. 1254, to designate and expand wilderness areas in Olympic National Forest in the State of Washington, and to designate certain rivers in Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park as wild and scenic rivers, S. 1348, to redesignate land within certain wilderness study areas in the State of Wyoming, S. 1521, to amend the Federal Power Act to modernize and improve the licensing of non-Federal hydropower projects, S. 1634, to provide for the designation of certain wilderness areas, recreation management areas, and conservation areas in the State of Colorado, S. 1662, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the Midvale Irrigation District the Pilot Butte Power Plant in the State of Wyoming, S. 1776, to provide for the protection of and investment in certain Federal land in the State of California, S. 1889, to provide for the recognition of certain Alaska Native communities and the settlement of certain claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, S. 1890, to provide for the establishment of a grazing management program on Federal land in Malheur County, Oregon, S. 1955, 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, S. 2160, to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize certain extraordinary operation and maintenance work for urban canals of concern, S. 2169, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out watershed pilots, S. 2247, to reauthorize the Bureau of Reclamation to provide cost-shared funding to implement the endangered and threatened fish recovery programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins, S. 2581, to extend the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, S. 2615, to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to provide that Village Corporations shall not be required to convey land in trust to the State of Alaska for the establishment of Municipal Corporations, S. 3033, to withdraw certain Federal land in the Pecos Watershed area of the State of New Mexico from mineral entry, S. 3036, to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Utah certain Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management within the boundaries of Camp Williams, Utah, S. 3044,

to redesignate the Mount Evans Wilderness as the "Mount Blue Sky Wilderness", S. 3045, to provide for the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain Federal land in the State of California, and S. 3046, to make permanent the authority to collect Shasta-Trinity National Forest marina fees.

SD-366

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Jeffrey Prescott, of the District of Columbia, to be U.S. Representative to the United Nations Agencies for Food and Agriculture,

with the rank of Ambassador, Charlie Crist, of Florida, to be Representative of the United States of America on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, with the rank of Ambassador, Cardell Kenneth Richardson, Sr., of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Nicole Shampaine, of California, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as United States Representative to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and Joann M. Lockard, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Burkina

Faso, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations.

SD-419

Committee on the Judiciary

Business meeting to consider an authorization for subpoenas relating to the Supreme Court ethics investigation.

SH-216

Special Committee on Aging

To hold hearings to examine modern scams, focusing on how scammers are using artificial intelligence and how we can fight back.

SD-106

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S5465–S5480

Measures Introduced: Two bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3290–3291, and S. Res. 460–461. **Page S5478**

Measures Reported:

Special Report entitled “Fighting Fraud: Top Scams in 2022”. (S. Rept. No. 118–111) **Page S5478**

Measures Passed:

National Dyslexia Awareness Month: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 427, calling on Congress, schools, and State and local educational agencies to recognize the significant educational implications of dyslexia that must be addressed, and designating October 2023 as “National Dyslexia Awareness Month”, and the resolution was then agreed to.

Page S5480

Congratulating the Texas Rangers: Senate agreed to S. Res. 461, congratulating the Texas Rangers for winning the 2023 Major League Baseball World Series.

Page S5480

RELIEVE Act—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 815, to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements relating to the eligibility of veterans to receive reimbursement for emergency treatment furnished through the Veterans Community Care program, occur at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader, in consultation with the Republican Leader, but no later than Saturday, November 18, 2023; provided further that if the vote on the motion to invoke cloture does not occur under this order, the motion to invoke cloture be withdrawn.

Page S5473

Lee And Kasubhai Nominations—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the nominations of Eumi K. Lee, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, and Mustafa Taher Kasubhai, of Oregon, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon, be returned to the Committee on the Judiciary. **Page S5475**

Nomination Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

By 48 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. EX. 308), Ana de Alba, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit. **Pages S5465–75**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Corey Anne Tellez, of Illinois, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury.

Dafna Hochman Rand, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. **Page S5480**

Messages from the House: **Page S5478**

Measures Referred: **Page S5478**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S5478–79**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S5479–80**

Additional Statements: **Pages S5477–78**

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—308) **Page S5475**

Recess: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and recessed at 7:10 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, November 14, 2023. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S5480.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 32 public bills, H.R. 6363–6394; and 6 resolutions, H.J. Res. 101, and H. Res. 863–867, were introduced.

Pages H5727–29

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages H5730–32

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 786, to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Pecos Division of the Western District of Texas (H. Rept. 118–271); and

H. Res. 864, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5894) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 118–272).

Page H5727

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Collins to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H5673

Recess: The House recessed at 12:22 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m.

Page H5675

Recess: The House recessed at 2:04 p.m. and reconvened at 4:31 p.m.

Page H5676

Recess: The House recessed at 6:07 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m.

Page H5710

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

No Stolen Trademarks Honored in America Act of 2023: H.R. 1505, amended, to modify the prohibition on recognition by United States courts of certain rights relating to certain marks, trade names, or commercial names;

Pages H5676–77

Debbie Smith Act of 2023: H.R. 1105, amended, to amend the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 to reauthorize the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 405 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 643;

Pages H5677–79, H5710–11

Making technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions which were formerly classified to chapters 14 and 19 of title 25, United States Code, and to correct related technical errors: H.R. 3496, to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions which were formerly classified to chapters 14 and 19 of title 25, United States Code, and to correct related technical errors;

Pages H5679–88

Making technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 7, title 20, and title 43, United States Code, and to correct related technical errors: H.R. 3506, to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 7, title 20, and title 43, United States Code, and to correct related technical errors;

Pages H5688–89

Making technical amendments to update statutory references to provisions reclassified to title 34, United States Code, and to correct related technical errors: H.R. 3578, to make technical amendments to update statutory references to provisions reclassified to title 34, United States Code, and to correct related technical errors;

Pages H5689–95

Making technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 2, United States Code, title 50, United States Code, and title 52, United States Code, and to correct related technical errors: H.R. 3571, to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 2, United States Code, title 50, United States Code, and title 52, United States Code, and to correct related technical errors;

Pages H5695–H5704

Amending title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Pecos Division of the Western District of Texas: H.R. 786, to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Pecos Division of the Western District of Texas;

Page H5704

Encouraging the connecting of members of the Armed Forces in the United States to support structures necessary to transition from the battlefield: H. Res. 848, encouraging the connecting of members of the Armed Forces in the United States to support structures necessary to transition from the battlefield; and

Pages H5705–07

Renaming the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Hinesville, Georgia, as the “John Gibson, Dan James, William Sapp, and Frankie Smiley VA Clinic”: H.R. 593, to rename the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Hinesville, Georgia, as the “John Gibson, Dan James, William Sapp, and Frankie Smiley VA Clinic”, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 409 yeas with none voting “nay” and one answering “present”, Roll No. 644.

Pages H5707–10, H5712–14

Oath of Office—First Congressional District of Rhode Island: Representative-elect Gabriel Amo presented himself in the well of the House and was administered the Oath of Office by the Speaker. Earlier, the Clerk of the House transmitted a copy of a letter received from Mr. Gregg M. Amore, Secretary of State, State of Rhode Island, indicating that, according to the unofficial results for the Special Election held November 7, 2023, the Honorable Gabriel Amo was elected for Representative to Congress for the First Congressional District of Rhode Island.

Page H5711

Whole Number of the House: The Speaker announced to the House that, in light of the administration of the oath to the gentleman from Rhode Island, the whole number of the House is 434.

Page H5712

Question of Privilege: Representative Greene (GA) 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 refer to the Committee on Homeland Security the resolution (H. Res. 863), impeaching Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, for high crimes and misdemeanors, by a yea-and-nay vote of 209 yeas to 201 nays, Roll No. 645.

Pages H5713–14

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow, November 14th.

Page H4714

Senate Referrals: S.J. Res. 38 was held at the desk. S. 41 was held at the desk. S. 311 was held at the desk. S. 670 was held at the desk. S. 749 was held at the desk.

Page H5676

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page S5676.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5710–11, H5712–13, and H5714.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 p.m. and adjourned at 9:50 p.m.

Committee Meetings

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024; THE
FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS
AND EXTENSIONS ACT, 2024

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 5894, the “Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations

Act, 2024”; and H.R. 6363, the “Further Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2024”. The Committee granted, by a record vote of 8–4, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 5894, the “Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024”, under a structured rule. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118–13, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the Rules Committee report, shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in part B of the Rules Committee report, amendments en bloc described in section 3, and pro forma amendments described in section 4. Each amendment shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 4 of the rule, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. All points of order against the amendments printed in part B of the Rules Committee report or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of the resolution are waived. The rule provides that the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part B of the Rules Committee report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 4 of the rule, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule provides that the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate. The rule provides one motion to recommit. Testimony was heard from Chairman DeLauro, and Representatives Aderholt, Griffith, Bishop of Georgia, Smucker, Moylan, Grothman, Higgins of Louisiana, Molinaro, Houchin, and Tenney.

BUSINESS MEETING

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a business meeting to consider a Resolution to Enable a Joint Hearing with the Committee on Homeland Security; and a Resolution to Enable Outside Committee Participation at a Briefing. The resolutions passed.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D1038)

H.R. 366, to amend title 38, United States Code, to treat certain individuals who served in Vietnam as a member of the armed forces of the Republic of Korea as a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of the provision of health care by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Signed on November 13, 2023. (Public Law 118–20)

H.R. 1226, to amend title 38, United States Code, to allow for the electronic request of certain records. Signed on November 13, 2023. (Public Law 118–21)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 14, 2023

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: to hold hearings to examine innovation in American agriculture, focusing on leveraging technology and artificial intelligence, 10 a.m., SR–328A.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine oversight of financial regulators, focusing on protecting Main Street not Wall Street, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Subcommittee on Fisheries, Water, and Wildlife, to hold hearings to examine challenges and opportunities to facilitate wildlife movement and improve migration corridors, 2:30 p.m., SD–406.

Committee on Finance: Subcommittee on Health Care, to hold hearings to examine ensuring Medicare beneficiary access, focusing on a path to telehealth permanency, 2:30 p.m., SD–215.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine standing up against corporate greed, focusing on how unions are improving the lives of working families, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Spending Oversight, to hold hearings to examine Federal COVID-era

spending and preventing future fraud, 2:45 p.m., SD–562.

Committee on Rules and Administration: business meeting to consider S. Res. 444, providing for the en bloc consideration of military nominations, 3 p.m., SR–301.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SVC–217.

House

Committee on Education and Workforce, Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Development, hearing entitled “Confronting the Scourge of Antisemitism on Campus”, 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, hearing entitled “Leveraging AI to Enhance American Communications”, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Environment, Manufacturing, and Critical Materials, hearing entitled “Clean Power Plan 2.0: EPA’s Effort to Jeopardize Reliable and Affordable Energy for States”, 10:30 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 5921, the “No U.S. Financing for Iran Act of 2023”; H.R. 5923, the “Iran-China Energy Sanctions Act of 2023”; H.R. 6245, the “Holding Iranian Leaders Accountable Act”; H.R. 6323, the “Iran Counterterrorism Act of 2023”; H.R. 6322, the “End Financing to Hamas and State Sponsors of Terrorism Act”; H.R. 5945, the “Freezing-HAMAS Act”; H.R. 6000, the “Revoke Iranian Funding Act of 2023”; H.R. 6015, the “Iran Sanctions Accountability Act of 2023”; legislation on the Armed Conflict Migration Act of 2023; legislation on the OFAC Licensure for Investigators Act; and legislation on the Stopping Illicit Oil Shipments Act of 2023, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Examining the Biden Administration’s Afghanistan Policy Since the U.S. Withdrawal”, 10 a.m., HVC–210.

Subcommittee on Oversight and Accountability, hearing entitled “Go-to-Zero: Joe Biden’s Withdrawal Order and the Taliban Takeover of Afghanistan”, 2 p.m., HVC–210.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Border Security and Enforcement; and Subcommittee on Emergency Management and Technology, joint hearing entitled “The Broken Path: How Transnational Criminal Organizations Profit from Human Trafficking at the Southwest Border”, 2 p.m., 310 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on the Administrative State, Regulatory Reform, and Antitrust, hearing entitled “Oversight of the Department of Justice Antitrust Division”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, hearing entitled “Examining the Biden Administration’s Abandoned Mine Lands and Active Mining Programs”, 10:15 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Water, Wildlife and Fisheries, hearing on H.R. 4219, the “Southwestern Power Administration Fund Establishment Act”; H.R. 5770, the “Water Data Improvement Act”; H.R. 6107, the “Urban Canal

Modernization Act”; and H.R. 6127, the “MAPWaters Act”, 10:30 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Federal Lands, hearing on H.R. 4235, the “Wildfire Technology DEMO Act”; H.R. 4353, the “Civilian Conservation Center Enhancement Act of 2023”; H.R. 4717, the “Locally Led Restoration Act of 2023”; H.R. 5582, the “White Oak Resilience Act”; H.R. 5665, the “Promoting Accessibility on Federal Lands Act of 2023”; H.R. 6070, to amend the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999 to clarify the authority of Department of Defense to conduct certain military activities at the Nevada test and training range, and for other purposes; and legislation on the BIOCHAR Act, 2 p.m., 1324 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Indian and Insular Affairs, hearing entitled “Opportunities and Challenges for Improving Public Safety in Tribal Communities”, 2:15 p.m., 1334 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Accountability, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Oversight of the U.S. General Services Administration”, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 5893, the “Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024”; and H.R. 5961, the “No Funds for Iranian Terrorism Act”, 2 p.m., H-313 Capitol.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Oversight of the SBA’s Office of Entrepreneurial Development”, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, hearing entitled “Guardians of the Sea: Examining Coast Guard Efforts in Drug Enforcement, Illegal Migration, and IUU Fishing”, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled “Emerging Therapies: Breakthroughs in the Battle Against Suicide?”, 2 p.m., 360 Cannon.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Subcommittee on National Intelligence; and Subcommittee on Counterterrorism, Law Enforcement, and Intelligence of the House Committee on Homeland Security, joint hearing entitled “Countering Terrorism in a Shifting Geopolitical Landscape”, 2 p.m., HVC-304. This hearing is closed.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: November 14, to hold hearings to examine innovation in American agriculture, focusing on leveraging technology and artificial intelligence, 10 a.m., SR-328A.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: November 14, to hold hearings to examine oversight of financial regulators, focusing on protecting Main Street not Wall Street, 10 a.m., SD-538.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: November 16, business meeting to consider subcommittee assignments for the 118th Congress, S. 461, to make certain irrigation districts eligible for Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program pumping power, 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. 636, to establish the Dolores River National Conservation Area and the Dolores River Special Management Area in the State of Colorado, to protect private water rights in the State, S. 1118, to establish the Open Access Evapotranspiration (OpenET) Data Program, S. 1254, to designate and expand wilderness areas in Olympic National Forest in the State of Washington, and to designate certain rivers in Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park as wild and scenic rivers, S. 1348, to redesignate land within certain wilderness study areas in the State of Wyoming, S. 1521, to amend the Federal Power Act to modernize and improve the licensing of non-Federal hydropower projects, S. 1634, to provide for the designation of certain wilderness areas, recreation management areas, and conservation areas in the State of Colorado, S. 1662, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the Midvale Irrigation District the Pilot Butte Power Plant in the State of Wyoming, S. 1776, to provide for the protection of and investment in certain Federal land in the State of California, S. 1889, to provide for the recognition of certain Alaska Native communities and the settlement of certain claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, S. 1890, to provide for the establishment of a grazing management program on Federal land in Malheur County, Oregon, S. 1955, 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, S. 2160, to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize certain extraordinary operation and maintenance work for urban canals of concern, S. 2169, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out watershed pilots, S. 2247, to reauthorize the Bureau of Reclamation to provide cost-shared funding to implement the endangered and threatened fish recovery programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins, S. 2581, to extend the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, S. 2615, to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to provide that Village Corporations shall not be required to convey land in trust to the State of Alaska for the establishment of Municipal Corporations, S. 3033, to withdraw certain Federal land in the Pecos Watershed area of the State of

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of November 14 through
November 17, 2023

Senate Chamber

On *Tuesday*, Senate will be in a period of morning business.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

New Mexico from mineral entry, S. 3036, to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Utah certain Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management within the boundaries of Camp Williams, Utah, S. 3044, to redesignate the Mount Evans Wilderness as the “Mount Blue Sky Wilderness”, S. 3045, to provide for the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain Federal land in the State of California, and S. 3046, to make permanent the authority to collect Shasta-Trinity National Forest marina fees, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: November 14, Subcommittee on Fisheries, Water, and Wildlife, to hold hearings to examine challenges and opportunities to facilitate wildlife movement and improve migration corridors, 2:30 p.m., SD–406.

November 15, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine opportunities in industrial decarbonization, focusing on delivering benefits for the economy and the climate, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Finance: November 14, Subcommittee on Health Care, to hold hearings to examine ensuring Medicare beneficiary access, focusing on a path to telehealth permanency, 2:30 p.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: November 15, to hold hearings to examine United States leadership on artificial intelligence in an era of strategic competition, 10 a.m., SD–419.

November 16, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Jeffrey Prescott, of the District of Columbia, to be U.S. Representative to the United Nations Agencies for Food and Agriculture, with the rank of Ambassador, Charlie Crist, of Florida, to be Representative of the United States of America on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, with the rank of Ambassador, Cardell Kenneth Richardson, Sr., of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Nicole Shampaine, of California, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as United States Representative to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and Joann M. Lockard, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Burkina Faso, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations, 10 a.m., SD–419.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: November 14, to hold hearings to examine standing up against corporate greed, focusing on how unions are improving the lives of working families, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: November 14, Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Spending Oversight, to hold hearings to examine Federal COVID-era spending and preventing future fraud, 2:45 p.m., SD–562.

November 15, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nominations of Harry Coker, Jr., of Kansas, to be National Cyber Director, Jeff Rezmovic, of Maryland, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, and Suzanne Elizabeth Summerlin, of Florida, to be General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, 11 a.m., SD–562.

Committee on Indian Affairs: November 15, business meeting to consider S. 1898, to amend the Northwestern

New Mexico Rural Water Projects Act to make improvements to that Act, and S. 2088, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to complete all actions necessary for certain land to be held in restricted fee status by the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: November 15, to hold hearings to examine pending nominations, 10 a.m., SD–226.

November 16, Full Committee, business meeting to consider an authorization for subpoenas relating to the Supreme Court ethics investigation, 10 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Rules and Administration: November 14, business meeting to consider S. Res. 444, providing for the en bloc consideration of military nominations, 3 p.m., SR–301.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: November 15, to hold hearings to examine veteran entrepreneurship, focusing on from service to small business success, 2:30 p.m., SR–428A.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: November 15, to hold hearings to examine VA's Fourth Mission, focusing on supporting our nation's emergency preparedness and response, 3:30 p.m., SR–418.

Select Committee on Intelligence: November 14, to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SVC–217.

November 15, Full Committee, to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SVC–217.

Special Committee on Aging: November 16, to hold hearings to examine modern scams, focusing on how scammers are using artificial intelligence and how we can fight back, 10 a.m., SD–106.

House Committees

Committee on Armed Services, November 15, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States”, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, November 15, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Oversight of the Prudential Regulators”, 9:30 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

November 15, Subcommittee on Digital Assets, Financial Technology and Inclusion, hearing entitled “Crypto Crime in Context: Breaking Down the Illicit Activity in Digital Assets”, 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, November 15, Subcommittee on Europe, hearing entitled “The Future of Nagorno-Karabakh”, 10 a.m., HVC–210.

November 16, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 6349, to prohibit or require notification with respect to certain activities of United States persons involving countries of concern, and for other purposes; H.R. 533, to amend the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 to modify certain provisions of that Act; H.R. 2766, to support the human rights of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups residing primarily in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and safeguard their distinct identity, and for other purposes; and H.R. 5375, to require a strategy for bolstering engagement and cooperation between the United States, Australia, India, and Japan and to seek to establish a

Quad Intra-Parliamentary Working Group to facilitate closer cooperation on shared interests and values, 10 a.m., HVC-210.

Committee on Homeland Security, November 15, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Worldwide Threats to the Homeland”, 9 a.m., 310 Cannon.

Committee on Natural Resources, November 15, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 524, to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to create an exemption for certain shoreline borrow sites; H.R. 1667, the “Ouachita National Forest Overnight Camping Act”; H.R. 1727, the “Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission Extension Act”; H.R. 2437, to revise the boundaries of a unit of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System in Topsail, North Carolina, and for other purposes; H.R. 2882, the “Udall Foundation Reauthorization Act of 2023”; H.R. 409, the “Great Salt Lake Stewardship Act”; H.R. 5509, the “Electronic Permitting Modernization Act”; and H.R. 6070, to amend the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999 to clarify the authority of Department of Defense to conduct certain military activities at the Nevada test and training range, and for other purposes, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

November 16, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled “Reporting for Duty: Examining the Impacts of the Department of the Interior’s Remote and Telework Policies”, 9 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, November 15, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 6213, the “National Quantum Initiative Reauthorization Act”; and H.R. 6131, the “Commercial Space Act of 2023”, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, November 15, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 3209, the “I-27 Numbering Act of 2023”; H.R. 5903, to authorize the International Boundary and Water Commission to accept funds for activities relating to wastewater treatment and flood control works, and for other purposes; H.R. 1586, the “Forest Protection and Wildland Firefighter Safety Act of 2023”; H.R. 5473, the “Promoting Resilient Buildings Act of 2023”; H.R. 6277, the “FASTA Reform Act of 2023”; H.R. 6278, the “Maximizing Office Value and Efficiency Act of 2023”; H.R. 6260, the “Federal Oversight of Construction Use and Safety Act”; H.R. 6276, the “Utilizing Space Efficiently and Improving Technologies Act of 2023”; H.R. 6261, the “Impact of Crime on Public Buildings Usage Act of 2023”; H.R. 6241, the “Federal Use it or Lose it Leases Act”; H.R. 6249, the “Think Differently About Emergencies Act”; H.R. 6254, the “Public Buildings Accountability Act of 2023”; H.R. 5754, to designate the United States courthouse located at 350 W. 1st Street, Los Angeles, Cali-

fornia, as the “Felicitas and Gonzalo Mendez United States Courthouse”; H.R. 6316, to amend title 40, United States Code, to establish an expiration date of certain committee resolutions with respect to leases or projects, and for other purposes; and H.R. 6317, to require the Administrator of the General Services Administration to submit a report describing a process for seeking public comment about proposed changes to mandatory design standards for public buildings, and for other purposes, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, November 15, Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, markup on H.R. 522, the “Deliver for Veterans Act”; H.R. 2830, the “Veteran Improvement Commercial Driver License Act of 2023”; H.R. 3601, the “Student Veteran Work Study Modernization Act”; H.R. 3722, the “Daniel J. Harvey, Jr. and Adam Lambert Improving Servicemember Transition to Reduce Veteran Suicide Act”; H.R. 3738, to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish in the Department of Veterans Affairs the Veterans Economic Opportunity and Transition Administration, and for other purposes; H.R. 5785, to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the requirements of the Edith Nourse Rogers STEM Scholarship; H.R. 5913, the “Consolidating Veteran Employment Services for Improved Performance Act of 2023”; H.R. 5914, to amend title, United States Code, to improve the processes to approve programs of education for purposes of the educational assistance programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; H.R. 5956, the “G.I. Bill Improvement Act of 2023”; and H.R. 6193, to amend title 38, United States Code, to waive the fee for a housing loan guaranteed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for a veteran with a service-connected disability who applied for such loan before receiving a disability rating from the Secretary, 10 a.m., 360 Cannon.

November 15, Subcommittee on Technology Modernization, hearing entitled “Electronic Health Record Modernization Deep Dive: System Uptime”, 12 p.m., 360 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, November 15, Full Committee, hearing entitled “From Ivory Towers to Dark Corners: Investigating the Nexus Between Antisemitism, Tax-Exempt Universities, and Terror Financing”, 2 p.m., 1100 Longworth.

Joint Meeting

Joint Economic Committee: November 15, to hold hearings to examine aging Americans and a waning workforce, focusing on demographic drivers of our deficit, 2:30 p.m., 1334, Longworth Building.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Tuesday, November 14

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Tuesday, November 14

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will be in a period of morning business.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of H.R. 5894—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024. Consideration of the following measure under suspension of the Rules: H.R. 6363—Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024.

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