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No. 200

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
December 5, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MICHAEL CLOUD 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 11:50 a.m.

POLITICAL VINDICTIVENESS

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, many years ago there was a rule adopted called the Holman rule. It allows the arbitrary and capricious cutting of a salary if you don't agree with what the person does. It is somewhat like if the Speaker of the House, who didn't like a vote of one of the Members, could cut their salary to \$1. Now, there are a number of citizens who would probably like that, but in fact it would be un-

fair, capricious, and undermining of our democracy.

Punishing someone for a difference of opinion is the antithesis of American democracy. For years, however, Republicans have made it their policy to vilify Federal workers. The Holman rule is their tool of choice. They use it as an instrument of political vengeance to cut the salaries of specific Federal officials who don't share their partisan agenda; not for misfeasance or malfeasance, but because they didn't agree.

In the past 2 months, Republicans used the Holman rule to advance 64 amendments targeting individual Federal workers. Fifty-five of those were voted on. Two were withdrawn, and all 53 were defeated. What it is essentially pandering to their rightwing, to allow their rightwing to pretend that they are doing policy. Every one of them has been defeated by over 250 votes.

They have wasted over 9 hours of floor time on these pointless amendments, time that we could have and should have spent funding our government, time that we should have spent funding Ukraine, our ally, which is under siege from a dictator who has broken international law. Yet, we vote on reducing salaries to \$1. How capricious.

They are about settling political vendettas. It is sheer, petty, and irrational political posturing.

Among those Federal officials singled out were the FDA officials tasked with ensuring the safety of America's medicine and food. There was no finding that they weren't doing that properly. It was just because they didn't like the policy.

Others were Federal employees who administer crucial food assistance programs and other services upon which American people rely.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans also took aim at DOD, Homeland Security, cybersecurity, and infrastructure secu-

rity agencies. These men and women are in charge of promoting military readiness, gathering vital intelligence, and protecting our national security. There were no arguments that they weren't performing those services. It was that Republicans didn't like the policies.

Trying to eliminate their pay signals to America and to the world that their essential work, their services don't matter. It also gives the answer to what Texas Congressman CHIP ROY said, that the Republicans have not done anything. CHIP ROY, a Republican, a conservative.

Republicans attack Federal employees only to advance extreme policies that are out of step with the American people, from restricting reproductive care to undermining diversity and inclusion efforts. Their vindictive behavior is nothing new.

In 2017, House Republicans tried using the Holman rule to eliminate one-third of the Congressional Budget Office's staff, a nonpartisan, impartial agency. Why? It was because they didn't like the scores their bills were receiving. They didn't say they were wrong, but they said they didn't like them, and they had a way to go beyond them to fund projects they wanted to fund or policies they wanted to pursue.

The people responsible for government oversight and transparency should not have to face reprisals for their thorough and objective work. That is no way to run a country. No business on Earth would conduct itself in this way. No employer that threatens to cut its employees' pay to \$1 on a whim can expect to recruit and retain top talent. They would simply walk out the door, and properly so.

The Holman rule is not only vindictive, as I said, but it endangers our democracy and our separation of powers. It is part of the politics of vindictiveness, the so-called revenge tour President Trump promises to unleash on

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



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America. It is just another way he and his followers can, in his own words, and I quote Mr. Trump: “root out the . . . radical left thugs that live like vermin within the confines of our country.”

What kind of rhetoric is that? What kind of objective is that for somebody who might responsibly be the head of the greatest government on Earth?

Though these amendments have no chance of becoming law, we must not ignore them.

They force our Government to serve the political interests of their authors.

Instead, we must allow our Government to serve the people.

Thank you, and I yield back.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF LAURA LYNN McCORKLE MILLER

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Laura Lynn McCorkle Miller of Shellman Bluff and Savannah.

Laura Lynn was raised in Valdosta and graduated from both Valdosta High School and Valdosta State University.

She began her career as a social worker with the Georgia Department of Family and Children Services but left for the joy of being a mother. While raising her daughter, she began working part time with Eldercare of Valdosta, providing home care to the elderly and physically disabled.

Within 2 years of starting with Eldercare, she and her husband purchased the company. They rapidly expanded it into all corners of the State as well as the Southern region. The Miller family's impact on the home healthcare industry cannot be understated. Through her work with the elderly community, she led the charge for State licensing of home healthcare in 1993.

She remained active in the community by serving her synagogues in Valdosta and Savannah.

Laura Lynn is survived by her husband of over 50 years, Martin Miller; her daughter, Maura Miller; and two grandchildren.

My thoughts and prayers go out to the entire Miller family during this difficult time.

CONGRATULATING KEVIN EXLEY

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Kevin Exley, who was recently elected city councilman for the city of Rincon on September 21, 2023.

The city of Rincon opened polls up for a special election to fill an empty city council seat following Damon Rahn's departure in June. Now, thanks to Kevin Exley, that seat is occupied.

Exley has made it known that he wants to focus on updating ordinances, adjusting term limits, and adding some neighborhood safety measures.

Rincon's special election was indeed special. September 19 started out with only a few voters but quickly grew to hundreds showing up to cast their ballots.

This is a story of redemption for Exley. He served on the council from 2019 to 2020 but vacated his post soon thereafter. The road back to city council was just the beginning. Exley plans to run for mayor in the 2025 election again.

I congratulate Kevin. I know he will serve the city of Rincon well.

REMEMBERING HUBERT GINN

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Hubert Ginn, who passed away on September 21 at the age of 76.

Hubert played college football at Florida A&M University, and after a successful career was drafted into the National Football League. He was a two-time Super Bowl champion, playing as a running back for the legendary 1972 undefeated Miami Dolphins as well as the Baltimore Colts and Oakland Raiders.

His family and friends remember him as an amazing father, brother, son, and man with so much love for his community and people around him. Hubert will be remembered by many for being an upstanding role model and for his talents on and off the football field.

My deepest sympathies go out to his family and friends.

GUYTON ELEMENTARY AWARDED LITERACY LEADER BANNER

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Guyton Elementary on being awarded the Literacy Leader banner. Guyton, an Effingham County elementary school, has been recognized for their strides in increasing literacy among its students.

To be awarded the banner, a school's literacy test scores must be above 90 percent, or it must rise by more than 15 percent. Only around 200 of Georgia's 2,300 schools are being given this award.

One of the main drivers of Guyton's increased literacy rates comes from its third graders, whose reading scores jumped by more than 16 percent. We are so proud to see such a great improvement for the students at Guyton Elementary, and I cannot think of a more deserving group.

I look forward to seeing continued growth and more accomplishments from our amazing students at Guyton Elementary.

HONORING UCLA CHANCELLOR CHARLES YOUNG

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

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the life of UCLA Chancellor Charles Young, who passed away at the age of 91.

For 29 years, Chancellor Young led UCLA, America's premier research institution. He transformed UCLA from a regional collegiate university to the powerhouse that it is today.

He took over at UCLA at the age of 36, making him the youngest chan-

cellor in University of California history. He was the first UCLA alumnus to hold that top position on campus. Under his leadership, UCLA's annual operating budget grew tenfold, to \$1.7 billion, and undergraduate enrollment exploded.

Chancellor Young was a staunch supporter of making higher education accessible to all. He championed diversity at the university and led UCLA through a very difficult social unrest period.

We will forever remember Chancellor Young for his contribution to this country. Go Bruins.

CELEBRATING ENRIQUE HERNANDEZ

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Enrique Hernandez, a beloved member of our Orange County community.

Enrique was born in 1937 in Jalisco, Mexico. He worked as a construction laborer, specializing in concrete and asphalt. He was a man who took pride in his work. Enrique didn't know how to do less than his very best every day. Enrique loved watching lucha libre matches and telling stories about his time in Jalisco, Mexico, and the small ranch where he grew up.

He also loved to talk about his love life. He was married to Edelmira for 65 years. Their legacy includes 7 children, 22 grandchildren, and 15 great-grandchildren. Enrique's five siblings carry on his tradition of being great storytellers.

We honor Enrique for his service to our community and to his beautiful family.

□ 1015

PROTECTING OUR ELECTIONS

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

Ms. LEE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the American Confidence in Elections Act, the most transformative election integrity bill to be considered in the House in decades.

Over the summer, the American Confidence in Elections Act, or ACE Act, passed out of the Committee on House Administration.

The ACE Act equips States with election integrity tools, implements key reforms in D.C., and protects political speech.

In examining history, precedent, the Framers' words, debates concerning ratification, the Supreme Court, and our Constitution, we know the division of power between States and the Federal Government provides Congress with a limited oversight of Federal elections.

With this responsibility, we created the American Confidence in Elections Act to help ensure that States are best equipped with the tools they need to perform successful election administration.

As Florida's former secretary of state, I oversaw elections as our State's chief election official.

I know firsthand just how important efficient and effective election administration measures are in ensuring that Americans continue to cast their ballots and participate in our democracy.

As chair of the House Administration Subcommittee on Elections, one of my top priorities is to share insight into the policies that lead to stronger elections across our Nation.

This is exactly what the ACE Act will do.

My colleagues and I have worked in collaboration with secretaries of state, local election officials, legislators, and voters across the Nation to craft this legislation—in true “by the people, for the people” fashion.

Our ACE Act leaves the primary responsibility for administering elections to the States while recognizing the important role that Congress plays as a resource and a partner.

Election officials have a saying: Elections are partisan. Election administration is not.

The American Confidence in Elections Act is a strictly commonsense measure that protects our voting processes and makes it easier to vote and harder to cheat.

Mr. Speaker, 90 percent of Americans agree that only Americans should vote in American elections. A majority of Americans support photo voter ID provisions.

The ACE Act encourages States to adopt strong voter ID laws and provides best practices and technology standards to ensure that every State in our Nation has the tools needed to conduct secure and efficient elections.

I look forward to bringing this commonsense election integrity measure forward to both strengthen and safeguard our elections.

I thank Chairman STEIL for his leadership on this bill, and I look forward to seeing it brought to the House floor for final passage.

POWER OF ONE

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

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, in honor of the 68th anniversary of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, I rise today.

Mr. Speaker, on December 5, 1955, the Montgomery Bus Boycott began. It was a landmark bus boycott that lasted for 381 days following the courageous and bold single act of the defiance from Rosa Parks who was arrested on December 1, 1955, for refusing to give up her seat to a White person on a Montgomery bus.

Rosa Parks epitomized the incredible power of one person to change the course of history. I, along with so many others in this Chamber, benefit from her indelible legacy.

Mr. Speaker, the action of Rosa Parks propelled the challenges of the civil rights movement to the forefront of national concern, deeply influencing public opinion and ultimately contrib-

uting to important legislative and societal shifts in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I was the house leader in the State of Ohio, the first Democrat female and Black woman to do such.

As a young girl growing up, I grew up hearing about Rosa Parks. When I was on the house floor then in the State legislature, I thought I could make a difference and do something.

On the day she died, I went to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, and Democrats and Republicans came together to make Ohio the first State in the United States to have a Rosa Parks Day.

That was a proud moment for me, that I could stand in the well in the statehouse, and Republican colleague Priscilla Mead could stand in the well, and we could both declare how important this would be for the Nation.

Today, I stand in another well, asking us to take a look at H. Res. 308, the Rosa Parks Day Act, sponsored by Congresswoman TERRI SEWELL, Congressman STEVEN HORSFORD, and myself.

Mr. Speaker, we have well over 100 signatures just in the first week, and we are going to continue to try to get signatures for this important piece of legislation.

Just imagine: For 381 days, people did not get on a bus; they walked. If they rode in taxis or in cars, they were cars or taxis operated by Black Americans.

It was wrong because, you see, Rosa Parks was not tired that day. We want history to be correct. At that time in the 1950s, people of color had to sit back as far as the seventh row.

Rosa was sitting in the seat by the window in the row for people of color. When someone got on the bus who was a majority gentleman and had to stand, he went to Rosa and asked her to get up out of the seat in the section she was supposed to sit in.

Now, I can imagine that Rosa knew she was going to be arrested because she had been warned, and she was not the first to have been arrested.

She sat there so eloquently, and when they said to get up or you will be arrested, she got up. She was arrested, she was handcuffed, she was fingerprinted, and they took her mug shot.

That not only sparked her as the leader of the modern day civil rights movement, it also propelled a young minister by the name of Martin Luther King.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I would like to think this is a moment in history for us to be able to educate my colleagues and all those who are witnessing this this morning.

Lastly, it was on June 5 in 1956 that the Federal court made the decision that it was no longer constitutional to segregate the seats on public transit.

When I leave here on Thursday, Mr. Speaker, I will go back to the great Third Congressional District of Ohio. For the 18th year, I will sponsor the power of one, our Rosa Parks Day.

DEFENDING THE SECOND AMENDMENT

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

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in defense of the Second Amendment and in honor of Roger Theede, a freedom-loving American, gun store owner, and Kansan who has been deeply wronged by President Biden's politicized, weaponized Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives.

My team and I have met with Roger, his coworker Jenny, and their team in their store in Hutchinson, Kansas. Heartland Outdoor is a local, family-owned small business in central Kansas where people buy their hunting and recreational shooting supplies.

Roger has been a Federal firearm licensee for 30 years, during which time he has never had a violation or sold a gun that has been involved in a crime. He literally has decades of perfect scores from the ATF who have held his store in the highest regard, an example of how a gun store should be operated.

On ATF's most recent visit to Roger's store, however, agents found minor, unwillful, debatable issues which they called willful, serious violations. As a result, the ATF revoked Roger's license to sell firearms and effectively took his livelihood away.

Sadly, this story is not unique. It is an example of the ATF abusing President Biden's zero-tolerance policy, which he announced in June of 2021, and which resulted in a 500 percent spike in Federal firearm license revocations across the country.

Enough is enough. This week, I am introducing the Reining In Federal Licensing Enforcement Act. The RIFLE Act will hold the ATF accountable, establish separate categories for minor and serious violations, clarify the word “willful” as it applies to violations, and create an appeals process for individuals whose licenses were revoked on or after President Biden's zero-tolerance policy went into effect.

No gun store owner in America deserves to have his or her business shut down over a typo on a form. No gun store owner deserves to be forced to pay tens of thousands of dollars in legal fees just to appeal the revocation of their license.

Apparently, since the Biden administration can't just do away with the Constitution and our Second Amendment, shutting down our local gun stores has become the strategy.

My legislation will stop that, defend the Second Amendment as a load-bearing wall in our system of rights, and honor Roger and lawful gun store owners just like him.

I invite my colleagues to cosponsor the RIFLE Act to ensure that what happened to Roger and to other lawful gun store owners across the U.S. never, ever happens again.

CELEBRATING THE HOLIDAY
SEASON

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

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as Christmas approaches, I rise again to share the history behind one of the most beloved carols, "Away in a Manger."

People still call this delightful song "Luther's Cradle Hymn" and believe that Martin Luther sang his own children to sleep with it in the 15th century.

None other than the song's composer, James Murray, promoted this charming fable. We really don't know who wrote the words, only that they appeared anonymously in a Lutheran publication titled, "Little Children's Book for School and Family" in 1885.

When the music first appeared in a children's hymnal 2 years later, it was titled, "Luther's Cradle Hymn." James Murray, the editor of the hymnal, wrote that the song was composed by Martin Luther for his children and still sung by German mothers to their little ones.

Murray, who was a student of Lowell Mason, composer of "Joy to the World," then added his own initials at the end of the song, thereby ensuring over a century of confusion.

The words of the hymn are as follows:

Away in a manger
No crib for a bed
The little Lord Jesus
Laid down His sweet head
The stars in the sky
Look down where He lay
The little Lord Jesus
Asleep on the hay
The cattle are lowing
The poor baby wakes
The little Lord Jesus
No crying He makes
I love Thee, Lord Jesus
Look down from the sky
And stay by my side
'Til morning is nigh
Be near me, Lord Jesus
I ask Thee to stay
Close by me forever
And love me I pray
Bless all the dear children
In Thy tender care
Take us to heaven
To live with Thee there.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we keep the history behind this beautiful song in mind as we celebrate the holiday season. On behalf of us in central Texas, I wish you a merry Christmas, happy Hanukkah, and a delightful Christmas season.

RECOGNIZING JORDAN DUNCAN

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

Ms. PEREZ. Mr. Speaker, today I take a moment to recognize Jordan Duncan, an exceptional educator and firefighter in my district.

Jordan has been teaching in Washington State for a decade, and during this time, he has made a real impact on

the students with his innovative teaching techniques.

□ 1030

From taking his students to nearby forests to teaching them the ecological importance of timber to using his firefighter experience to teach them about wildfire safety, he has continuously made his students excited to learn about STEM through real-world applications and outdoor, hands-on experiences.

Jordan's unwavering dedication to his students and contributions to the field of education have not gone unnoticed. This year, he was awarded the FieldSTEM Teacher of the Year award by the Pacific Education Institute. This recognition is a testament to his efforts in educating the next generation.

Jordan's passion for promoting outdoor learning for students is admirable, and I hope he continues to inspire and brighten the future of our youth through hands-on education.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Jordan for his hard work, and I congratulate him on this well-deserved recognition.

PLASTIC TREES ANTITHETICAL TO
ENVIRONMENTALISM

Ms. PEREZ. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to share that I was deeply disturbed to read some antifarmer propaganda in a national news publication.

Going out and buying a plastic Christmas tree that will take 5,000 years to degrade is antithetical to the real spirit of environmentalism.

My county, Lewis County, is the number one producer of Christmas trees in Washington State, and we grow Christmas trees for a living in the State, so this is a big deal.

This terrarium view of nature, where you can buy plastic to celebrate nature, is antithetical to the true spirit of American values and environmentalism.

I applaud all of our farmers who are fighting hard to keep this tradition alive.

RECOGNIZING IMPORTANCE OF CRANBERRY
GROWERS

Ms. PEREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the hard work and the importance of cranberry growers in southwest Washington.

Washington is the fifth largest producer of cranberries in the country, and cranberry growers have been cultivating the land for more than 100 years.

Pacific County's Long Beach Peninsula in my district is one of the three main cranberry regions in Washington, with about 1,300 acres of land dedicated to production.

This year, the price of cranberries is expected to increase to an estimated \$42 per barrel, according to Malcom and Ardell McPhail, two Ilwaco-based cranberry growers.

While there was an oversupply of cranberries in 2017, the dry summer this past year caused a water shortage

that has seriously affected bog irrigation. As the effects of climate change continue to reach across agricultural industries, I commend the resilience and dedication of cranberry growers in southwest Washington.

I remain committed to fighting for policies that sustain and strengthen the agricultural sector and will continue to focus on Federal policies that support small family growers like Malcom and Ardell during times like this.

SUPPORTING UKRAINIAN REFUGEES ENRICHES
COMMUNITIES

Ms. PEREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a community effort in southwest Washington.

The ongoing war in Ukraine has resulted in countless Ukrainian citizens being forced to flee their homes, leaving behind everything they once knew. However, in the midst of all this chaos, turmoil, and pain, it fills me with hope to witness Washington extend a welcoming hand to many of these refugees, offering a safe haven and a chance to rebuild their lives.

One example of this is the School of Knowledge, a place where Ukrainian children can learn important subjects, like reading, math, music, and Bible studies, all in their native Ukrainian tongue.

For Ukraine refugees in my district, this Saturday school serves as a vital lifeline, allowing them to stay connected to their culture and heritage while forming new bonds with our community.

I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering that as we support Ukrainian refugees in their journey to start anew, we also enrich our local communities' culture and self-sufficiency.

KNUCKLEBUSTERS PROVIDE HANDS-ON EXPERIENCE THROUGH COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Ms. PEREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Skamania County Knucklebusters Association Skills Center in my district, a place that resonates with my own background as the owner of an auto repair and machine shop.

I visited the Skamania County Knucklebusters this past May, and I learned about the free auto repair program they offer to teenagers.

The diverse range of hands-on skills development classes they host include shop safety and tool usage and brakes and tires. These classes equip young students with essential life skills, like how to use a wrench.

Nobody sitting in these classes asks themselves when they will use this in real life, yet they deeply complement STEM and fields like geometry and physics.

In addition to their educational efforts, they also provide services to the community at a reasonable cost, making it accessible to all and providing teenagers with access to hard skills and self-sufficiency.

What is even more commendable is that the Knucklebusters are an all-volunteer organization, which means they are motivated by the simple desire to

pass on their knowledge to the next generation. They are discerning about their volunteers, ensuring that they are all quality mechanics committed to producing quality, safe work.

I am so grateful for folks like the Knucklebusters for embodying education principles beyond just theoretical learning and instead involving practical, hands-on experiences through community engagement.

REFLECTING ON DECEMBER 8, 1941

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

Mr. MOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and reflect on one of the darkest days in Guam's history.

Mr. Speaker, 82 years ago, on December 8, 1941, the Imperial Japanese military launched a surprise attack on Guam just hours after the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. This day in our history is a dark one, and we will always remember how life changed for all Americans 82 years ago.

Today, let us also remember and thank the Greatest Generation, our "manamko," "seniors," for their sacrifice and contributions they made for our island. I always enjoy listening to the countless stories they share. Their stories are ones of bravery, patriotism, and resilience. When faced with danger and threats, they never backed down and are a great inspiration for our island and community.

While many in Guam associate this day with despair, this day is also a day of celebration and faith in our community. To the large Catholic community in Guam, December 8 is a very important day. It is the feast of Guam's patron saint, Santa Marian Kamalen. On this day in 1941, it began as any normal Sunday, with people going to church. However, life changed with bombs dropping and planes flying overhead. It drowned out the otherwise quiet island.

Despite the surprise attack on Guam, Santa Marian Kamalen survived and is a representation of the people of Guam. No matter what happens, our people are strong, and there is no event that can break our communities.

This is true for every major setback Guam faces. Most recently, in May of this year, the strongest typhoon to strike Guam in 20 years breached our shores. When homes and businesses were destroyed and when people felt down and despaired, it was the community, our friends, and family who helped us get back on our feet. This is the "hafa adai" spirit that lives in everyone who calls Guam home and is a value that keeps our island moving and on our feet.

While these moments in Guam's history are merely a single thread in the fabric of our people and island, they make our island what we know it as today. These stories live on, and it is important to reflect on them always.

I could not be prouder to represent and advocate for such a diverse and

strong district. Because of our people, Guam is strong.

While we reflect on the history and sacrifices made 82 years ago, let us fill our hearts with gratitude, reverence, peace, and faith.

Mr. Speaker, God bless Guam, God bless our "manamko," "seniors," and God bless America.

TIME TO CUT SPENDING

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, our national debt eclipsed \$33.8 trillion. This means that we have now crossed a dangerous new threshold of over \$100,000 of debt for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

This rampant and wasteful spending has only been made worse by President Biden's reckless budgets that have led to soaring inflation and more pain for Pennsylvanians.

From canceling student loans to handing out cash reimbursements for electric vehicles, Joe Biden has shown that he is more worried about appeasing his far-left base than our financial well-being.

In the past year, the average family was forced to pay an additional \$11,000 to cover the cost of just everyday goods.

It is time to cut spending and stop borrowing from China to pay for reckless liberal policies.

The trillions of dollars that we pay in interest on this debt does nothing to keep our Nation safe. It does nothing to fund Medicare. It does nothing to secure our open southern border.

It is time to pass a Federal budget that addresses our debt and puts an end to the mismanagement of our finances brought on by President Biden's Green New Deal initiatives.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION IMPOSES BURDENSOME REGULATIONS

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, far too often, we have seen the Biden administration impose onto American energy producers burdensome regulations that only serve to drive up costs and limit production.

Instead of turning to power sources like natural gas, oil, or propane, President Biden has focused his attention on using taxpayer dollars to subsidize inadequate and unreliable projects like windmills and solar farms.

In places without gas pipelines, which have been difficult to build due to the President's own actions, power alternatives like propane can be a vital tool in order to keep refrigerators cold and our homes warm.

We have heard from experts who have testified to the dangers of potential rolling blackouts this winter as our grid struggles to meet demand without the aid of coal-fired plants that have been a cornerstone of our energy production literally for decades. As we

look to confront these potential blackouts, it is critical that we utilize energy resources that are so abundant in Pennsylvania.

We cannot afford to waste any more time investing in Green New Deal initiatives. It is time to return to our baseload power and ensure that our families are protected from energy blackouts.

EPA DATA DOESN'T SHOW INCREASING TEMPERATURES

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, importantly, where we get our data from is extremely useful and key to making wise decisions around here.

Since about half the focus of the speeches at this place and at every committee and at every agency of the Federal Government seems to be on what they call climate change, it is good to know where we are getting our data. It tends to follow what percent of the atmosphere is CO₂ and what the temperatures are.

Well, here is an interesting little piece from the EPA on their data and on the climate stations they have. They have all sorts of weather monitoring devices across the country, a little over 1,060, I believe it is. In some cases, the way they are set and where they are placed is a whole conversation unto itself.

The old rules require that they be placed in areas that are not skewing the temperature one way or another, but sometimes, you will find them on rooftops next to air-conditioning units, parking lots, areas that are going to be more prone toward heat sinks and to keeping temperatures higher.

Nonetheless, a recent set of data that EPA themselves has allowed to get out is that, since 1948, only 19 percent of those weather stations have shown a mild increase in temperature. That means 81 percent did not show an increase in temperature as per their own data.

□ 1045

Over 800 of those stations, I think 863, reported either a decrease or no change in the number of hot days.

Interesting, isn't it? You would think that we are melting down. We hear all this talking—even the committee I was just in—oh, sea level rise. Well, you look at pictures, and the sea level hasn't risen; certainly not to the extent that we are being threatened in the way they are not asking us but forcing us to change our lives.

It is one thing if you want to buy an electric vehicle because that might work for you in your commute. Hey, great. When you see my own State of California forcing these mandates by 2035, or whatever round year number they make up, as to when we have to get to what they call net zero on CO₂,

it is really going to negatively affect a lot of people's lives, not just automobiles, which might be easier, but trucks that haul things.

For example, a typical truck, the total vehicle weight is 80,000 pounds, which the tare weight, or the empty weight of the empty truck, is 25,000 pounds. You have got about 55,000 pounds worth of capacity. If you convert that truck to an electric vehicle, it will take 16,000 pounds of additional weight of batteries to make it have any kind of range. The payload has just decreased by about 16,000 pounds or so on a truck.

Let's get back to the core numbers. What we are seeing is their own climate stations, their own weather stations, 81 percent of them, have shown as level or a decrease in temperature since 1948. Only a handful have seen an increase. Even then we have got to see how skewed those are with where they are placed, in parking lots or areas that are heat sinks.

Let's look at the CO₂ numbers since that is supposed to be the killer that so many folks are whining about around here. Carbon dioxide is only 0.04 percent of our atmosphere. Four one-hundredths of 1 percent are what they are making us change our lives for. It is also putting America at a huge disadvantage economically, by exporting our jobs, exporting our extraction of natural resources to places like China or other areas around the world that have the ability to do the mining that is needed to produce copper or, heaven forbid, all the lithium and the cobalt and other things it is going to take to battery and electrify everything.

Instead, let's not have mandates to take away our cars, our trucks, and our trains. I even see silly pieces on the internet about one of the major cargo carriers saying we need to look forward to electrifying aircraft. The aircraft won't have any weight capacity to haul anything if you load it down with batteries. Battery technology needs to make leaps and bounds. We don't have it yet. Yes, we should keep researching that, but, by golly, why do we have to hamstring ourselves right now?

The internal combustion engines we have now burn cleaner and better than ever. If we are allowed to continue to refine them, they will be even better, just through attrition, over time. By replacing trucks and replacing vehicles with the newer, cleaner-burning ones, we are making giant strides. We have already made giant strides from the bad old days in the 1960s in the LA Basin and stuff with cleaner-burning vehicles.

Let's make progress on things that are within our range. Yes, we can look into hydrogen and see if that can power vehicles, but this battery-powered everything is really a farce at the end of it. It has to be heavily subsidized to get people to buy the cars. We are seeing the range. We are seeing the stories in the wintertime, et cetera. Let's take a smarter look at what the heck we are doing instead of just forcing it.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 47 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

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

Our Father, creator—the one who made us who we are and who has given us all we have, as we call on Your name, may You be glorified.

Reveal Your heavenly splendor that we would be assured of the eternity You have promised each one of us. May our life here on Earth reflect this gracious design which is beyond our human imaginings.

Set the world right as we seek to serve You and allow what we do on Earth to be the unveiling of Your divine will for Your creation.

Provide for us this day the nourishment we need to sustain the work You have set before us to do. Strengthen our spirits by the bread that is Your word, that our faith will uphold us in the face of anything that we encounter.

We ask Your forgiveness for all that we have done or left undone which has caused pain and sadness. As we receive Your forgiveness, may we live into Your mercy by finding it within ourselves to forgive others.

Keep us safe today from all evil directed toward us and from all harm which our own temptations inflict upon us.

To You, O Lord, does everything on Earth owe its life. May all that lives and breathes glorify Your holy name this day.

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 Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Repub-

lic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

RECOGNIZING HNI CORPORATION

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to shed light on achievements made by Iowa's very own HNI Corporation located in Muscatine, Iowa.

HNI is one of the largest office furniture manufacturers, and they lead in production of products such as gas, electric, wood, and biomass burning fireplaces.

Recently, HNI was recognized by the U.S. Department of Energy for reaching reduced emission goals as a partner in the Better Climate Challenge.

By implementing various renewable energy and energy efficiency efforts, HNI was able to reduce emissions by 64 percent.

We congratulate HNI on this achievement.

I also take this moment to let Carol Crane of Davenport, Iowa, know as she is battling cancer that we are all praying for her, and we all support her.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

S. 1278. An act to designate the Federal building located at 985 Michigan Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the "Rosa Parks Federal Building", and for other purposes.

S. 2087. An act to reauthorize the Congressional Award Act.

S. 2644. An act to establish standards for trauma kits purchased using funds provided under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.

EARNING A LIVING WAGE

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

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, millions of Americans will start work today not knowing if they will earn enough for food, rent, or medical bills.

Why? Because they are tipped workers who are guaranteed an hourly minimum wage of only \$2.13 plus whatever tips come their way.

Yes, \$2.13 per hour. That is not a typo. Even the most frugal find it impossible to live on \$2.13 an hour plus the luck of a tip jar.

Chicago recently approved the One Fair Wage Act to address this inequity,

and I commend Mayor Johnson, SEIU, and the good folks at One Fair Wage for their leadership on this issue.

I urge my colleagues to pass the Raise the Wage Act so that every American can earn a living wage.

HONORING DANIEL KELL

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

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a true patriot and advocate for our State's veterans, Daniel Kell, the New York State VFW commander.

Daniel's unwavering dedication to the welfare of our veterans has left an enduring mark on our community and the lives of those that have served.

Earlier this year, I had the privilege of touring Bath VA Medical Center with him, witnessing firsthand his tireless commitment to ensuring that our veterans receive the care and the support that they deserve.

Daniel was raised in my birthplace of Jamestown, New York. Just days after graduating from Jamestown High School in 1979, he answered the call of duty, enlisting in the United States Marine Corps.

His 23 years of service, culminating as master sergeant, reflects a commitment to excellence that has earned him numerous accolades, including the Meritorious Service Medal and Navy commendation medals for his distinguished service during Operation Desert Storm and Desert Shield.

Since joining VFW Post 53 in Jamestown in 2001, he has become a life member, serving in various leadership roles, including national surgeon general.

As he concludes his term as the New York State VFW commander, I thank Daniel Kell for his selfless dedication to our veterans and his exemplary service to our great Nation.

END HUNGER NOW

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, while Republicans continue to fight amongst themselves, Democrats remain united in working for the American people.

I rise to applaud the USDA Food and Nutrition Services' efforts to give more of America's students access to universal free school meals.

A new final rule published by USDA makes more schools eligible for Federal funds to cover the costs of healthy, nutritious breakfasts and lunches for all students.

This Federal program, called the Community Eligibility Provision, eliminates school meal debts, minimizes shame in the lunch line, and reduces paperwork for school nutrition staff and families.

It will hopefully encourage more States to adopt permanent universal

free school meals as my home State of Massachusetts recently did.

Mr. Speaker, this is a big deal. Thank you to President Biden, Vice President HARRIS, Secretary Vilsack, and Deputy Under Secretary Dean for delivering on commitments coming out of the White House Conference on Hunger, Nutrition, and Health.

I am thrilled that in the richest country in the world, we are making progress to ensure that all kids have access to nutritious food as part of their school day.

Together, we can continue this progress, and together, we can end hunger now.

HONORING KAUSHAL SINHA

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the Midlands of South Carolina this week celebrated the life of Dr. Kaushal Sinha on Sunday with a memorial service at Caughman-Harman Funeral Home in Lexington.

Dr. Sinha was born February 10, 1940, in Bande Vishunpur, India, the son of Srimati Indirawati Devi and Sri Puneet Sinha.

He and his beloved wife, Arunima, came to New York City with only \$6 each in their pockets when they arrived. His first job in America was limited to cleaning medical equipment with his medical degree supplemented by being a night janitor.

From the humble background of a village without electricity, he became the first college graduate of the village, leading to becoming chief of the orthopedic department of Lexington Medical Center.

I was grateful to volunteer with Kaushal and Arunima to establish the Hindu Temple and Cultural Center of South Carolina.

Dr. Sinha and the Indian-American community of over 4 million citizens reinforce, with the highest income per capita of any household of an ethnic group, that the American Dream is alive for persons who work hard to achieve based on their personal effort, not government dependency.

In conclusion, God bless our troops who successfully protected America for 20 years in the global war on terrorism as it continues moving from the safe haven of Afghanistan to America with Biden open borders for terrorists. It is sadly clear there will be more 9/11s across America imminent in our country.

HONOR AND REMEMBER, INCORPORATED

(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, to help bring families closure,

Honor and Remember, Incorporated, strives to provide personalized flags to surviving loved ones.

North Carolina's chapter of Honor and Remember recently paid special tribute to the families of Captain Jeb Franklin Seagle, Corporal Loren Melton, Specialist Jose Melendez, Jr., and Specialist Austin Monk. These names are of brave souls who loved our country.

The presentation of the Honor and Remember flag represents the profound sacrifices made by those killed while serving our country and the enduring pain their families bear.

That is why I introduced the bipartisan H.R. 4109, the Honor and Remember Flag Recognition Act of 2023, legislation already adopted in 27 States, demonstrating deep appreciation for our servicemembers who have died in the line of duty.

Mr. Speaker, a call for the passage of H.R. 4109. Let us honor and remember.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL SPECIAL EDUCATION DAY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Special Education Day.

In the 1970s, Congress made a commitment to provide a free and appropriate education to students with disabilities.

While we have made tremendous progress thanks to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, we have also failed to fully fund the cost of special education.

Congress promised at that point to cover 40 percent of the extra cost of special education, but we have never come close to fulfilling that promise. In fact, the current funding remains at only 14 percent of the targeted amount.

Mr. Speaker, that is shameful. This means our students and schools suffer. It means that programs will be cut. It means that schools won't be able to recruit and retain qualified teachers.

Above all else, it means that students with disabilities will not be able to succeed, not without appropriate, high-quality services that they deserve.

That is why I proudly cosponsored the bipartisan IDEA Full Funding Act, which would mandate gradual increases in IDEA to reach that full commitment—40 percent by fiscal year 2029 and each subsequent fiscal year.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and uphold the promise to provide students and schools with the resources that they need.

RECOGNIZING ALFRED HILL, JR.

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

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and legacy

of Alfred Hill, Jr., a Wyomingite who courageously defended our country and whose life was marked by a track record of accomplishments and deeply rooted compassion for others.

Born and raised in San Antonio, Texas, Alfred made the selfless decision to serve his country as a member of the U.S. Sixth Army from 1963–1966, completing a tour of duty in Korea and earning a promotion to the rank of specialist.

Following his time in the Army, he earned a degree in business administration and accounting from the Universities of Texas and Montana.

Alfred and his wife, Barbara, moved to Sheridan, Wyoming, in 2010 where he dedicated his time to supporting others and bettering the community.

Alfred was an active member of the Rotary Club, served as a Scoutmaster, volunteered to deliver Meals on Wheels, and arranged hunting trips for disabled veterans through the Hunting with Heroes Program.

Alfred valued his Christian faith and family above all else and cherished every minute he could spend with his grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Alfred passed away peacefully on the morning of October 20, leaving behind a legacy of selfless service in his community that will be forever cherished by his friends and family.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in remembering the life of Alfred Hill, Jr.

□ 1215

AMENDING THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO MODIFY THE PERIOD BEFORE THE DATE OF ANY PRIMARY ELECTION OR GENERAL ELECTION DURING WHICH A MASS MAILING IS NOT FRANKABLE BY A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE WHO IS A CANDIDATE IN SUCH ELECTION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Rules and House Administration be discharged from further consideration of H. Res. 731, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DONALDS). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 731

Resolved,

SECTION 1. LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF THE FRANK BEFORE A PRIMARY OR GENERAL ELECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Clause 8 of rule XXIV of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by striking “less than 90 days before the date of a primary or general election (whether regular, special, or runoff) in which such individual is a candidate for public office” and inserting “on a date during the pe-

riod described in section 3210(a)(6)(A) of such title”.

(b) HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS STANDARDS COMMISSION REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution—

(1) the House Communications Standards Commission shall update any relevant regulation or guidance to reflect the amendment made by subsection (a); and

(2) the Committee on House Administration shall make publicly available on the website of the Committee any such regulation or guidance updated under paragraph (1).

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO JURISDICTION OF COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION.

Clause 1(k)(7) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by striking “Franking Commission” and inserting “House Communications Standards Commission”.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4468, CHOICE IN AUTOMOBILE RETAIL SALES ACT OF 2023; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5933, DEFENDING EDUCATION TRANSPARENCY AND ENDING ROGUE REGIMES ENGAGING IN NEFARIOUS TRANSACTIONS ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 88, PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL UNDER CHAPTER 8 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION RELATING TO “IMPROVING INCOME DRIVEN REPAYMENT FOR THE WILLIAM D. FORD FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM AND THE FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN (FFEL) PROGRAM”

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 906 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 906

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 4468) to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing a proposed rule with respect to emissions from vehicles, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; (2) the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by

the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5933) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require additional information in disclosures of foreign gifts and contracts from foreign sources, restrict contracts with certain foreign entities and foreign countries of concern, require certain staff and faculty to report foreign gifts and contracts, and require disclosure of certain foreign investments within endowments. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and the Workforce now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 88) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to “Improving Income Driven Repayment for the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program and the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program”. All points of order against consideration of the joint resolution are waived. The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the joint resolution are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Indiana is recognized for 1 hour.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

Last night, the Rules Committee met and produced a rule, House Resolution 906, providing for the House's consideration of several pieces of legislation.

The rule provides for H.R. 4468, the Choice in Automobile Retail Sales Act, or the CARS Act of 2023, to be considered under a structured rule. It provides for 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their designees and provides for one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for two measures related to education: H.R. 5933, the Defending Education Transparency and Ending Rogue Regimes Engaging in Nefarious Transactions Act, or the DETERRENT Act, and H.J. Res. 88 related to income-driven repayments for educational loans.

H.R. 5933 would be considered under a structured rule with eight amendments made in order. It provides for 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce or their designees and provides for one motion to recommit.

Finally, the second education measure to be considered under a closed rule is H.J. Res. 88, a joint resolution nullifying the final rule submitted by the Department of Education on income-driven repayment published on July 10, 2023. It also provides for 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce or their designees and provides for one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule and in support of the underlying pieces of legislation, beginning with H.R. 4468, the CARS Act.

Mr. Speaker, it seems like every week we are here talking about another bureaucracy under the Biden administration overstepping their bounds. Again and again, these out-of-control agencies under this administration are chipping away at our personal freedom.

This time, it is the EPA. Specifically, their proposed new standard is for two-thirds of all new vehicles to be electric by 2032.

Last night, at the Rules Committee hearing, the bill's sponsor, Representative WALBERG, laid out why this legislation is very clearly necessary. This misguided EPA rule takes away consumer choice. Americans should be able to have every option available to them in what vehicle they choose to drive, specifically because automobiles vary greatly in both reliability and cost, and consumers have different wants and needs.

Market demand, not government mandates, should drive this industry. If nothing else, our colleagues should support this legislation because it is also not ready for prime time.

Electric vehicles are more expensive. Until the cost comes down, we shouldn't be forcing these purchases on consumers.

While Americans are experiencing crushing inflation, the infrastructure needed to support EVs does not exist. This rule disadvantages rural communities like mine and so many others across the country.

Mr. Speaker, we all know it is a Biden administration priority to pour billions into green energy and clean cars. The President even recently invoked the Defense Production Act, spending \$169 million in green energy handouts for electric heat pumps for water heaters. That doesn't seem like a top priority to meet the needs of our national defense.

This EPA rule simply ignores the practicality, cost, and choice for Americans, and it is wrong.

One doesn't need to look further than Secretary Granholm's recent failed and taxpayer-funded EV road trip. This PR stunt was ridiculed for highlighting the shortcomings of EVs rather than their potential and also resulted in a probe by the House Oversight and Energy and Commerce Committees.

Most egregiously during this trip, the police were called when Secretary Granholm's staff blocked a charging station from use by a Georgia family with an infant in the middle of summer.

It is unbelievable, really, but under President Biden's EPA, this would be reality for everyone everywhere in America.

In addition, with the forced and accelerated transition to EVs, this EPA standard prioritizes benefits to China over the needs of the American people. As we all know, China controls many of the raw materials necessary for batteries and other components for EVs. By rushing to meet arbitrary green and climate agendas, the United States is more likely to solidify China's control of the energy future rather than save the planet.

Mr. Speaker, we must be measured, trust market forces and American consumers, and not push top-down and expensive mandates. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting H.R. 4468.

Moving on to education, as a member of the Education and the Workforce

Committee, I am glad to see floor consideration of H.R. 5933, the Defending Education Transparency and Ending Rogue Regimes Engaging in Nefarious Transactions Act, also known as the DETERRENT Act.

This legislation would bring much-needed transparency, accountability, and clarity to foreign gift reporting requirements for colleges and universities across the Nation.

I know many of our colleagues share our concerns over foreign adversaries infiltrating college campuses. Foreign adversaries like the Chinese Communist Party have been leveraging ties with institutions of higher education in order to further soft power goals for many years, including by shaping public narratives, influencing academic curricula, sowing social divisions, and undermining faith in our public institutions and our very system of government. It must stop.

While it is clear that global partnerships and academic collaboration can be beneficial for U.S. students at our universities, it is our responsibility to carefully monitor foreign partnerships, particularly with countries of concern, and we must be steadfast in doing so. We must ensure our adversaries are not given a platform in our classrooms to work against the United States' values and interests.

The Biden administration doesn't seem to take this responsibility seriously, though. They have not opened a single new investigation since taking office.

Just this week, the Department of Education updated their section 117 FAQs. This was their first update to these FAQs since taking office 3 years ago, and it was undoubtedly a result of pressure from our work on the Education and the Workforce Committee in passing the DETERRENT Act.

Because of the Biden administration's failure on section 117, the University of Pennsylvania alone took \$14 million from unnamed contributors in China and Hong Kong and \$2.4 million from unnamed contributors in Saudi Arabia since 2021. These amounts are well over the threshold of concern and are reasons alone to pass the DETERRENT Act.

Back home in Indiana, our own Valparaiso University was home to a Confucius Institute. These institutes are funded and arranged by the People's Republic of China and have raised concerns about improper influence over teaching, espionage, and undermining Taiwan and its relationship with the United States. Indiana Attorney General Todd Rokita investigated this Confucius Institute, and though it has now been closed, the need for oversight remains.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be an original supporter of this legislation, and I urge its passage.

Finally, H.J. Res. 88 is a joint resolution nullifying President Biden's reckless income-driven repayment plans that would effectively forgive nearly

half of the student loan debt and cost taxpayers at least \$138 billion over the next 10 years.

It would be a direct cost to taxpayers because this proposed student loan debt plan simply transfers the burden of paying these loans away from student loan borrowers and onto those taxpayers who have chosen not to go to college.

A 2019 Government Accountability Office report found that 95,100 income-driven repayment plans were held by borrowers who reported zero income yet earned enough wages to make monthly student loan payments. Borrowers with these 95,100 income-driven repayment plans owed nearly \$4 billion in outstanding direct loans.

As to their family size, about 40,900 income-driven repayment plans were approved based on large family sizes of nine or more, which are atypical for income-driven repayment plans. GAO also found two income-driven repayment plans that were approved in which the borrower reported a family size of 93. Borrowers with atypical family sizes of nine or more owed almost \$2.1 billion in outstanding direct loans.

Given all of this reported fraud, I have significant concerns with the Biden administration's income-driven repayment plans.

□ 1230

Since I went to college, tuition and fees have increased almost three times more than the rate of inflation, many due to subsidized tuition in the form of grants and loans that are already largely paid by taxpayers. Student debt in the U.S. is now over \$1.6 trillion, with the average borrower owing over \$37,000.

Since 1980, the average cost of college attendance has risen 180 percent. We can't keep writing blank checks to universities, particularly when many are failing our students and graduation rates are poor.

We need solutions that will drive down the cost of college. The income-driven repayment plan doesn't address the root cause of this issue, and it places an unfair burden on the taxpayer.

I look forward to the consideration of this legislation that will actually address the underlying issue here, and I urge the passage of this resolution.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Indiana for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this rule would bring three measures to the House floor. First, H.R. 5933, the DETERRENT Act. Democrats and Republicans agree there ought to be transparency if higher education institutions get money from foreign countries.

Thankfully, President Biden has worked to improve compliance with existing laws. Because of that, over \$1.5

billion more per year have been reported publicly under this President than the prior one.

Instead of working together and building on this progress, Republicans are trying to advance this bill that adds onerous new reporting requirements, making it harder for our academic institutions and researchers to remain number one in the world.

The second bill here, H.R. 4468, the Choice in Automobile Retail Sales Act of 2023, blocks the Environmental Protection Agency's final authority to finalize a car emissions rule protecting Americans from motor vehicle pollution.

The message House Republicans are sending here is pretty simple. Yet again, they are putting polluters over people and picking winners and losers in our transportation sector.

Over 100 million Americans live in counties with unhealthy air pollution, with children, the elderly, low-income communities, and communities of color being disproportionately at risk. Air pollution is associated with over 100,000 premature deaths in the United States every single year.

The health impacts of rolling back these standards are bad enough. Frankly, it is outrageous that this majority continues to actively fight against innovation and against lower energy costs and against the private sector making decisions based on what people actually want.

The reality is that EVs are already popular. American demand for EVs is largely outpacing supply as demand has increased by over 350 percent in the last few years alone. They are also cheaper to own, decreasing fuel costs by 50 percent or more, and ongoing technological advancements are translating to better options for consumers every year.

I must point out that Republicans oppose our investments in American EV manufacturing. They are actually advocating for American industry to stand down. Rather than conceding ground to global adversaries like China, Democrats want to invest in America's ability to compete and beat our economic competitors.

For all these reasons and more, H.R. 4468 is a bad bill that denies Americans immense public health and environmental benefits of the EPA proposed standards.

Finally, we have H.J. Res. 88, a bill that would block the Biden administration from implementing a new income-driven repayment plan to help save borrowers money.

I want people to listen carefully to me. President Biden tried to create a new plan to reduce people's student loan monthly payments, and Republicans want to stop him from doing it for no other reason than they don't care. They literally do not care about this issue.

It seems that Republicans are willing to stop at nothing to prevent hard-working Americans from getting stu-

dent loan relief. This is just another attempt to attack the Biden administration for addressing the serious financial concerns of low- and middle-income student loan borrowers.

The best thing about this bill, the only good thing I can say here, Mr. Speaker, is that it failed to pass the Senate. In other words, this bill is going nowhere.

Another wasted week for America, Mr. Speaker, courtesy of this Republican majority. Today, three more bills that do nothing—nothing—to make life better for anyone.

Republicans want to increase the cost of student loans for workers and families and make it easier for Big Oil CEOs to pollute our communities. That is their agenda.

They have been a total and complete failure, the least productive Congress in history, with the most rules failed in a single year. They have dragged our country to the brink of default, almost shut down the government twice, and wasted weeks and weeks fighting about which one of them should be Speaker.

Bill after bill, amendment after amendment to ban abortion and attack LGBTQ people, and now they want to impeach the President when even their own Members say there is no "there" there. They are doing a lousy job, and it shows. The only good news is that they are not going to be in the majority after this next election.

Mr. Speaker, I will be voting "no" on this rule, "no" on the underlying bills, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LANGWORTHY).

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Indiana for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule which includes consideration of an important step to protect Americans' access to affordable and reliable internal-combustion engine vehicles, gas-powered cars.

Since his very first day in office, President Biden declared war on domestic energy producers and made it his administration's goal to weaponize the EPA and other agencies to impose the radical Green New Deal agenda on the backs of the American people.

Earlier this year, unelected bureaucrats at the EPA issued a proposed rule that would tighten emissions standards to make electric vehicles virtually the only option available to drivers in the United States.

What does this mean for the average family? They will be forced to pay thousands of dollars more for their next car, thousands more for their at-home charging infrastructure and replacement batteries, and hundreds more per year in car insurance.

Since Biden took office, my constituents have seen their energy bills go through the roof. Forcing them to charge multiple cars at home is not an option. It is not just the cost. There is ample evidence that New York's energy grid is entirely unprepared to handle this.

Reports have already shown that the Federal Government's attempts to subsidize the purchase of electric vehicles haven't worked. Despite \$7,500 in available tax credits, hardworking Americans still consider purchasing these vehicles too costly for their family budgets.

Mr. Speaker, we need market-driven approaches that puts consumer choice, affordability, and reliability first, and that means putting a stop to this administration's efforts time and again to ban, prohibit, and regulate out-of-existence perfectly safe and affordable products and appliances.

Since 2021, we have seen the Biden administration impose new regulations through the EPA and the Department of Energy that will ultimately impact what appliances Americans can buy, whether Americans can affordably heat their homes, and now what cars they believe Americans should be driving.

I strongly support this legislation, H.R. 4468, to preserve America's freedom of choice and to put a stop to this administration's efforts to push this country into an energy future that is less affordable, less reliable, and more dependent than ever on our foreign adversaries like China.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), a distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on the portion of this rule which would once again throw our student loan system into crisis. Congress' failure to address the student debt crisis has left American borrowers with over \$1.6 trillion in student loans, and Pennsylvania borrowers hold some of the highest student debt in the Nation.

This crippling burden is preventing generations of Americans from taking public service jobs, from buying homes and cars, and from fully participating in our economy.

The resolution we are considering today does nothing to solve the student loan crisis. It would undermine the income-based repayment program authorized by Congress years ago and will create more chaos and confusion for student loan borrowers.

Nearly 5.5 million borrowers across the country have enrolled in the SAVE plan in just the past 3 months. In my district alone, 13,700 people have signed up in anticipation of an average relief of \$1,200 a year.

If this resolution were to pass, millions of borrowers enrolled in this program will be left in limbo again, unsure how they can meet their student loan obligations and keep food on the table and a roof over their heads.

Instead of shooting down every attempt to address this crisis, Congress must take action to provide comprehensive, long-term solutions to make higher education more affordable and simplify the repayment process for student loan borrowers.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this rule.

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. VAN ORDEN).

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support the CARS Act, which will stop this executive overreach by the Biden administration by preventing the implementation of regulations that seek to limit consumer choice instead of allowing consumers to choose the vehicle that best suits their needs.

The Environmental Protection Agency has produced a rule that would effectively require two-thirds of all vehicles sold in the United States to be fully electric in less than 9 years.

While I believe electric vehicles have their place in society, this misguided EPA mandate would have an immediate detrimental impact on the choices and the affordability of cars, trucks, and SUVs that are available to my constituents.

Despite billions of dollars being spent on part of the Biden administration's IIJA bill to expand our Nation's EV charging network, at present the electric grid is incapable of supporting this, not to mention the fact that according to the Department of Energy, the range of EVs is reduced by over 40 percent in cold weather. I remind you that I am from the State of Wisconsin. For the rural, cold climates common in my district, EVs are simply not the answer at this time.

Even more troublesome is that biofuels were barely mentioned in the IIJA, which means that the clean, renewable energy options to power our country's transportation system are nearly forgotten by the Biden administration, despite ethanol production supporting more than 300,000 jobs concentrated in rural areas and adding \$43 billion to the U.S. economic output in 2019 alone.

I am proud to also cosponsor the Flex Fuel Fairness Act which would provide a meaningful incentive for automakers to manufacture flex-fuel vehicles in addition to battery-powered electric vehicles. This would offer more options to consumers and unlock increased use of lower-carbon liquid fuel blends which contain higher levels of ethanol, including E85 and E30.

Flex-fuel vehicles are the exact type of domestically supported transportation solution that Congress and the Federal Government should be incentivizing. Let's encourage these vehicles to be used, not Chinese-mined batteries.

Not only will the EPA's proposed regulation severely limit consumers' choices for affordable vehicles that fit the need for average Americans, an overreliance on EVs would have drastic consequences to our national security. Up to 90 percent of the electric vehicle battery supply chain comes from the Chinese Communist Party. For the foreseeable future, until 2032, at least 67 percent of all forecasted battery cell manufacturing will be controlled by China. In contrast to China, the United

States has 7 percent of the global battery production capacity.

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The batteries that power EV require critical minerals, including lithium, cobalt, nickel, graphite, and manganese. The key component here is cobalt.

Mr. Speaker, 73 percent of the global cobalt output is produced by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and that is mined by children. The Chinese Communist Party controls over two-thirds of the global production of cobalt.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that we understand that if we go through with this measure, then we are essentially sanctioning child slavery. That is unforgivable.

In fact, this bill does something, something, something. It is for the moms and dads who are driving their children to school. It is to prevent these children from having to work in slavery. It also supports our farmers who feed the world.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to note that Congress has provided \$7.5 billion for electric vehicle chargers, and they have built zero so far.

According to this article recently published by Politico, the United States has around 180,000 chargers today according to the Energy Department, including 41,000 of the type of chargers that can alleviate what they are calling range anxiety. They expect that the U.S. will need 1.2 million public chargers by 2030 to meet the demand, including 182,000 fast chargers.

Again, I would say this rule is not ready for prime time. We don't even have the vehicle charging stations available, and we don't expect that if zero have been built, we will meet that demand.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include this article in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

CONGRESS PROVIDED \$7.5B FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGERS. BUILT SO FAR: ZERO.

The sluggish rollout could undermine President Joe Biden's reelection messaging promoting electric vehicles.

Congress at the urging of the Biden administration agreed in 2021 to spend \$7.5 billion to build tens of thousands of electric vehicle chargers across the country, aiming to appease anxious drivers while tackling climate change.

Two years later, the program has yet to install a single charger.

States and the charger industry blame the delays mostly on the labyrinth of new contracting and performance requirements they have to navigate to receive federal funds. While federal officials have authorized more than \$2 billion of the funds to be sent to states, fewer than half of states have even started to take bids from contractors to build the chargers—let alone begin construction.

Consumer demand for electric vehicles is rising in the United States, necessitating six times as many chargers on its roads by the end of the decade, according to federal estimates. But not a single charger funded by the bipartisan infrastructure law has come online and odds are they will not be able to start powering Americans' vehicles until at least 2024.

Getting chargers up and running across the country is essential to reaching President Joe Biden's goal of having half the vehicles sold in the United States be electric by the end of the decade—a key cog of his climate agenda. Americans consistently say the lack of charging infrastructure is one of the top reasons they won't buy an electric car.

Republican opponents are now trying to shut down the administration's efforts to build a charging network by choking off its funding. And the sluggish rollout could undermine Biden's EV-themed reelection messaging and increase the possibility a Republican in the White House could roll back the charging network efforts in 2025.

"It has been frustrating to say the least," Arcady Sosinov, founder and CEO of charging manufacturer FreeWire Technologies, said of the slow pace of the rollout.

Biden signed the bipartisan infrastructure package into law in 2021 with \$7.5 billion specifically directed toward EV chargers, with an eye toward achieving his goal of building 500,000 chargers in the United States by 2030.

The United States has around 180,000 chargers today, according to the Energy Department. That includes 41,000 of the type of fast chargers that can alleviate the dreaded "range anxiety" of a long-distance road trip in an electric vehicle.

In a June study, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory projected the U.S. will need 1.2 million public chargers by 2030 to meet charging demand, including 182,000 fast chargers.

Administration officials insist the pace at which they are rolling out the infrastructure law's charging funds is to be expected, given the difficulty of creating a brand-new program in every state and marshaling the private sector to meet complex reliability and performance requirements for each federally-funded station.

The goal is a reliable and standardized network in every corner of the nation, said Gabe Klein, executive director of the Joint Office of Energy and Transportation, which leads the federal government's efforts on EV charging.

"You have to go slow to go fast," Klein said in an interview. "These are things that take a little bit of time, but boy, when you're done, it's going to completely change the game."

The bulk of the infrastructure law funds, \$5 billion, are dedicated to building fast chargers along interstate highways under the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure program. The program requires the chargers meet a strict set of standards, such as being built at least every 50 miles over major routes, being operational at least 97 percent of the time and featuring credit card readers for easy payment.

But Aatish Patel, president of charger manufacturer XCharge North America, is worried the delays in installing chargers are imperiling efforts to drive up EV adoption.

"As an EV driver, a charger being installed in two years isn't really going to help me out now," Patel said. "We're in dire need of chargers here."

GOP CHARGES UP ITS ATTACKS

The pace of the rollout will likely mean that few federally-funded chargers will be in the ground by next year's election. And Republican opponents of the vehicles have

seized on the lack of charging infrastructure to attack Biden's efforts to boost electric vehicles.

Former President Donald Trump has railed against subsidies for EVs and the infrastructure that powers them, arguing the market should dictate what type of car Americans drive. But he has also relentlessly attacked EVs for their range and the dearth of chargers—the issue Biden is aiming to solve with the infrastructure law funds.

"They say the happiest day when you buy an electric car is the first 10 minutes you're driving it, and then after that, panic sets in because you're worried, 'Where the hell am I going to get a charge to keep this thing going?'" Trump said at a September rally with autoworkers in Michigan.

In the House in November, GOP lawmakers offered amendments to the transportation spending bill to strip funding from the charging programs created by the infrastructure law.

"Not only is such an endeavor not the federal government's responsibility, this program doesn't work, won't work and will end up wasting massive amounts of federal money," Rep. Harriet Hageman (R-Wyo.) argued on the House floor.

Her amendment to defund the NEVI program was soundly defeated, with 238 lawmakers from both parties voting against it. But the House adopted a separate amendment from Rep. Eric Burlison (R-Mo.) that would hollow out its sister program, the Charging and Fueling Infrastructure Grant Program, which provides \$2.5 billion for chargers in rural areas and at community gathering points.

Administration officials say they aren't concerned a future administration could try to roll back the program, pointing to enthusiasm for the funds from red state governors and the private sector alike.

Ohio Republican Gov. Mike DeWine, whose state broke ground on the nation's first charger funded by the NEVI program in October, said in a statement that he is committed to "truly positioning Ohioans for the electric future."

"This groundbreaking further demonstrates the state's commitment to installing chargers as quickly as possible for the benefit of Ohio drivers," DeWine said.

Under the infrastructure law, the NEVI funds are administered by states, which can contract out the construction and operation of the charging stations to private companies. So far, every state has taken the initial steps to receive the NEVI cash by submitting a plan to the Joint Office in 2022 and an update in 2023. But if a governor were to reject the funds, municipalities could apply to administer the funds instead.

"I'm probably more excited now . . . than I've been anytime since I took this job because everybody's paddling in the right direction—purple state, blue state, red state," Klein said. "Everybody's seeing the impact of the investments."

Following Ohio, Pennsylvania also broke ground on its first NEVI-funded charger in November. Another six states have awarded contracts for their first round of charging sites, while 15 states plus Puerto Rico are in the process of soliciting bids from the private sector.

But 27 states and D.C. have yet to even start soliciting bids, with some states like Missouri anticipating they may not post their solicitation until 2025. (Three of those states—Nevada, New York and Vermont—are procuring some federally-funded chargers outside of a public request for bids, but plan to solicit bids in the future.)

Even some states with high rates of EV adoption, like California and Washington, have yet to award any of their funds.

Sosinov noted, though, that design, engineering, installation and utility upgrades could extend the wait by years even after the contracts to build stations are awarded.

The other charging program created by the law, the Charging and Fueling Infrastructure Grant Program, has yet to allocate any funds, with the first awards expected by the end of the year.

The Biden administration is expecting a deluge of chargers funded by the law to break ground in early 2024. A senior administration official granted anonymity to speak on the specifics of the rollout said the pace is to be expected, given that the goal is to create a "convenient, affordable, reliable, made-in-America equitable network."

"Anybody can throw a charger in the ground—that's not that hard, it doesn't take that long," the official said. "Building a network is different."

The administration insists it is doing all it can to speed up the process, including by streamlining federal permitting for EV chargers and providing technical assistance to states and companies through the Joint Office. It expects the U.S. to hit Biden's 500,000 charger target four years early, in 2026, the official said.

It's not clear, however, how many of those will be fast chargers. The NEVI program prioritizes building those types of chargers, especially in remote locations along interstate highways where it might not otherwise be profitable for a private company to build a charger.

'FRUSTRATING DELAYS' AT THE STATE LEVEL

The slow rollout of the NEVI program primarily boils down to the difficulties state agencies and charging companies face in meeting a complex set of contracting requirements and minimum operating standards for the federally-funded chargers, according to interviews with state and EV industry officials.

Jim McDonnell, director of engineering at the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, which is assisting states in administering the federal charger funding, said the work of distributing the NEVI funds largely fell to state offices that had never worked on EV charging before.

"Considering it's a brand new program and the minimal amount of background that a lot of the state DOTs had in EV infrastructure, procurement and deployment when we went into this, I'm thrilled how fast they've gotten things off the ground," McDonnell said.

That's shown in the states that have been early leaders in the program. Ohio was able to become the first state to break ground on a NEVI charger largely because it had completed years of planning and siting work for an EV network before the infrastructure law passed, said Preeti Choudhary, the executive director of DriveOhio, the state office administering the funds.

Charger manufacturers, meanwhile, have had to step up research and development to ensure their federally-funded chargers work 97 percent of the time, the new minimum standard intended to alleviate persistent reliability issues with America's chargers. And they've had to invest in U.S. manufacturing facilities to meet new domestic sourcing requirements for the equipment.

All of that has slowed the process for states to open bidding to build chargers and for companies to place bids, said Patrick Murphy, who is leading the Vermont Agency of Transportation's administration of the funds.

"This program has suffered from a number of frustrating delays and will still yet as industry tries to catch up to the rules that

were put in place," Murphy said. "But we also recognize that those rules will help shape the kind of consistent convenient national network that we need to grow EV adoption."

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide consideration of a resolution which clearly states that this House will keep our promise to American seniors and workers to protect and preserve Social Security and Medicare against any cuts to these crucial programs.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, it is important that my colleagues vote "yes" on the vote to defeat the previous question because my Republican friends have made it clear time and time again that they are going after Social Security. The benefit cuts are on the table. They have repeatedly made that clear.

It is important that this House speak with one voice, or at least the majority speak, that we reject Republican attempts to renege on our promise to our senior citizens and that we make it clear that we will not stand for any cuts to this important program.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) to discuss our proposal.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of H. Res. 178, which preserves the benefits our seniors are entitled to and ensures these programs are available for future generations.

While House Republicans are focused on embracing extreme fiscal policies that will defund the critical programs that Americans depend on, House Democrats are fighting to protect and strengthen them.

In my district alone, we have 90,000 residents who are eligible for Medicare and Social Security. That is why we must protect these critical lifelines for our seniors, families, and our most vulnerable neighbors.

While Republicans may say the right things when they are with their constituents, their actions speak louder than words. Republicans have repeatedly tried to cut and modify these programs and take away the benefits that Americans have paid into and earned. They have proposed ending Federal programs after 5 years unless reauthorized. They have proposed eliminating cost-of-living adjustments for some seniors. They have proposed vouchers. They have proposed increasing the retirement age.

H. Res. 178 commits the House of Representatives to protecting Social

Security and Medicare and makes clear their status as foundational promises of our society. This resolution honors the wishes of the majority of the American people to strengthen and improve Social Security and Medicare and ensures that these programs will be available for future generations of Americans.

In short, H. Res. 178 represents what House Democrats stand for: putting people over politics.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to defeat the previous question so we can bring up this important legislation.

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Indiana for yielding me a few minutes to speak on this rule.

The rule that I rise in support of governs H.J. Res. 88. This joint resolution, which is proposed today, disapproves of the final rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to the income-driven repayment scheme devised by the Biden administration.

This scheme is bad on a number of levels. It is disastrous for not just the student borrower, but it is also disastrous for the educational institution beneficiary and the general taxpayer, all three. These types of plans drive up the cost of higher education because neither the school nor the student borrower has any incentive to make market-driven decisions about education. The total cost of tuition and fees goes up as a result.

The scarcity of resources in this case is seemingly ignored because there appears to be no end of resources. Nevertheless, we know that is not true. The value of the education provided goes down, and the return on the investment is completely disregarded because the student borrower has no incentive to determine whether or not the amount borrowed has any relativity or correlation to the amount that he or she is going to be able to make on the back side of their education.

They borrow whatever they want to borrow, and schools continue to raise tuition and fees because they know the students will not have to pay it back. They can borrow it from the Federal Government, and the taxpayer, generally, will pay that bill on their behalf.

The second thing this new proposed rule by the Biden administration does is redistribute wealth through the Education Department. That is effectively what it does when it says: You, the borrower, don't have to repay your debt; everybody else in society will repay that debt.

We simply cannot let this stand. We cannot let this rule proposed by the Department of Education stand. I support H.J. Res. 88 and its underlying rule that will disregard this rule, will unravel it, and will say to the Biden administration: No more. We stand for the taxpayers.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ), who is a distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I stand in opposition to the rule and to the measures underlying it.

Today, we have an extreme Republican proposal that would make college more expensive and paying for it harder for hardworking families across America.

College costs have soared in recent years. They have put higher education out of reach for too many. They have saddled families and students with excessive student debt.

We are the only country in the world facing a dire student loan debt crisis. The Biden administration saw this problem and said that they promised they would try to address it. Nevertheless, every solution that they have come up with that would make it easier for my communities, the people in rural America, Latinos, women, and people who haven't gone to college before and choose to, for them, they have made it more expensive and harder.

The latest action by the Biden administration makes sense. It is the SAVE student loan repayment plan, and it is already fulfilling its promise. It has saved thousands of dollars for 5.5 million American people who are enrolled in that program, including from New Mexico—7,500 in my own district.

Mr. Speaker, the SAVE program ties your student loan payments to your income. This is vital for "mi gente," the people of New Mexico, who often go into careers like education and public service that don't pay as well. This program helps people who are following their hearts into careers that aren't the highest paying so that when they pay their student debt, it will be tied to their income.

Nonetheless, instead of addressing the debt crisis, my colleagues across the aisle want to gut the SAVE program and make college more expensive for the 5.5 million Americans using it now. This is outrageous.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, the Senate rejected this same Republican proposal last month.

Let's address the student debt crisis at its roots. Let's get back to lowering costs for working families and putting people over politics.

Republicans seem to always want to make it more costly and more expensive for people to get along. I am so pleased that Democrats don't and that they stand for the working family.

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to note that the criticism that this bill does nothing to address the spiraling cost of education is just not true. The cost of higher education always rises in connection with the availability of student loans.

Making student loans widely available with government backing has caused this wild cost increase in higher education, which has increased 4.6 times the rate of inflation since 1971.

Canceling student loan debt will not lead to reductions in the cost of higher education. It will, instead, likely have the opposite effect, encouraging colleges and universities to raise tuition and other fees, knowing full well that the cost of these items will ultimately be borne by the taxpayers.

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I noticed that the gentlewoman from New Mexico just posited that it is Republicans who want to drive up the prices and costs of everything for the American people. However, Mr. Speaker, what she doesn't tell you is that what she means is that we don't believe that government funding is how one measures how people prosper in this country. In fact, it is our Democratic colleagues who force through regulations, policies, and programs that are making the American Dream completely out of reach for the American people. We are seeing it every single day with a President and administration that literally don't care what the impact is on the average American family.

Mr. Speaker, 87 percent of Americans do not have student loans. Large numbers of Americans have paid off their student loans or are still working to do so. My wife, who is the product of a single mom and who put herself through school and figured it out, is still paying off her loans, which she has done for 20 years now. That is the truth.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to ignore the Supreme Court. They want to end-run both common sense and the law. They want to find ways to subsidize the handful at the expense of the many.

They are doing it not just with education. While they destroy our education system and undermine the American Dream for the American public, they are also doing it with respect to chasing unicorn energy dreams while they subsidize billion-dollar corporations. They subsidize the wealthy with EVs, electric vehicles that cost \$16,000 more than the average internal combustion engine. Now, they have a rule being carried out by executive fiat by the administration that they want to put in place that will force, by 2032, approximately two-thirds of the fleet of automobiles being built for the American people to be electric vehicles.

That might be concerning if you are a working-class American given that they cost \$16,000 more, given that they are demonstrably more expensive to repair, and given that they are demonstrably less flexible for your life, Mr. Speaker. If you live, for example, in Texas, you might need to drive from

Austin to Midland or Austin to Dallas or Houston or need to be able to move around the State. You might be a farmer and need to haul goods and services.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle don't seem to care about people who live in the northern States, where it is cold and where batteries take a full charge just to defrost—in Alaska, for example.

That mandate doesn't seem to matter to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, so the American people are going to be the ones left holding the bag, unable to do their jobs, unable to carry out their livelihood, and unable to afford the basics of life.

The average American family is spending \$11,000 a year more just to make ends meet since the beginning of this administration in January 2021. Now, this administration wants to pile on.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to stop us from doing our job in Article I to check an out-of-control executive branch and an out-of-control Biden administration that is bankrupting the American family and destroying the American Dream.

Republicans in this body, in this Chamber, have been advancing bill after bill that would help the American people, secure the border, have a strong national defense, help them afford education, and stop the ridiculousness of these mandates driving up the cost of vehicles. They send them over to the Senate, and they die.

The only question is whether Republicans are going to stand up and jam down the throats of recalcitrant Democrats and this administration changes to this administration's policies that are undermining the American people and the American Dream.

That is the truth. That is the actual truth.

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Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I would remind the gentleman who just yelled at us that his party is in charge.

He is talking about jamming things down the throats of Democrats and the Senate and the White House, as if somehow that is a way to get anything done for the American people.

He talks about standing up.

What did they do when we were on the verge of shutting the government down? They didn't stand up. Democrats had to stand up and save the day.

Mr. Speaker, I do agree with one thing the gentleman said when he came to the floor. He shouted: One thing—I want my Republican colleagues to tell me one thing. Tell me one thing that I can go back and campaign on and say that we did; one material, meaningful, significant thing that the Republican majority has done.

The bottom line is, he is right. The Republican majority of this House has done nothing to help the American people.

It is a disgrace. It is political malpractice.

The bills that we are debating here today, they are making it sound like, oh, if we pass these bills, once the ink dries, this is the law. These bills are going nowhere. These bills are going nowhere.

I mean, what they do is tell you about values. I mean, the gentlewoman from Indiana mentioned in her opening remarks that student loan forgiveness is not fair because not everybody goes to college.

Think about that—not fair?

By her logic, public high schools aren't fair, public middle schools aren't fair, public elementary schools aren't fair.

My kids aren't in middle or high school anymore, but I am proud that my tax dollars pay for other people's kids to get an education. That is how it should work. It helps make us more competitive. It strengthens our country when our students are the best educated in the world. It is the right thing to do.

The bottom line is that Republicans seem to think that education is just not a good idea, that somehow we don't benefit from a well-educated workforce.

They are wrong. They are wrong.

Democrats have a different view. We believe education is important, and we ought to support it. We believe more Americans having a good education helps everyone. We believe more Americans with college degrees uplifts our whole economy, not just those who go to college.

So if my colleagues oppose student loan forgiveness because it isn't fair—that is what they say—I guess they just want to get rid of our whole public education system. I know some of them do. I hear them bash public education every chance they get, but I think most people think that is nuts.

So, again, we have an opportunity to do something, to do something meaningful to help people, and these are the bills we bring to the floor. I guess they are filler. I don't know, maybe they make good posts on social media for the Republican base, but this is a complete waste of time.

So the gentleman from Texas was right when he said, name one thing, one thing that Republicans have done. The bottom line is he couldn't, and nobody came to help him out because my friends on the other side have done nothing.

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

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time, if the gentleman is prepared to close.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, these bills are so impactful that the demand to speak is so underwhelming that I am the only one left.

Mr. Speaker, with just one week left before we finish our official business for this year, these are the three measures that House Republican leadership has decided that we should focus on:

A bill to overcorrect a problem in a way that would hinder U.S. global research; a bill to limit consumer choice, promote pollution, and hurt America's economic leadership; and a bill that attacks the Biden administration for addressing the serious financial concerns of low- and middle-income student loan borrowers.

That is it. That is it.

Now they want to go home for the holidays instead of addressing—I don't know—anything that matters.

I will repeat again, they have done nothing, nothing, nothing in this Congress that helps people. It almost feels like Groundhog Day every time we come to the floor.

We have considered multiple bills to roll back environmental rules and protections, multiple bills that promote the far right's bizarre culture wars, multiple bills that would help Republicans' greedy corporate friends and billionaire donors, instead of everyday people. A rule is taken down one day, and we are trying to elect a new Speaker the next. We have votes on measures to destroy, deflect, and distract but not to fix any of the very real problems that our constituents face.

We are on an extreme MAGA merry-go-round. To be honest, Mr. Speaker, I want to get off this ride, and so do the people I represent. They are sick and tired of this. As we have all year, House Democrats continue to extend the hand of partnership. We will try to find common ground so we can lower costs and grow the middle class.

The American people deserve a Congress that can put people over politics and meet their urgent needs. They are not getting that with this Republican majority. As I said before, you guys are doing a lousy job, and it shows. The only good news is that I believe after the next election you will no longer be in the majority.

I hear from Democrats, I hear from Independents, I hear from Republicans all the time about their disappointment with the failure of this Congress to address any of the real concerns that they have.

Everything is a sound bite. Everything is a gotcha vote. Everything is an appeal to the most extreme right-wing of the rightwing.

Enough. Enough.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my friends will reconsider their priorities and actually start focusing in on things that the American people care about.

I urge a strong "no" vote on this rule, a "no" vote on the underlying bills, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, we have before us the opportunity to move legislation that could have a positive effect on the everyday lives of Americans. This is not nothing.

Whether it is the overreach of the bureaucratic state or protecting our colleges and universities from bad actors,

the choice before us in this rule is clear: We must take action.

H.R. 4468, the CARS Act, protects American consumers, protects their freedom of choice, and does not give China the upper hand in the energy economy of the future.

We must let market forces work and American ingenuity lead the way, not pursue mandates and unrealistic green agendas that drive us off a fiscal cliff and pick winners and losers.

H.R. 5933, the Defending Education Transparency and Ending Rogue Regimes Engaging in Nefarious Transactions Act, or the DETERRENT Act, takes seriously our responsibility to carefully evaluate foreign partnerships, particularly with countries of concern.

We must ensure our adversaries are not given a platform within our classrooms to work against the United States, our values, and our interests.

H.J. Res. 88, the joint resolution nullifying President Biden's reckless income-driven repayment plans, will increase rather than decrease the cost of college. This Biden rule will effectively forgive nearly half of the student loan debt and cost taxpayers at least \$138 billion over the next 10 years. Therefore, it is the responsibility of Congress to reject this rule as we continue our work to address the cost of higher education in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to moving these bills out of the House this week. I ask my colleagues to join me in voting "yes" on the previous question and "yes" on the rule.

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

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 906 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 4. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the resolution (H. Res. 178) affirming the House of Representatives' commitment to protect and strengthen Social Security and Medicare. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees.

SEC. 5. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H. Res. 178:

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MOORE of Alabama). The question is on ordering the previous question on the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further pro-

ceedings on this question will be postponed.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1332

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER) at 1 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 906;

Adoption of the resolution, if ordered; and

Motions to suspend the rules with respect to the following measures:

H.R. 1547,

H.R. 3848,

H.R. 542, and

H. Res. 894.

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.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4468, CHOICE IN AUTOMOBILE RETAIL SALES ACT OF 2023; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5933, DEFENDING EDUCATION TRANSPARENCY AND ENDING ROGUE REGIMES ENGAGING IN NEFARIOUS TRANSACTIONS ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 88, PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL UNDER THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION RELATING TO "IMPROVING INCOME DRIVEN REPAYMENT FOR THE WILLIAM D. FORD FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM AND THE FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN (FFEL) PROGRAM"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 906) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4468) to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing a proposed rule with respect to emissions from vehicles, and for other purposes;

providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5933) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require additional information in disclosures of foreign gifts and contracts from foreign sources, restrict contracts with certain foreign entities and foreign countries of concern, require certain staff and faculty to report foreign gifts and contracts, and require disclosure of certain foreign investments within endowments; and providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 88) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to “Improving Income Driven Repayment for the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program and the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program”, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 209, nays 200, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 692]

YEAS—209

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

Rouzer	Stauber	Van Orden
Roy	Steel	Walberg
Rutherford	Stefanik	Weber (TX)
Salazar	Steil	Webster (FL)
Scalise	Steube	Wenstrup
Schweikert	Strong	Westerman
Scott, Austin	Tenney	Williams (NY)
Self	Thompson (PA)	Williams (TX)
Sessions	Tiffany	Wilson (SC)
Simpson	Timmons	Wittman
Smith (MO)	Turner	Womack
Smith (NE)	Valadao	Yakym
Smith (NJ)	Van Drew	Zinke
Smucker	Van Dуйne	

NAYS—200

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

NOT VOTING—24

Burgess	Keating	Mullin
Costa	Kim (NJ)	Phillips
Dunn (FL)	Lofgren	Porter
Foushee	Massie	Spartz
Garcia (TX)	McCaul	Thompson (MS)
Greene (GA)	Meeks	Wagner
Grothman	Meuser	Waltz
Jackson Lee	Miller (WV)	Wexton

Van Orden	Walberg	Webster (FL)
Wenstrup	Westerman	Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)	Wilson (SC)	Wittman
Womack	Yakym	Zinke

□ 1411

Messrs. THANEDAR, DOGGETT, and LARSON of Connecticut changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOST). The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 213, noes 201, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 693]

AYES—213

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

Thompson (PA) Van Orden
Tiffany Walberg
Timmons Waltz
Turner Weber (TX)
Valadao Webster (FL)
Van Drew Wenstrup
Van Dyne Westerman

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

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was in a meeting. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 692 and "yea" on rollcall No. 693.

Kiggans (VA) Moskowit
Kildee Moulton
Kiley Mrvan
Kilmer Murphy
Kim (CA) Nadler
Krishnamoorthi Napolitano
Kuster Neal
Kustoff Neguse
LaHood Nehls
LaLota Newhouse
LaMalfa Nickel
Lamborn Norcross
Landsman Nunn (IA)
Langworthy Obernolte
Larsen (WA) Ocasio-Cortez
Larson (CT) Omar
Latta Owens
LaTurner Pallone
Lawler Panetta
Lee (CA) Pappas
Lee (FL) Pascrell
Lee (NV) Payne
Lee (PA) Peltola
Leger Fernandez Pence
Letlow Perez
Levin Peters
Lieu Pettersen
Loudermilk Plunger
Lucas Pingree
Luetkemeyer Pocan
Lynch Posey
Mace Pressley
Magaziner Quigley
Malliotakis Ramirez
Maloy Raskin
Mann Reschenthaler
Manning Rodgers (WA)
Mast Rogers (KY)
Matsui Ross
McBath Rouzer
McCarthy Ruiz
McCaul Ruppertsberger
McClain Rutherford
McClellan Ryan
McCollum Salazar
McCormick Salinas
McGarvey Sánchez
McGovern Sarbanes
McHenry Scalise
Meeks Scanlon
Menendez Schakowsky
Meng Schiff
Meuser Schneider
Mfume Scholten
Miller (OH) Miller-Meeks
Miller-Meeks Scott (VA)
Molinaro Scott, Austin
Moolenaar Scott, David
Moore (UT) Sessions
Moore (WI) Sewell
Moran Sherman
Morelle Sherrill

Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dyne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—201

Adams García (IL)
Aguilar Garcia, Robert
Allred Golden (ME)
Amo Goldman (NY)
Auchincloss Gomez
Balint Gottheimer
Barragán Green, Al (TX)
Beatty Grijalva
Bera Harder (CA)
Beyer Hayes
Bishop (GA) Higgins (NY)
Blumenauer Himes
Blunt Rochester Horsford
Bonamici Houlihan
Bowman Hoyer
Boyle (PA) Hoyle (OR)
Brown Huffman
Brownley Ivey
Budzinski Jackson (IL)
Bush Jackson (NC)
Caraveo Jacobs
Carbajal Jayapal
Cárdenas Jeffries
Carson Johnson (GA)
Carter (LA) Kammlager-Dove
Cartwright Kaptur
Casar Keating
Case Kelly (IL)
Casten Khanna
Castor (FL) Kildee
Castro (TX) Kilmer
Cherfilus-Krishnamoorthi
McCormick Kuster
Chu Landsman
Clark (MA) Larsen (WA)
Clarke (NY) Larson (CT)
Cleaver Lee (CA)
Clyburn Lee (NV)
Cohen Lee (PA)
Connolly Leger Fernandez
Correa Levin
Costa Lieu
Courtney Magaziner
Craig Manning
Crockett Matsui
Crow McBath
Cuellar McClellan
Davids (KS) McCollum
Davis (IL) McGarvey
Davis (NC) McGovern
Dean (PA) Meeks
DeGette Menendez
DeLauro Meng
DelBene Mfume
Deluzio Moore (WI)
DeSaulnier Morelle
Dingell Moskowitz
Doggett Moulton
Escobar Mrvan
Eshoo Nadler
Españlat Napolitano
Evans Neal
Fletcher Neguse
Foster Nickel
Frankel, Lois Norcross
Frost Ocasio-Cortez
Gallego Omar
Garamendi Pallone

Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppertsberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

ONE SEAT RIDE ACT

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. 1547) to direct the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a study on the costs and benefits of commuter rail passenger transportation involving transfers, 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 New Jersey (Mr. KEAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 356, nays 61, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 694]

YEAS—356

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Alfred
Amo
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Banks
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burgess
Bush
Calvert
Cammack
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick

Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Españlat
Evans
Ezell
Fallon
Fenstra
Ferguson
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, Scott
Frost
Fry
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi

NAYS—61

Allen
Arrington
Babin
Bean (FL)
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Brecheen
Buck
Burchett
Burlison
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Crane
Crenshaw
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Estes

Finstad
Fischbach
Foxy
Fulcher
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hunt
Jackson (TX)
Jordan
Lesko
Luna
Luttrell
Massie
McClintock
Miller (IL)

NOT VOTING—16

Dunn (FL)
Foushee
Garcia (TX)
Greene (GA)
Jackson Lee
Kim (NJ)

Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Norman
Ogles
Palmer
Perry
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Self
Stauber
Steube
Strong
Tiffany
Timmons
Weber (TX)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1419

So the resolution was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1427

Ms. FOXX changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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.

HOUSING OUR MILITARY VETERANS EFFECTIVELY 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. 3848) to make certain improvements in the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs relating to homelessness, 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 Wisconsin (Mr. VAN ORDEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 10, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 695]

YEAS—408

Adams	Carbajal	DelBene
Aderholt	Cárdenas	Deluzio
Aguilar	Carey	DeSaulnier
Alford	Carl	DesJarlais
Allen	Carson	Diaz-Balart
Allred	Carter (GA)	Dingell
Amo	Carter (LA)	Doggett
Amodei	Carter (TX)	Donalds
Armstrong	Cartwright	Duncan
Arrington	Casar	Edwards
Auchincloss	Case	Ellzey
Babin	Casten	Emmer
Bacon	Castor (FL)	Escobar
Baird	Castro (TX)	Eshoo
Balderson	Chavez-DeRemer	Españolat
Balint	Cherfilus-	Estes
Banks	McCormick	Evans
Barr	Chu	Ezell
Barragán	Ciscomani	Fallon
Bean (FL)	Clark (MA)	Feenstra
Beatty	Clarke (NY)	Ferguson
Bentz	Cleaver	Pinstad
Bera	Cline	Fischbach
Bergman	Cloud	Fitzgerald
Beyer	Clyburn	Fitzpatrick
Bice	Cohen	Fleischmann
Biggs	Cole	Fletcher
Bilirakis	Collins	Flood
Bishop (GA)	Comer	Foster
Bishop (NC)	Connolly	Fox
Blumenauer	Correa	Frankel, Lois
Blunt Rochester	Costa	Franklin, Scott
Boebert	Courtney	Frost
Bonamici	Craig	Fry
Bost	Crane	Fulcher
Bowman	Crawford	Gallagher
Boyle (PA)	Crenshaw	Gallego
Brecheen	Crockett	Garamendi
Brown	Crow	Garbarino
Brownley	Cuellar	García (IL)
Buchanan	Curtis	García, Mike
Buck	D’Esposito	García, Robert
Bucshon	Davidson	Gimenez
Budzinski	Burgess	Golden (ME)
Burlison	Burlison	Goldman (NY)
Bush	Bush	Gomez
Calvert	Calvert	Gonzales, Tony
Cammack	Cammack	Gonzalez,
Caraveo	Caraveo	Vicente
	DeGette	Good (VA)
	DeLauro	

Gooden (TX)	Luttrell	Ryan
Gosar	Lynch	Salazar
Gottheimer	Mace	Salinas
Granger	Magaziner	Sánchez
Graves (LA)	Malliotakis	Sarbanes
Graves (MO)	Maloy	Scalise
Green (TN)	Mann	Scanlon
Green, Al (TX)	Manning	Schakowsky
Greene (GA)	Massie	Schiff
Griffith	Mast	Schneider
Grijalva	Matsui	Scholten
Grothman	McBath	Schrier
Guest	McCarthy	Schweikert
Guthrie	McCaul	Scott (VA)
Hageman	McClain	Scott, Austin
Harder (CA)	McClellan	Scott, David
Harshbarger	McClintock	Sessions
Hayes	McCollum	Sewell
Hern	McCormick	Sherman
Higgins (NY)	McGarvey	Sherrill
Hill	McGovern	Simpson
Himes	McHenry	Slotkin
Hinson	Meeks	Smith (MO)
Horsford	Menendez	Smith (NE)
Houchin	Meng	Smith (NJ)
Houlahan	Meuser	Smith (WA)
Hoyer	Mfume	Smucker
Hoyle (OR)	Miller (IL)	Sorensen
Hudson	Miller (OH)	Soto
Huffman	Miller-Meeks	Spanberger
Huizenga	Mills	Stansbury
Hunt	Molinaro	Stanton
Issa	Moolenaar	Stauber
Ivey	Mooney	Steel
Jackson (IL)	Moore (AL)	Stefanik
Jackson (NC)	Moore (UT)	Steil
Jackson (TX)	Moore (WI)	Steube
Jacobs	Moran	Stevens
James	Morelle	Strickland
Jayapal	Moskowitz	Strong
Jeffries	Moulton	Swalwell
Johnson (GA)	Mrvan	Sykes
Johnson (OH)	Murphy	Takano
Johnson (SD)	Nadler	Tenney
Jordan	Napolitano	Thanedar
Joyce (OH)	Neal	Thompson (CA)
Joyce (PA)	Neguse	Thompson (PA)
Kamlager-Dove	Nehls	Tiffany
Kaptur	Newhouse	Timmons
Kean (NJ)	Nickel	Titus
Keating	Norcross	Tlaib
Kelly (IL)	Nunn (A)	Tokuda
Kelly (MS)	Obernole	Tonko
Kelly (PA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Torres (CA)
Khanna	Ogles	Torres (NY)
Kiggans (VA)	Omar	Trahan
Kildee	Owens	Trone
Kiley	Pallone	Turner
Kilmer	Palmer	Underwood
Kim (CA)	Panetta	Valadao
Krishnamoorthi	Pappas	Van Drew
Kuster	Pascrell	Van Dуйne
Kustoff	Payne	Van Orden
LaHood	Peltola	Vargas
LaLota	Pence	Vasquez
LaMalfa	Perez	Veasey
Lamborn	Peters	Velazquez
Landsman	Petterson	Walberg
Langworthy	Pfluger	Waltz
Larsen (WA)	Pingree	Wasserman
Larson (CT)	Pocan	Schultz
Latta	Posey	Waters
LaTurner	Pressley	Watson Coleman
Lawler	Quigley	Weber (TX)
Lee (CA)	Ramirez	Webster (FL)
Lee (FL)	Raskin	Wenstrup
Lee (NV)	Reschenthaler	Westerman
Lee (PA)	Rodgers (WA)	Wild
Leger Fernandez	Rogers (AL)	Williams (GA)
Lesko	Rogers (KY)	Williams (NY)
Letlow	Rose	Williams (TX)
Levin	Rosendale	Wilson (FL)
Lieu	Ross	Wilson (SC)
Loudermilk	Rouzer	Wittman
Lucas	Ruiz	Womack
Luetkemeyer	Ruppersberger	Yakym
Luna	Rutherford	Zinke

NAYS—10

Burchett	Higgins (LA)	Self
Clyde	Norman	Spartz
Gaetz	Perry	
Harris	Roy	

NOT VOTING—15

García (TX)	Lofgren
Jackson Lee	Miller (WV)
Kim (NJ)	Mullin

Pelosi	Porter	Wagner
Phillips	Thompson (MS)	Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1434

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.

ELIZABETH DOLE HOME- AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES FOR VETERANS AND CAREGIVERS 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. 542) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve certain programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs for home- and community-based services for veterans, 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 Michigan (Mr. BERGMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 5, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 696]

YEAS—414

Adams	Budzinski	Craig
Aderholt	Burchett	Crane
Aguilar	Burgess	Crawford
Alford	Burlison	Crenshaw
Allen	Bush	Crockett
Allred	Calvert	Crow
Amo	Cammack	Cuellar
Amodei	Caraveo	Curtis
Armstrong	Carbajal	D’Esposito
Auchincloss	Cárdenas	Davidson (KS)
Babin	Carey	Davidson
Bacon	Carl	Davis (IL)
Baird	Carson	Davis (NC)
Balderson	Carter (GA)	De La Cruz
Balint	Carter (LA)	Dean (PA)
Banks	Carter (TX)	DeGette
Barr	Cartwright	DeLauro
Barragán	Casar	DelBene
Bean (FL)	Case	Deluzio
Beatty	Casten	DeSaulnier
Bentz	Castor (FL)	DesJarlais
Bera	Castro (TX)	Diaz-Balart
Bergman	Chavez-DeRemer	Dingell
Beyer	Cherfilus-	Doggett
Bice	McCormick	Donalds
Biggs	Chu	Duarte
Bilirakis	Ciscomani	Duncan
Bishop (GA)	Bishop (MA)	Edwards
Bishop (NC)	Clarke (NY)	Ellzey
Blumenauer	Cleaver	Emmer
Blunt Rochester	Cline	Escobar
Boebert	Cloud	Eshoo
Bonamici	Clyburn	Españolat
Bost	Clyde	Estes
Bowman	Cohen	Evans
Boyle (PA)	Cole	Ezell
Brecheen	Collins	Fallon
Brown	Comer	Feenstra
Brownley	Connolly	Ferguson
Buchanan	Correa	Finstad
Buck	Costa	Fischbach
Bucshon	Courtney	Fitzgerald

Fitzpatrick Larson (CT)
 Fleischmann Latta
 Fletcher LaTurner
 Flood Lawler
 Foster Lee (CA)
 Foxx Lee (FL)
 Frankel, Lois Lee (NV)
 Franklin, Scott Lee (PA)
 Frost Leger Fernandez
 Fry Lesko
 Fulcher Letlow
 Gaetz Levin
 Gallagher Lieu
 Gallego Loudermilk
 Garamendi Lucas
 Garbarino Luetkemeyer
 Garcia (IL) Luna
 Garcia, Mike Luttrell
 Garcia, Robert Lynch
 Gimenez Mace
 Golden (ME) Magaziner
 Goldman (NY) Malliotakis
 Gonzales, Tony Maloy
 Gonzalez, Vicente Mann
 Good (VA) Manning
 Gooden (TX) Massie
 Gosar Mast
 Gottheimer Matsui
 Granger McBeth
 Graves (LA) McCauly
 Graves (MO) McClain
 Green (TN) McClellan
 Green, Al (TX) McClintock
 Greene (GA) McCollum
 Griffith McCormick
 Grijalva McGarvey
 Grothman McGovern
 Guest McHenry
 Guthrie Meeks
 Hageman Menendez
 Harder (CA) Meng
 Harshbarger Meuser
 Hayes Mfume
 Hern Miller (IL)
 Higgins (NY) Miller (OH)
 Hill Miller-Meeks
 Himes Mills
 Hinson Molinaro
 Horsford Moolenaar
 Houchin Mooney
 Houlahan Moore (AL)
 Hoyer Moore (UT)
 Hoyle (OR) Moore (WI)
 Hudson Moran
 Huffman Morelle
 Huizenga Moskowitz
 Hunt Moulton
 Issa Mrvan
 Ivey Murphy
 Jackson (IL) Nadler
 Jackson (NC) Napolitano
 Jackson (TX) Neal
 Jacobs Neguse
 James Nehls
 Jayapal Newhouse
 Jeffries Nickel
 Johnson (GA) Norcross
 Johnson (LA) Norman
 Johnson (OH) Nunn (IA)
 Johnson (SD) Obernolte
 Jordan Ocasio-Cortez
 Joyce (OH) Ogles
 Joyce (PA) Omar
 Kamlager-Dove Owens
 Kaptur Pallone
 Kean (NJ) Palmer
 Keating Panetta
 Kelly (IL) Pappas
 Kelly (MS) Pascarell
 Kelly (PA) Payne
 Khanna Peltola
 Kiggans (VA) Pence
 Kildee Perez
 Kiley Perry
 Kilmer Peters
 Kim (CA) Pettersen
 Krishnamoorthi Plunger
 Kuster Pingree
 Kustoff Pocan
 LaHood Posey
 LaLota Pressley
 LaMalfa Quigley
 Lamborn Ramirez
 Landsman Womack
 Langworthy Reschenthaler
 Larsen (WA) Rodgers (WA)

NAYS—5
 Arrington Higgins (LA) Self
 Harris Roy
 Not Voting—15
 Dunn (FL) Kim (NJ) Phillips
 Foushee Lofgren Porter
 Garcia (TX) Miller (WV) Thompson (MS)
 Gomez Mullin Wagner
 Jackson Lee Pelosi Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
 The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1442

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.

STRONGLY CONDEMNING AND DENOUNCING THE DRASTIC RISE OF ANTISEMITISM IN THE UNITED STATES AND AROUND THE WORLD

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 agree to the resolution (H. Res. 894) strongly condemning and denouncing the drastic rise of antisemitism in the United States and around the world, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KILEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 311, nays 14, answered “present” 92, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 697]
 YEAS—311

Adams Burchon Crow
 Aderholt Budzinski Cuellar
 Alford Burchett Curtis
 Alfond Burgess D’Esposito
 Allred Burlison Davidson
 Amo Calvert Davis (NC)
 Amodei Cammack De La Cruz
 Armstrong Caraveo DeLauro
 Arrington Carbajal Deluzio
 Auchincloss Carey DesJarlais
 Babin Carl Diaz-Balart
 Bacon Carter (GA) Donalds
 Baird Carter (TX) Duarte
 Balderson Cartwright Duncan
 Banks Castor (FL) Edwards
 Barr Chavez-DeRemer Ellzey
 Bean (FL) Cherfilus-Emmer
 Bentz McCormick Eshoo
 Bera Ciscomani Estes
 Bergman Cline Ezell
 Bice Cloud Fallon
 Biggs Clyde Feenstra
 Bilirakis Cohen Ferguson
 Bishop (GA) Cole Finstad
 Bishop (NC) Collins Fischbach
 Blunt Rochester Comer Fitzgerald
 Boebert Costa Fitzpatrick
 Bost Fleischer Fleischmann
 Brecheen Craig Fletcher
 Brownley Crane Flood
 Buchanan Crawford Foxx
 Buck Crenshaw Frankel, Lois

Franklin, Scott LaTurner Rosendale
 Frost Lawler Rouzer
 Fry Lee (FL) Roy
 Fulcher Lee (NV) Ruppertsberger
 Gaetz Lesko Rutherford
 Gallagher Letlow Salazar
 Gallego Levin Scalise
 Garbarino Loudermilk Schiff
 Garcia, Mike Lucas Schneider
 Gimenez Luetkemeyer Scholten
 Golden (ME) Luna Schrier
 Gonzales, Tony Luttrell Schweikert
 Gonzalez, Vicente Lynch Scott, Austin
 Good (VA) Mace Scott, David
 Gooden (TX) Malliotakis Self
 Gosar Maloy Sessions
 Gottheimer Mann Sewell
 Granger Manning Sherman
 Graves (LA) Matsui Simpson
 Graves (MO) McCarthy Slotkin
 Green (TN) McCaul Smith (MO)
 Greene (GA) McClain Smith (NE)
 Griffith McClintock Smith (WA)
 Grothman McCormick Smucker
 Guest McHenry Sorensen
 Guthrie Meuser Soto
 Hageman Mfume Spanberger
 Harder (CA) Miller (IL) Spartz
 Harris Miller (OH) Stansbury
 Harshbarger Miller-Meeks Stauber
 Hayes Mills Steel
 Hern Molinaro Stefanik
 Higgins (LA) Moolenaar Steil
 Higgins (NY) Mooney Steube
 Hill Moore (AL) Stevens
 Himes Moore (UT) Strong
 Hinson Moran Swalwell
 Horsford Morelle Swalwell
 Houchin Moskowitz Tenney
 Hoyer Moulton Thanedar
 Hudson Mrvan Thompson (CA)
 Huffman Murphy Thompson (PA)
 Huizenga Neal Tiffany
 Hunt Neguse Timmons
 Issa Nehls Titus
 Jackson (NC) Newhouse Torres (CA)
 Jackson (TX) Nickel Torres (NY)
 James Norcross Trone
 Jayapal Norman Turner
 Jeffries Nunn (IA) Valadao
 Johnson (GA) Obernolte Van Drew
 Johnson (LA) Ogles Van Dyne
 Johnson (OH) Owens Van Orden
 Johnson (SD) Pallone Vargas
 Jordan Palmer Veasey
 Joyce (OH) Panetta Walberg
 Joyce (PA) Pappas Waltz
 Kamlager-Dove Pascarell Wasserman
 Kaptur Peltola Schultz
 Kean (NJ) Pence Weber (TX)
 Keating Perry Webster (FL)
 Kelly (IL) Kim (CA) Peters Wenstrup
 Kelly (MS) Kuster Westernman
 Kelly (PA) Kustoff Pettersen
 Khanna LaHood Plunger Williams (NY)
 Kiggans (VA) LaLota Posey Williams (TX)
 Kildee Garcia (IL) Quigley Wilson (FL)
 Kiley Grijalva Reschenthaler Wilson (SC)
 Kilmer Blumener Rodgers (WA)
 Kim (CA) Bonamici Rogers (AL)
 Krishnamoorthi Brown Dean (PA) Rogers (KY)
 Kuster Cardenas DeGette Rose
 Kustoff Carson DelBene
 LaHood Carter (LA) DeSaulnier
 LaLota Casar Dingell
 LaMalfa Case Doggett
 Lamborn Casten Escobar
 Landsman Castro (TX) Espaillat
 Langworthy Chu Evans
 Larsen (WA) Clark (MA) Foster

NAYS—14

Bowman Jayapal Pressley
 Bush Lee (PA) Ramirez
 Connolly Massie Tlaib
 Garcia (IL) Ocasio-Cortez Watson Coleman
 Grijalva Omar

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—92

Aguilar Clarke (NY) Garamendi
 Balint Cleaver Garcia, Robert
 Barragan Clyburn Goldman (NY)
 Beatty Correa Green, Al (TX)
 Beyer Crockett Houlahan
 Blumenauer Davids (KS) Hoyle (OR)
 Bonamici Davis (IL) Ivey
 Brown Dean (PA) Jackson (IL)
 Cardenas DeGette Jacobs
 Carson DelBene Jeffries
 Carter (LA) DeSaulnier Johnson (GA)
 Casar Dingell Kamlager-Dove
 Case Doggett Kaptur
 Casten Escobar Kelly (IL)
 Castro (TX) Espaillat Khanna
 Chu Evans Kildee
 Clark (MA) Foster Krishnamoorthi

Larsen (WA)	Nadler	Scott (VA)
Lee (CA)	Napolitano	Sherrill
Leger Fernandez	Payne	Strickland
Lieu	Pingree	Takano
Magaziner	Pocan	Tokuda
McBath	Raskin	Tonko
McClellan	Ross	Trahan
McCollum	Ruiz	Underwood
McGarvey	Ryan	Vasquez
McGovern	Salinas	Velázquez
Meeks	Sánchez	Waters
Menendez	Sarbanes	Wild
Meng	Scanlon	Williams (GA)
Moore (WI)	Schakowsky	

NOT VOTING—17

Boyle (PA)	Kim (NJ)	Porter
Dunn (FL)	Lofgren	Smith (NJ)
Foushee	Miller (WV)	Thompson (MS)
Garcia (TX)	Mullin	Wagner
Gomez	Pelosi	Wexton
Jackson Lee	Phillips	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1449

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was not present for recorded votes today. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 692, “yea” on rollcall No. 693, “yea” on rollcall No. 694, “yea” on rollcall No. 695, “yea” on rollcall No. 696, and “yea” on rollcall No. 697.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present to cast my votes on rollcall 692, rollcall 693, rollcall 694, rollcall 695, rollcall 696, and rollcall 697. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall 692, “nay” on rollcall 693, “yea” on rollcall 694, “yea” on rollcall 695, “yea” on rollcall 696, and “present” on rollcall 697.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was not able to be present to vote today. Had I been present, I would have voted: “no” on rollcall No. 692, “no” on rollcall No. 693, “yea” on rollcall No. 694, “yea” on rollcall No. 695, “yea” on rollcall No. 696, and “present” on rollcall No. 697.

ELECTING A MEMBER TO A CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the House Republican Conference, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 908

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY: Mr. Armstrong.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mrs. McCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, I seek recognition to give notice of my intent to raise a question of the privileges of the House.

The form of the resolution is as follows:

Resolution Censuring Representative JAMAAL BOWMAN.

Whereas, on September 30, 2023, as the House of Representatives was considering legislation to avoid a lapse of appropriations for Federal agencies and departments, which would result in a shutdown of those agencies and departments, JAMAAL BOWMAN, the Representative from the 16th Congressional District of New York, pulled a fire alarm;

Whereas, section 22-1319 of the District of Columbia Criminal Code makes knowingly causing a false alarm of fire a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment up to 6 months, or both;

Whereas, section 22-1319 of the District of Columbia Criminal Code states: “It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to willfully or knowingly give a false alarm of fire within the District of Columbia, and any person or persons violating the provisions of this subsection shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not more than the amount set forth in section 22-3571.01 [of this code] or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment;”

Whereas, on October 26, 2023, Representative BOWMAN pled guilty to violating section 22-1319 of the District of Columbia Criminal Code and was required to pay a \$1,000 fine and write an apology letter to the United States Capitol Police and was placed on probation; and

Whereas, the actions of Representative BOWMAN forced the evacuation of the Cannon House Office Building and disrupted the work of Congress as a vote was underway on the floor of the House:

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the House of Representatives censures JAMAAL BOWMAN, Representative from the 16th Congressional District of New York; Representative JAMAAL BOWMAN will forthwith present himself in the well of the House of Representatives for the pronouncement of censure; and JAMAAL BOWMAN will be censured with the public reading of this resolution by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentle-

woman from Michigan will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated for consideration of the resolution.

REMEMBERING HERBERT “HERB” JONES, JR.

(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 honor the life of the Honorable Herbert “Herb” Jones, Jr.

On September 16, Herb passed away peacefully at the age of 93. He was a devoted Christian who taught Sunday school and volunteered on mission trips across the U.S.

He was a statesman, as well. Herb served in the Georgia House of Representatives for 14 years and spent 6 of those years being the House minority leader.

His accomplishments are too numerous for one speech, but some of them include casting electoral college votes for President Reagan, working to expand the Georgia ports, and helping to secure crucial funding for Memorial Medical Center.

Herb was humble, gracious, loving, loyal, and kind, always putting others before himself. He was also an inspiration to me as he was there with me when I first went into the Georgia House of Representatives.

I will always appreciate his counsel. He will be remembered by all for his years of selfless service to the State of Georgia.

□ 1500

PRESIDENT BIDEN’S CLIMATE ACTIONS

(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 President Biden’s successful actions to battle climate change.

In the last 3 years, the Biden administration has protected more than 21 million acres of public lands and water. It launched the American Climate Corps to mobilize the next generation of clean energy and conservation workers. It has helped the country cut fossil fuel emissions in half by 2030.

The President’s climate actions have generated more than \$350 billion in clean energy private investment and created more than 210,000 clean energy jobs in the last 15 months.

Now, the administration continues its climate improvements with a \$3 billion pledge to the Green Climate Fund and new standards to reduce methane emissions and other pollutants from oil and gas operations.

These actions show the President's commitment to reducing climate change and supporting America.

CONGRATULATING LIEUTENANT GENERAL DANIEL KARBLER ON HIS RETIREMENT

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

Mr. STRONG. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in honor of Lieutenant General Dan Karbler, commanding general of Army Space and Missile Defense Command and the Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense, on his upcoming retirement.

When he took command at Redstone Arsenal, General Karbler shared a vision of a people-first team, providing unmatched expertise to support joint warfighting readiness across all domains. This vision has not only been achieved but set an example for what excellence looks like, with SMDC and JFCC IMD being named the best place to work in the Department of Defense for 2 years in a row.

Known for his candor, thoughtfulness, and humility, his legacy will live on much longer than his 36 years in Active-Duty service to the United States Army.

Mr. Speaker, I speak for many as I thank General Karbler and his wife, Leah; his dad, Tim; and his children, Lauren and Tim, for years of extraordinary service.

Mr. Speaker, I wish General Karbler a happy and restful retirement.

HONORING JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR

(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 to honor the first female Supreme Court Justice, Sandra Day O'Connor, who passed away last Friday.

Frequently referred to as the most powerful woman in America, Justice O'Connor, who was highly gifted and dignified, paved the way for women on the highest court in our land.

Justice O'Connor knew the value of being the first. She felt a special responsibility as the first woman. When she was appointed to the Court by President Ronald Reagan in 1981, no women in the Court's nearly 200-year history had ever graced the bench with their intellect. Her diligence and legal mastery moved America forward, and she always knew how to find the big middle in her opinions.

Since her retirement in 2006, four female Supreme Court Justices have been appointed and confirmed to the bench of the highest court in our land. That is only five women in 234 years.

In our Nation's history, our great State of Ohio has never elected a female Senator. Including myself, Ohio has only

ever elected 13 female Representatives. Our Nation has not seen a female President yet. Women in our Nation have many glass ceilings to shatter and many more firsts to go.

Mr. Speaker, I honor Justice O'Connor, her character, and her legacy, and I honor and encourage the new firsts yet to come from among America's young women.

CLOSING ACT 22 AND FEDERAL TAX LOOPHOLES

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

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on a crisis of displacement, tax evasion, and lack of housing affordability that is directly affecting our communities, including the people of Illinois' Third Congressional District and their families.

Because of Act 22 and Federal tax loopholes, Puerto Rico is the only place where a wealthy American with no tie to the island can move and evade paying any Federal taxes—taxes that represent essential funds for safety net programs and critical infrastructure in our districts.

While those Americans seek out a tax shelter in Puerto Rico, they are driving up the price of rent by 600 percent, privatizing lands that belong to the people, robbing Puerto Ricans of affordable housing, and driving the second largest migration that the island has seen.

Congress has a responsibility to close the Act 22 loophole that is hurting Puerto Rico and depriving our districts of vital services.

CONGRATULATING MASSILLON TIGERS

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

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize the Massillon Tigers high school football team as Ohio's 13th Congressional District champion of the week.

With a record-breaking season of 16-0, the Tigers won their first-ever Ohio High School Athletic Association Division 2 championship last week.

In a repeat of the Massillon versus Archbishop Hoban High School, another Ohio 13th District high school, playoff rivalry for the fifth time in 6 years, the Tigers edged out their opponents with a hard-fought 7-2 victory.

More than 14,000 fans filled the Tom Benson Hall of Fame Stadium to cheer on the best of Ohio's 13th Congressional District, demonstrating just how much this team and this championship mean to the entire district.

This victory is a testament to the hard work and determination of these exceptional student athletes both on the field and in the classroom.

Once again, our phenomenal student athletes in Ohio's 13th Congressional

District are reaffirming our district's legacy as the Birthplace of Champions and the City of Champions, which is the motto of Massillon.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Massillon Tigers for their hard work, and I hope they continue to dominate the world of sports one play at a time.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF FORMER FIRST LADY ROSALYNN SMITH CARTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUARTE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart and solemn remembrance that I rise today to honor the life and legacy of a former First Lady of the United States, a former First Lady of the State of Georgia, a great wife, a loving mother, a doting grandmother and great-grandmother, a dedicated servant leader, and a friend of longstanding, Mrs. Rosalynn Smith Carter.

Sadly, Mrs. Carter transitioned from this life on November 19, 2023. Her funeral service was held at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, November 29, 2023, at the Maranatha Baptist Church in Plains, Georgia.

Rosalynn Smith Carter was born and raised in Plains, Georgia, to the union of Wilburn Edgar Smith and Frances Allethea "Allie" Murray Smith. She graduated as valedictorian from Plains High School and attended Georgia Southwestern College, now Georgia Southwestern State University, in Americus, Georgia, where she served as vice president of her class and graduated in 1946.

In 1945, she began dating James Earl "Jimmy" Carter, Jr., also from Plains and whose family farmed peanuts. Jimmy was attending the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, at the time. They were married in Plains on July 7, 1946, and they would go on to spend 77 cherished years together.

Following the death of her father-in-law, James Earl Carter, Sr., in 1953, Rosalynn, Jimmy, and their three sons returned to Plains, Georgia, from Norfolk, Virginia, where he had been stationed in the Navy as Jimmy was now tasked with running the family business.

Rosalynn took over its bookkeeping and proved herself a formidable business partner.

After her husband was elected to the Georgia State Senate in 1962, her role on the peanut farm grew, especially while he traveled to Atlanta for legislative sessions.

In 1970, Senator Jimmy Carter launched his campaign for Governor, and Rosalynn took a leading role on the campaign trail. In addition to handling most of her husband's political correspondence and meeting with constituents, Mrs. Carter began to travel

across the State of Georgia to campaign on his behalf.

Following Jimmy Carter's election as Governor, Mrs. Carter served as Georgia's First Lady from 1971 to 1975, where she would take on the role of Governor Carter's trusted adviser and confidant. She was appointed to the Governor's Commission to Improve Services for the Mentally and Emotionally Handicapped, where she formally began working on one of her foremost initiatives: improving and breaking the stigma surrounding mental health.

In 1972, Governor Carter gave me, a young, beginning lawyer, my first political appointment, a seat on the Governor's Advisory Council on Drug Abuse.

Governor Carter completed his term in January 1975. Georgia's Constitution then banned its Governors from serving successive terms.

Prior to moving back to Plains, Governor Carter had already announced his intention to run for President of the United States in the 1976 election.

Rosalynn Carter, once again, joined the campaign and quickly began traveling the Nation on her husband's behalf to tell American voters why the soft-spoken Georgia peanut farmer should become President of the United States.

In November 1976, Jimmy Carter was elected President of the United States, and Rosalynn accompanied him to the White House, where she would make her mark in defining what it meant to be America's First Lady.

While serving as First Lady of the United States from 1977 to 1981, Mrs. Carter made it clear that she had no intention of solely carrying out the duties traditionally left to wives of Presidents. As an equal partner to her husband, she attended many Cabinet meetings and weekly business meetings with President Carter, where she would be informed and could give meaningful advice and counsel on the policy issues of the day.

The egalitarian relationship between President and Mrs. Carter drew widespread interest but also criticism from those who believed the wife of a U.S. President should focus solely on homemaking and hosting White House parties and events for foreign dignitaries.

The Carters brushed their critics aside, and in 1977, President Carter appointed Rosalynn the honorary chair of the President's Commission on Mental Health.

In 1979, the commission submitted a mental health systems bill to Congress, and Mrs. Carter testified in support of the bill before a U.S. Senate subcommittee, becoming the first Presidential wife since Eleanor Roosevelt to do so.

Subsequently, the Mental Health Systems Act was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Carter on October 7, 1980.

Following President Carter's loss in the 1980 Presidential election, the Car-

ter family returned to Plains, Georgia, where they continued to make a positive impact on both their local community and the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter continued their ministry of service after that time in the White House with the same vigor and urgency, becoming heavily involved in Habitat for Humanity, whose international headquarters was then located in Americus, Georgia.

The Carters' work with Habitat for Humanity drew national attention through the annual Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter Work Project, which helped the upstart nonprofit organization grow and construct thousands and thousands of new homes for low- and middle-income families.

In 1982, Rosalynn and Jimmy founded The Carter Center, a nonprofit human rights organization that has since become famous for its work to eradicate disease, strengthen democracies, and alleviate human suffering all around the world.

□ 1515

Mrs. Carter served as the vice chair of The Carter Center from 1986 to 2005 and served as a member of the board of trustees from 2005 until her death.

Throughout her life, she sought to improve the quality of life for those who suffered from mental illness and disability, including those who care for them.

Mrs. Carter established the Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregivers in 1987 at her alma mater, Georgia Southwestern State University in Americus. Today, the Rosalynn Carter Institute supports caregivers across the United States through research, creating dementia and Alzheimer's disease programs and other tools that help Americans be effective caregivers to their loved ones.

Mother Teresa once said: "A life not lived for others is not a life." I can say without a shadow of a doubt that Rosalynn Carter lived her life for others and went beyond the call of duty to do so.

It has been an honor to know Rosalynn and Jimmy Carter for more than half a century. I will always cherish their friendship as well as their sage counsel and advice, which has been invaluable to me as I have served in Congress. They have been my constituents for 31 years, and they did not hold back in expressing their opinion on the issues of the day.

Together they rose to great heights, supporting and cherishing one another along the way as they served the world around them. From the Plains peanut fields to the Governor's mansion to the White House and to communities around the globe, they always remained grounded, and Plains remained home in their hearts.

Rosalynn Carter accomplished so much for so many for so long. She did so with the grace of God as well as the love and support of her devoted husband, their five children, their 22 grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues of the United States House of Representatives to join my wife, Vivian, and me along with the more than 765,000 people of Georgia's Second Congressional District and people all around the world in honoring the great service to humanity of Mrs. Rosalynn Carter and extending our deepest sympathies to her family.

At this time, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia's Eighth District (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT), my good friend.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, Congressman BISHOP, for his courtesy and for leading this Special Order hour.

We are here to honor the former First Lady of both Georgia and the United States, Rosalynn Carter.

She was a great lady, an outstanding Georgian, a Navy spouse, and a distinguished humanitarian who dedicated her life to bettering her country and her community.

The Carter name is synonymous with a faith in and love for Jesus Christ, and anybody in our part of the State—I lived about an hour from them—who knows the Carter family knows their legacy is that they continued to teach and be active in their church, and they were just wonderful people. They loved Georgia, they loved the United States of America, and specifically they loved rural Georgia and south Georgia.

She would have been very proud to know that all five of the First Ladies were there to show respect to her at her memorial service in a bipartisan manner.

She was born and raised in Plains, Georgia. She attended Georgia Southwestern College before she married the beloved farmer, Georgia Governor, and President Jimmy Carter. What you might not know is that she was first attracted to President Carter when she saw him in his naval uniform, as he was a graduate of the Naval Academy.

She was his equivalent in every way when they served together, whether it was as First Lady of our great State from 1971 to 1975 or as First Lady of the United States of America.

She was a long-term advocate of mental health in Georgia, aiming to increase mental health services and to stop the stigma that surrounds mental illness. She was appointed to serve on the Governor's Commission to Improve Services for the Mentally and Emotionally Handicapped. She volunteered at the Georgia Regional Hospital in Atlanta and was an honorary chairperson for the Georgia Special Olympics.

After her husband became President of the United States in 1977, it was Mrs. Carter who elevated the role of the First Lady for generations to come by continuing to work to improve mental health services across the United States. She actually sat in on Cabinet meetings. If I am not mistaken, she was the first of the First Ladies to sit in on Cabinet meetings.

During her time in the White House, mental health care was one of her priorities to increase government assistance to the mentally ill. She later became an honorary chair of the President's Commission on Mental Health.

After leaving the White House, she cofounded The Carter Center alongside her husband in 1982 to advocate for democracy and peace across the globe and established mental health programs to collaborate on mental health policy. Her passion for mental health advocacy encouraged her to create the Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregivers, which addresses issues in caregiving not just in the United States, but internationally.

She was also the sponsor of the USS *Jimmy Carter*, one of the most distinguished submarines in the history of the United States Navy. A sponsor is named by the Secretary of the Navy, and the sponsor's role is an important one. Mrs. Carter participated in many of the milestones in the life of her ship, including smashing the bottle against the bow of the submarine and bestowing its name in 2004. The following year, the USS *Jimmy Carter* was commissioned and entered the fleet after she said in her role as sponsor: "Man our ship and bring her to life."

Rosalynn Carter's dedication to public service made her an inspiration to everyone. Our Nation is thankful for her grace and bipartisanship as First Lady.

Our prayers are with President Jimmy Carter and the Carter family. May we continue to carry her patriotic legacy as we serve the people of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, Congressman BISHOP, for leading this hour, and I thank the Carter family for their service to this country.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia, my friend and my colleague, for his comments, and I thank him for joining with me in organizing today's bipartisan Special Order hour in honor of First Lady Rosalynn Carter.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the 13th Congressional District of Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT), the ranking member of the Agriculture Committee.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time feeling a great honor to be here in the House of Representatives of the United States to say a few words about an extraordinary person.

Mr. Speaker, as I reflect, I am thinking of three specific instances of my interactions with this wonderful lady that I think sheds a great light on the legacy of her story.

One was where I served in the Georgia State Senate. I was chairman of the State senate rules committee, and we were dealing with a very serious issue facing our farmers, particularly our peanut farmers. Into the committee walked this lady, Mrs. Rosalynn Car-

ter, to express the need to help these farmers. It ruled the day because there was some debate on that, but she turned it and gave a resounding victory, and helped to give that victory to our farmers.

The second instance was in the rules committee when we had another bill. It was to give our young people of Georgia scholarships in our university systems. Some had great problems with that. It was a good friend, Zell Miller's bill, Governor Zell Miller at the time, and some wanted to reference it as gambling because it was related to that. However, with Rosalynn Carter there, again, she was able to help get a victory.

The third time was when Rosalynn Carter came into my district in Georgia. It was in the neighborhood of Summerhill and Grant Park. There she was with us all, hammering nails and building houses for those who needed houses in my district. What a lady.

Mr. Speaker:

Them that's got shall get
Them that's not shall lose
So the Bible said and it still is news
Mama may have, papa may have,
But God bless the child that's got his own.

Mr. Speaker, Rosalynn Carter was most assuredly a child of God, and we thank God for sending Mrs. Rosalynn Carter our way.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia's First Congressional District (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for hosting this Special Order hour.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and to remember the life of the late First Lady Rosalynn Carter, a trailblazer, a great American, a strong Christian, and an icon in the State of Georgia.

Born in 1927 in Plains, Georgia, like her husband, Mrs. Carter came from very humble beginnings. She was the valedictorian of Plains High School, and soon after a proud graduate of Georgia Southwestern College.

She married the future President, Jimmy Carter, in 1946, whom she remained dutifully married to until her passing this past November.

Rosalynn Carter wasn't just any Georgian. She was one of the best. Her entire life exemplified what it means to be selfless, to serve others and her community. She dedicated herself to improving the lives of those around her, the lives of Georgians, and the lives of Americans.

She became a pioneer in the mental health space, helping to found The Carter Center with the mission of alleviating human suffering and advancing human rights. She was also active in Habitat for Humanity, building homes for the less fortunate members of our community.

Throughout her entire life, Rosalynn Carter lived with the mission of leaving the world a better place than when she got here.

I want to pay particular attention to her work in the mental health space. Rosalynn Carter was a trailblazer in mental health issues at a time when mental health issues were something that weren't accepted in this country. She led. For that I think she will always be thanked.

Through her entire life, she lived with the mission of leaving the world a better place than when she got here. I can confidently say she accomplished that mission. Though she is no longer with us, her legacy and her impact have been felt by millions and will be felt by millions in the future.

I had the pleasure of serving with her grandson, Jason, in the Georgia State Senate. I remember how proud Jason was of his grandparents. I remember the love that he expressed for his grandmother.

Mr. Speaker, in our lives there are people and places we remember. For the State of Georgia, we always will remember Rosalynn Carter, an inspiration to all of us.

My prayers are with her family, with former President Carter, and the millions of Americans affected by her loss. I thank my colleague from Georgia, again, for inviting me to speak today and giving me this opportunity to honor one of the truly great Georgians of our time.

□ 1530

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative CARTER for his remarks.

I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) of the Fourth Congressional District.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in celebration of the remarkable life of an extraordinary woman, a true Georgia treasure, First Lady Rosalynn Carter. I extend my deepest condolences to her family and friends.

In my representation of the citizens of Georgia's Fourth Congressional District, it is my honor to acknowledge the indelible impact Mrs. Carter had, not only on the State of Georgia but also on our country.

From her tireless advocacy for mental health and disability rights to her dedication to humanitarian causes, Rosalynn Carter exemplified the essence of public service.

A graduate of Georgia's Southwestern College in Americus, Georgia, Rosalynn Carter was an accomplished woman who graduated as valedictorian of her class in 1946.

She became an accomplished businesswoman while establishing herself as an equal partner to her husband, Jimmy, who would later become President of the United States.

Mrs. Carter was a devoted wife and mother, and her love and support for her husband, President Jimmy Carter, was unwavering.

Her grace, resilience, and unwavering commitment to fostering a compassionate society have left an enduring legacy.

In her selfless pursuit of making the world a better place, Rosalynn Carter embodied the finest qualities of leadership, even expanding the role of First Lady by attending Cabinet meetings and offering wise counsel to her husband, our President.

As we celebrate the life of this consummate southern gentlewoman, let us all commit to living a life such as hers, one that has enriched the fabric of our country and serves as a guiding light for generations to come.

I thank the gentleman representing Georgia's Second Congressional District (Mr. BISHOP) for organizing this Special Order hour.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LOUDERMILK) of Georgia's 11th District.

Mr. LOUDERMILK. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Georgia for yielding the time and for setting up this time to honor the life of Rosalynn Carter.

I am a native Georgian. I grew up in Georgia. The town I grew up in is represented by my good friend Mr. SCOTT.

Where I live now is in north Georgia, in the northern part of the State, and right behind my house as a cemetery where the graves date back to before the Civil War. There are some even as far back as the late 1700s.

I like to walk through that cemetery and think about the history that is there. As you go to each one of the tombstones there, in most cases, you have a birth date and a date of death, but in between those are the dash.

As I tell my children, it is not the date you were born that matters nor the date that you die, but it is what you did in that dash that matters.

The Carters have left an impact on the State of Georgia that has personally impacted me. I remember as Jimmy Carter was the 76th Governor of Georgia and Rosalynn was the First Lady. As has been said here, she was a champion of mental health issues.

I was a young Cub Scout who actually was on a field trip to visit the Governor's mansion in the State of Georgia in the early 1970s. As a young Cub Scout, I still remember today walking up the steps of the Governor's mansion, and I was met at the front door by Governor Jimmy Carter and First Lady Rosalynn Carter.

I still remember what a sweet demeanor she had as she welcomed us into her home, the home of the Governor of the State of Georgia.

I also remember that as I stretched my hand out and shook her hand, as I pulled it away, she placed in my hand a bag of peanuts.

If you go to any of the offices in Georgia today, you will find bags of peanuts in our offices. Every time I see a bag of peanuts, I reflect back as a young Cub Scout having a bag of peanuts placed in my hand by Rosalynn Carter.

I didn't realize that that legacy would continue on as I served in the

State Senate. In Georgia, I served with their grandson, Jason Carter.

Although he was on the other side of the aisle, we became good friends, and we worked closely together. We joked about our political differences, but we focused on the things that we agreed upon, and there were many.

In fact, when I won my first election for Congress, one of the first calls of congratulation I received was from the Carter family.

The interaction with the Carters did not end there. Just a few years ago, I was working on a piece of legislation called the BUILD Act.

The BUILD Act was to reduce government regulation when it comes to zero interest mortgages by charity groups such as Habitat for Humanity.

When we were working on this bill in the Financial Services Committee, we reached out to the Carters who helped us with this very important piece of legislation, putting partisanship aside with their hearts still upon doing everything that they can to help the people of Georgia and help the people of this country.

They reached out and helped us move along this bipartisan piece of legislation, which, by the way, was the very last piece of legislation that was signed into law by the previous President, Mr. Donald Trump.

This is what Rosalynn Carter's dash was about. It was about the people. It was about leaving an impression upon a young Cub Scout that really lasted a lifetime and was an inspiration to me and is still an inspiration going forward.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Georgia for taking this time to honor Mrs. Carter.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

I yield to the gentlewoman from the Fifth Congressional District, (Ms. WILLIAMS).

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman BISHOP, dean of our Georgia delegation, for chairing today's Special Order hour remembering First Lady Rosalynn Carter, a truly remarkable public servant, a wife, a parent, a grandparent, a friend, a humanitarian, and an inspiration to countless people around the globe.

Mrs. Carter's impact could be seen last week as thousands of people lined up to honor her in Plains where she lived with her beloved husband of 77 years, President Jimmy Carter; and then in Americus, where she attended college; and Atlanta, where she co-founded the Carter Center with President Carter.

I was one of those people who paid their respects at The Carter Center as she laid in repose. I am honored to add to the tribute today on the floor of the House of Representatives.

I am very fortunate to have met First Lady Carter on many occasions. Every time that I met her, I was struck by her grace and her kindness and genuineness.

Mrs. Carter embodied service and never stopped working to uplift marginalized communities. I was especially fortunate to partner with Mrs. Carter in that work as we uplifted care workers and an increase in investments to the care economy which is so essential to everything in our lives.

She founded the Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregivers at Georgia's Southwestern State University, her alma mater, which today supports 40 million caregivers across the country and will be an enduring living legacy of the former First Lady.

Uplifting care workers was only one of the many issues for which Mrs. Carter was an advocate. Mrs. Carter wasn't afraid to advocate for issues long before it was easy or popular to do so.

She was a champion for women's rights and one of the leading supporters of the equal rights amendment. She spearheaded the Mental Health Systems Act of 1980 to end stigmas around mental illness.

As First Lady and with The Carter Center, she strengthened democracy around the globe. Of course, who can forget the images of her and President Carter building homes with Habitat for Humanity for many, many decades.

This spirit of service was genuine and a defining characteristic of Mrs. Carter's life. The spirit of service embodied by Rosalynn and Jimmy Carter inspired me and my husband, Leslie, to name our only son, Carter, in their honor. Every day we strive to ensure that Carter lives up to the spirit of his namesake.

While delivering her eulogy, my friend, Jason Carter, Mrs. Carter's grandson, said his grandmother's life was a sermon. It is true, and all great sermons compel us to act.

Mrs. Carter showed us the power of action while using every opportunity given to us. If the House of Representatives uses our opportunity to act every day to improve the lives of our constituents, we will truly have taken the sermon of Rosalynn Carter's life to heart while honoring her in the best way possible.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the dean of our delegation for honoring Mrs. Carter today and hosting this Special Order hour.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative WILLIAMS for her remarks.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) of Ohio's Ninth District, my fellow appropriator and a dedicated public servant.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the former and soon-to-be again chair of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies; Mr. BISHOP.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of former First Lady Rosalynn Carter of Plains, Georgia.

Born Eleanor Rosalynn Smith, she began dating a young Naval cadet named James Earl Carter, Jr., in 1945.

The two were inseparable for nearly 8 years.

Rosalynn Carter, beloved spouse of President Jimmy Carter and mother to their family and our Nation, has blessed our Republic for over three-quarters of a century.

Her perpetual kindness, wisdom, and faithfulness to family, community, and country is legendary. Her patriotism had no bounds.

As First Lady of Georgia and then our Nation, she perseveringly and with her matter-of-fact manner elevated the plight of the mentally ill to national attention.

I can recall as a farm wife, after her husband was elected President, the footage of her carrying her sewing machine into the White House, which stirred surprise and even criticism in some privileged quarters by people who had never worked with their hands as she tried to show struggling families at home and abroad how to be more self-sufficient.

As a White House urban policy staffer after the President was elected, I had the privilege of working with her, a fierce, caring ally in neighborhood revitalization across our Nation in some of the most forgotten corners of America.

She was a lady in every sense of the word, but, boy, was she determined. She was gracious, erudite, persuasive, faith filled, indefatigable, committed, and a true credit to our great Nation.

As others have mentioned, upon leaving the White House, she would go on to be involved in many worthy endeavors both abroad and at home.

From hurricane relief to global aid for Africa to Habitat for Humanity, building homes for those in need, and to founding The Carter Center, we all know the lasting legacy that Rosalynn and Jimmy Carter left for those who came after them and to future generations.

History will treat them well because they helped build a better America and one with a kinder heart. Their lives of public service will be unmatched by any First Family in our lifetimes and among the most consequential in our Nation's history.

May Rosalynn's spirit and memory comfort her husband, her family, staff that served them ably, and all the millions of people the Carter family touched with healing and inspiration.

May the angels of mercy carry her to a peaceful rest. I am so honored to be able to pay tribute to her beautiful life here today.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia has 24 minutes remaining.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) of the Ninth Congressional District.

□ 1545

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I don't do a lot of these, but when Congressman BISHOP asked me to come to be recognized and talk about Rosalynn Carter, I had no choice but to say yes. She was a marvelous woman, a marvelous human being, and a great First Lady. She was the epitome of what a spouse should be, what a mother should be, and what a grandmother should be. She did live nearly a perfect life, from what we know. She was a giving person and a caring person.

Rosalynn was very devoted to her religion, and there was not any hypocrisy about her. She lived her life and took actions as the Bible would have taught her to do. She cared about others, and she gave her life to others.

The last time I saw Rosalynn was in Memphis when she was there with her husband, I guess about 4 or 5 years ago, maybe a little more. They were there for Habitat for Humanity, and they both got out in blue jeans with their hammers and nails, building houses. She was with Jimmy in all those things. She wanted to help people and give people a better opportunity.

I have visited The Carter Center, and that is a great tribute to their years in the White House and what they did to try to make a better world, which we all should and they did. I had great regard for her.

Last night, I was at the White House for the Christmas party, and it was a marvelous event. Dr. Biden has done a great job in decorating the White House in the way that it should be for people who see the beauty and the wonder of Christmas.

One of the portraits I saw when I walked in was of Rosalynn Carter. It was in the hallway when you walk in, and I had to stop to look at it on the way going in and on the way coming out and made a point to go over and look at the name of the artist who painted the portrait. It looked exactly like this, but that is what Rosalynn Carter looked like. I thought she was just the perfect expression of love and simplicity, and she belonged there. She belonged there so much.

I appreciate what she gave to our country and Jimmy Carter, too. I can mention Jimmy Carter. I did once have an opportunity on a flight from Atlanta to D.C.—a Delta flight, of course—to have Jimmy Carter on my flight. He got up and walked through. He shook hands with me, and I thought: "Wow, that is pretty cool. The President is shaking hands with me." Then I turned around and noticed he shook hands with every single person on the airplane because he wanted everybody to have the opportunity to know they had shaken hands with a President of the United States.

That is the way the Carters were. They wanted to share. They wanted to recognize individuals and give them what they had received in life, which are certain moments that they will never forget and will hold dear.

I thank Rosalynn Carter for her life. I thank her for the service, which I

watched just about all of, and the wonderful expressions by her children and grandchildren, and the rendition of "Imagine" by Trisha Yearwood and Garth Brooks, which I think she would have appreciated. I thank her for her life and for what she gave America.

Mr. Speaker, I thank SANFORD BISHOP for inviting me to participate today.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for those words.

Mrs. Rosalynn Carter did so much in her lifetime, and she held many leadership positions throughout it. She received numerous awards and recognitions for her work. She served as the honorary chairperson of the Georgia Special Olympics from 1971 to 1975. She was a member of the Menninger Foundation board of trustees from 1986 to 2003. She was the chair of the International Women Leaders for Mental Health, an honorary fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, and a board member emeritus of the National Mental Health Association. She was awarded the Dorothea Dix Award by the Mental Illness Foundation, the Jefferson Award for Greatest Public Service Benefiting the Disadvantaged, and the Rhoda and Bernard Sarnat International Prize in Mental Health. She was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 2001. Most notably, in 1999, Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter were jointly awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian honor, by President Bill Clinton.

Rosalynn Carter was a great person not because of the titles that she held, not because of the organizations that she served, but Rosalynn was great measured by the true standard of greatness set by Jesus that he or she who is great among you shall be your servant, and he who is greatest shall be servant to all. Certainly, without a doubt, Rosalynn Carter measures up.

Mr. Speaker, in concluding this Special Order hour, I thank my colleague, AUSTIN SCOTT, for working with me in order to organize today's event, and I thank the Members who joined us in commemorating the life and legacy of former First Lady Rosalynn Carter.

Though Rosalynn Carter has departed from this Earth, countless Americans—in fact, countless people worldwide—will continue to have a better life because of her compassion, dedication, and public service.

We will miss her dearly, but she will remain an inspiration for generations to come.

To the Carter family, I extend my heartfelt condolences and prayers.

Mr. Speaker, I will close by reflecting on the fact that I attended the wreath-laying ceremony at Georgia Southwestern State University last week and the memorial services for Rosalynn Carter held at the Glenn Memorial United Methodist Church at Emory University. During the event, several poignant eulogies were offered, but I would like to close this Special

Order by reading one that was special from her daughter, Amy Lynn Carter. She said: "My mom spent most of her life in love with my dad. Their partnership and love story was a defining feature of her life. Because he isn't able to speak to you today, I am going to share some of his words about loving and missing her.

"This is from a letter he wrote 75 years ago while serving in the Navy: 'My darling, every time I have ever been away from you, I have been thrilled when I returned to discover just how wonderful you are. While I am away, I try to convince myself that you really are not—could not be—as sweet and beautiful as I remember. But when I see you, I fall in love with you all over again. Does that seem strange to you? Good-bye, Darling, until tomorrow.'"

Sir Thomas Gray wrote in his "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard":

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of oceans bear:
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

We are all so thankful that Rosalynn Smith Carter did not waste her sweetness on the desert air. From Plains, Georgia, to the United States, for the State of Georgia, and throughout the world and for all of humankind, she truly made a difference.

We have all been truly blessed by Rosalynn Smith Carter.

As I close, I leave these words: To God be the glory for the life and the legacy of Rosalynn Smith Carter.

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

WHAT WE WILL FIGHT FOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for spending time here on the floor of the House commemorating the life of former First Lady Carter. We are reminded, as we heard his words and as we have commemorated her life, of the longstanding love affair and relationship between the First Lady and President Carter.

Regardless of my disagreements with them on policy and politics, they are two great public servants who committed to live out their faith, their Southern Baptist Christian faith, in real time, whether it was Habitat for Humanity or in numerous other ways.

We are reminded of how important it is for those of us in public service to have our committed spouses—in my case, my committed wife, who is at home carrying out all the tasks of keeping our family, with a 14-year-old son and a 12-year-old daughter, going—how we could not be here without them, and how honored we are by their sacrifices on our behalf and cannot possibly convey what it means while we

are up here doing the work of the people to have our wives or husbands back home supporting us from afar.

I would note, while we are commemorating our spouses—in this case, First Lady Carter—or the longstanding relationship between former President Bush and Barbara Bush, how important those relationships are for all of us in public service.

I would also be remiss if we didn't talk about our mothers. My mama turned 75 last week, and I was not able to be here to wish her a happy birthday, so I am going to wish her a happy belated birthday a week later and thank her for all she has done for me and all of her sacrifices and her love in raising me.

We in my family believe in the American Dream and believe in that generational transfer of love of this country to the next, a generation that was working the fields that then became a generation that was working in the factories that became a generation that was then going to college to a generation that would then have a son that could go to law school and end up on the floor of the House of Representatives.

That is what is great about this country. That is what we need to restore in this country.

On that note of respect and love for our parents, our love for our moms, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. WILLIAMS), my friend, to be able to give him some time on the floor to commemorate the life of his mama.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I am pleased to be joined by my wife, who has supported me through this journey. She is in the gallery.

I will say that I love you because I can do that in real time.

Judith Kay Alguire was born in Duncan, Oklahoma. Her father was a self-educated carpenter who never finished high school.

She changed schools frequently as their family chased the postwar housing boom all over the Southwest, and she landed in Roswell, New Mexico, for her senior year in high school.

She married at 18 and narrowly missed earning a science degree in college. Instead, she took a job as a medical technician while she was 5 months pregnant right here in D.C. to allow her husband to attend law school.

Working up to the moment of labor and returning to work just 2 weeks later would be par for the course—whatever it takes, family first, never counting the cost.

What makes Judy remarkable is her powerful intellect. She reads medical journals for fun. Growing up poor, power and wealth don't impress her. Every person is measured by their own merits.

Raising children made her funny—well, humorous, I mean. Although, you may understandably imagine the ef-

fects of five strong personalities and having to care for them.

Perhaps Judy's most remarkable quality and the source of much of her renown is her generosity. Countless children have attended college, worn shoes, been clothed, and attended summer camp, and an endless number of anonymous blessings have flowed from her heart out to so many.

□ 1600

Judith Kay Alguire Williams passed from this life into the next just this morning. She passed in peace, and more importantly, she passed into peace.

I will miss my mom every day, but her humor, intelligence, and I hope her generosity will live on in me and my siblings. God bless her.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from New York for his touching remarks about his mother. We will be praying for him and his family, knowing that she is in a better place, knowing that we are all here for a brief period of time, and we are celebrating a life well lived. I am sure she was proud to see you on the floor of the House of Representatives. We will honor her life by doing our job.

To that point, you heard my friend from New York (Mr. WILLIAMS) talking about the life of his family, and it reflected what I started talking about, that generational transfer of the American Dream, the extent to which one generation sacrifices so the next can live that American Dream.

My grandmother was a single mom in West Texas with my father, who was a 7-year-old stricken with polio. She had just lost her husband, my grandfather, to cancer. She didn't run around asking for help. She didn't say: Where is the government? She got a second job. She woke up at 4:00 in the morning. She did all the rehab my father needed so that he could walk, got him through polio. She ran and became the first woman elected county clerk in Nolan County, Texas. She wasn't running around asking for some sort of handout because her father was an orphan, the bastard child of somebody that we don't know—we believe him to have been an American Indian in Mississippi—and was sitting in an orphanage and then moves to West Texas to figure out how to build a family, build the American Dream, farm. That is where my grandmother grew up.

She didn't ask for people to be giving her something because her family wasn't treated right, or she drew a short straw because her husband died of cancer, or her son had polio. She just worked. She just did what you are supposed to do.

That core aspect of the American Dream is what currently is increasingly unattainable for the vast majority of Americans. Too many Americans today are looking out and saying: I cannot live as my parents and my grandparents did. I can't afford to buy a house because interest rates are so

high and houses are so high. I can't afford to buy a car. I can't afford to buy groceries. I can't figure out how to manage to keep my family safe and secure in my own home and community. They are looking out across the future and over the horizon.

For the first time in really our history, Americans are questioning whether this country will exist for their kids and grandkids, whether their kids and grandkids will be able to have a better life than they did. That is unacceptable, but yet that is what we currently face.

I want to be very clear. This is the direct consequence of radical leftist positions by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle in this body, in the other Chamber, and in the White House. It is the direct consequence of Democrats who refuse to sit down at the table to constrain spending when we need to, to secure the border of the United States, to determine foreign policy that is built on the national security interests of the United States and not the fad of wearing a pin.

They don't want to work with us on how to have a military focused on how to do its job rather than radical social engineering to reengineer the Department of Defense. They don't want to sit down and work with us to ensure that we are able to have the energy that we need to power our homes affordably.

All of these things that I am rattling off are actual existential threats that our country faces.

Spending: We are \$34 trillion in debt. Nobody possibly knows what \$34 trillion of debt means.

I can tell you what it means in terms of annual interest. We are now about to be spending more in interest on our debt than to fund the national defense of the United States. Imagine that.

How can a country succeed, how can we sustain ourselves, if we are paying more on interest because of our own debt, because of our irresponsible spending, than on defending our country? Yet that is what we are doing.

This year, we are spending \$2 trillion more than we take in and we are doing nothing to stop it.

Republicans are trying to hold the line on spending. We get no support from our Democratic colleagues.

Speaker JOHNSON is trying to hold the line against the Senate that wants to keep spending more money, Democratic colleagues who want to spend more money, and a few of my own Republican colleagues who want to spend more money.

The Speaker should be congratulated and should be praised for holding the line on spending. We need to finish the job, and Republicans need to unite around the Speaker of the House to send a loud message to our Democratic colleagues and a loud message to the American people that we are no longer going to continue to spend money we don't have, destroying the American Dream, driving up inflation, driving up

interest rates, leveraging our own security to the rest of the world, and making it to where the American dollar is worth nothing.

We have an obligation to hold the line on spending. Are we going to fight? Are we going to stop the dealmaking, the backroom deals, the side deals—in this instance, the \$54 billion of side deals that my Democratic colleagues expect Republicans to pack into a spending bill in order to buy their votes?

Republicans should say no to side deals and gimmicks that blow the lid off spending.

Republicans should say no to unfunded supplemental spending for wars, no matter how meritorious.

Do I believe we should help Israel? You bet.

Did Republicans on this floor, with the leadership of Speaker JOHNSON, send \$14 billion over to the Senate to fund Israel? Yes, we did.

Was it paid for? Yes, it was. It was paid for out of money set aside to expand the IRS to target Americans.

Democrats, on a party-line vote in the Senate, killed that bill.

Democrats in the Senate are more interested in siding with the IRS, expanding the IRS to target American citizens, than they are to stand with Israel or to be fiscally responsible by taking money already appropriated and moving it over to pay for an emergency, that emergency being our friends being assaulted, our friends in Israel being attacked, with young women being brutally raped, babies being killed, babies being kidnapped, and innocent civilians shot in the streets.

We saw it with our own eyes. Yet we have colleagues on the other side of the aisle who don't want to talk about that. They want to brush it aside. Oh, we can't talk about rape. We need to balance that we are told by the progressive left.

Republicans stood up alongside our friends in Israel, we passed a bill that would fund them, we sent it to the Senate, and Democrats in the Senate chose the IRS over Israel.

Are we going to do our job to spend responsibly?

We have a choice to make. When the funding of the government runs out in January and early February, we have a choice to make. I hope Republicans in this body will hold the line and force Republicans and Democrats alike in the Senate to stop spending money we don't have, mortgaging the futures of our kids and grandkids.

That is one existential threat. That alone is worth throwing everything we have at this place to fight to stop spending money we don't have, to hold the line on piling up debt.

There is another existential threat: wide open borders. Our borders right now are in crisis.

Just today, video footage of a breached border wall surfaced with illegal migrants rushing through an open-

ing in the border wall with their human smuggler shrugging and just saluting the camera.

We have no rules at the southern border now. We have no border. We have people from all over the world bum-rushing the border of the United States from terrorist countries, criminals, and people on the terrorist watch list. We have millions that have been released into the United States under this administration, and the people in border States, like my home State of Texas, are the ones left holding the bag.

In this case it was Arizona. Yesterday, the port of entry in Lukeville, Arizona, was shut down. A port of entry had to be shut down because Border Patrol could not handle the mass flood of migrants coming across the border.

Last Monday morning, more than 5,000 migrants were in custody, far more than Lukeville's holding capacity. I got notices from people just today. In Eagle Pass, in Del Rio, people flooding into Texas, Border Patrol overwhelmed.

Last Thursday, while transporting illegal migrants, a human smuggler's car caught fire while driving 100 miles per hour through Kinney County, Texas, near where I live.

We can fix that. We can secure the border. We can do it in a matter of weeks. There is no magic. All we need to do is enforce the laws and fix some of the laws that have some loopholes.

House Republicans passed H.R. 2, the strongest border security bill we have ever passed. We sent it to the Senate, and it is sitting there. They refuse to take it up, because Senate Democrats, like my House Democratic colleagues, want open borders. They don't believe in sovereignty. They don't believe we should have a sovereign nation. They believe in world order. They believe that anybody can come here without following our laws.

Our bill expanded critical protections by fixing parole and asylum abuses that are being used by the administration to allow people to come in against both the spirit and the letter of the law. We have turn-away authority, and we empower State AGs to sue. We fix the abuses for unaccompanied children, and we treat all children like we currently do with Mexico and Canada, which would save little children from getting sold into the sex trafficking trade by the thousands, little kids getting abused because my Democrat colleagues want to cynically use open borders as a political stunt and for political power.

Right now in Texas, on I-35 going up the gut of Texas or across I-10, there are stash houses littered in San Antonio, littered in Houston, littered in El Paso and Dallas filled with children getting abused.

A thousand migrants died along the southern border last year while my colleagues on the other side of the aisle just sat back and did nothing.

We have acted. Republicans have acted. We sent legislation to the Senate, and Senate Democrats are doing nothing.

Existential threat 1: spending. We are acting. We are acting responsibly. House and Senate Democrats refuse to join with us.

Existential threat number 2: our border. House Republicans have acted. We have sent a bill over to the Senate. It sits there. The President ignores it while Texans die from fentanyl poisoning and Americans die from fentanyl poisoning. Our homes, our hospitals, our schools get overrun, migrants die, migrants get sold into the sex trafficking trade, cartels get empowered, and China gets empowered, all so my Democrat colleagues can pat themselves on the back in the false name of compassion saying that open borders are good for migrants, when it is a lie.

Existential threat number 3: American energy dominance. American energy independence and American energy freedom is being destroyed minute by minute, hour by hour, by an administration and Democrat colleagues in this Chamber and in the Senate that are undermining our ability to produce American, clean-burning natural gas, American nuclear power, reliable power that we need to fuel ourselves and the world.

□ 1615

Legislation we have on the floor this week that my Democratic colleagues refuse, in lockstep, to support would stop the tyrannical overreach by the executive branch to set a new rule requiring electric vehicles to be about two-thirds of the fleet by 2032.

Now, why does that matter?

Does the average American know that an electric vehicle takes basically the same amount of electricity as your air conditioner to charge up?

Have they thought through the fact that if you have an electric vehicle in North Dakota or in Alaska, it freezes up and takes an entire battery charge just to thaw it?

Have they thought through what happens if you are living in west Texas and it is a 400-mile drive and you need a 200-mile recharge?

Have they thought through that the average electric vehicle costs \$16,000 more than the internal combustion engine?

Have they thought through that if you eliminate every internal combustion engine in America, it would be less than 1 percent impact on CO₂ production, because China has 1,100 coal-fired plants; America has 250.

India and China are spewing out CO₂ at increasing rates. We are unilaterally disarming and undermining our own economic strength while being our own economic prosperity, our own energy freedom, all in the false name of pursuing unicorn energy theories while my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that are killing the average American

family, killing their budgets, and now on steroids, existential threat.

All of these EVs, those supply chains start now.

Toyota, General Motors, Ford, they are all going to be pumping out electric vehicles, starting now.

They are piling up on lots because the American people can't afford them. The American people don't want them right now. They can't get them charged. They cost more.

You want to know why you can't afford stuff at home? This.

What are we going to do about it? It is an existential threat to your way of life, America.

What are your Representatives going to do about an executive branch that is doing this unilaterally using executive power?

House Republicans are acting. House Democrats will not support it. The Senate will not advance it.

You will be left stranded—literally and figuratively—without the ability to get a vehicle to power your lives, your family, your jobs, advance prosperity, and achieve the American Dream, all so people can feel good about themselves that they have done something for the environment, which they never did.

CO₂ is going to continue to be spewed out.

We have wind and solar being subsidized to the tune of a trillion dollars. My Democratic colleagues last August passed a bill that will subsidize a trillion dollars for EVs, for massive solar farms, for massive wind farms; almost all of that money going to billion-dollar corporations—mostly White, elite liberals who like to pat themselves on the back while they drive their Tesla around, feel good about themselves, and they drink some wine and eat some cheese while talking about how they are making the world a better place.

It is doing none of that. Zero.

I can tell you what it is doing. It is crippling the American Dream for young people. It is making hard-working Americans unable to afford their job.

If you are a painter or a plumber or an electrician, if you are a teacher, if you clean houses, how in the hell can you afford an electric vehicle that costs \$16,000 more?

Then Gavin Newsom in California says: Oh, crap, we don't have enough power today because we are all wind and solar. So guess what, between 3 p.m. and 9 p.m., you can't charge your car.

You think that is made up? That actually happened. That is the world my Democratic colleagues want you to live in: one with mountains of debt, with open borders, with fentanyl pouring in, and expensive cars.

They will admit it. That is the amazing part. It is so brazen, they admit it. When we challenge them in the Rules Committee or on the floor, they admit it.

The Secretary of Transportation, Pete Buttigieg, literally admitted we

are going to have to force pain on American families to achieve production and promotion of electric vehicles; pain, while China builds two new coal-fired plants a week, and we do nothing but cede our ground to China, subsidize solar panels in China—which by the way, where do they get the minerals for solar panels? Where do they get the minerals for batteries? Child labor, cobalt mines, where children are exploited.

Where are my colleagues with their bleeding hearts when these children are being exploited for cobalt mines?

Oh, Chip, it doesn't fit the narrative. Oh, we are the compassionate ones. We are the green ones. We are living in our little unicorn land where everything is hunky-dory. Meanwhile, we have empowered our enemies, weakened our economy, made it impossible for people to achieve the American Dream, so you have to go beg for more government funding.

That is not the American Dream I started this speech with when my colleague from New York was regaling his mom who passed away today in that generational transfer of the American Dream.

It is not the American Dream of my grandmother, as a single mom in west Texas raising my polio-stricken father after losing her husband to cancer. She wasn't asking for handouts. She wasn't asking for subsidies for some electric vehicle. She just got up and did her dang job.

That is the American Dream that we want to pass down to our kids and our grandkids, but it is being taken away.

I cannot overstate, these are existential threats. They are killing the American Dream.

Debt: spending money we don't have. Borders: wide open; endangering us; killing our kids; killing migrants; increasing the sex trafficking trade; empowering cartels.

Energy: Instead of having the dominance and independence to push back on China and Russia; growing our economy; affordable, competitive automobiles; reliable power; fueling grids; creating economic growth.

True, all of the above, where the market determines whether wind and solar or nuclear or coal or gas can create the best mix of power supply. Export liquefied natural gas, drive CO₂ down with clean-burning American energy.

We are not doing that. We are passing regulation after regulation unilaterally by an executive branch engaged in tyranny, the very tyranny the Founders warned us about, wrote about, and told us in Federalist 58, we should use the power of the purse to stop, which is my question for my Republican colleagues:

Will we use the power of the purse to stop an out-of-control Democrat administration, a recalcitrant Democrat Senate, and our Democrat colleagues in the House who are totally comfortable letting the American Dream

get totally destroyed with existential threat after existential threat?

Those aren't the only ones. What about healthcare?

I would note that a dear friend of mine, a constituent, recently diagnosed with cancer, she got her coverage through ObamaCare.

What many Americans don't know is that if you are a Member of Congress, we are required to have our healthcare through ObamaCare, not some gold-plated fancy thing everybody accuses us of.

Nope, we get ObamaCare. Well, neither my constituent battling cancer—nor myself who fought cancer and won 12 years ago—can go back to MD Anderson—she cannot go to MD Anderson, for the first time—under ObamaCare, the best cancer hospital in the world.

Suddenly coverage doesn't sound that good, does it? Suddenly, the ObamaCare mandates that have radically driven up the price of healthcare, radically consolidated the healthcare industry, radically enriched the insurance companies, radically enriched the hospital corporations, radically enriched pharmaceutical companies.

Suddenly, all of that stuff doesn't sound so good when you wake up and you want to go to the doctor but you are told: Sorry, you are not on the plan. That is the fact.

Americans, a family of four, spend about \$25,000 of their own money or their corporate match for health insurance. But it is not insurance, it is crappy managed care, where your insurance company picks your doctors, your winners, your losers, tells you what you can do or can't do, when you have to pay an expensive deductible or an expensive copay.

Mr. Speaker, 76 ObamaCare marketplace insurers are proposing to increase their rates by more than 10 percent even now; 8 want to go by more than 25 percent.

Let me be clear. Our healthcare system is a complete and total failure. It is a failure made only worse by ObamaCare.

We can fix it. Republicans have plans to fix it. If Republicans would grab the mantle and run on it, fearlessly, with expanded health savings accounts, allowing you to use that money, tax free, to go into a marketplace and shop for legitimate, affordable insurance; legitimate, direct primary care with doctors you can call up day and night, like the old black bag doctors that would come to your House, a burgeoning industry; healthcare sharing ministries that defray costs, the ability to go out and compete and save.

There is a massive explosion of technological benefits that we can now tap into if we were to empower patients and doctors rather than bureaucrats and health insurance administrators.

We can blow the lid off of it, drive prices down; save our ability to honor our commitments on Medicare by getting prices down, if we will just do it.

Instead, we sit around and we run into the corner saying: Oh, Democrats

said something about preexisting conditions.

We are all walking preexisting conditions; we are humans. Set up a system that would work for that, and the best system is one in which I can take dollars and go get healthcare from a willing provider of that care and find a way to make sure that insurance is available in a catastrophic situation in which you can no longer afford to pay for the care.

It is the best model across all of the different options. We can do it, but we have to have the willingness to do it.

Instead, we are sitting here with existential threat 1, massive debt;

Existential threat 2, wide open borders, killing our sovereignty and killing our kids and our communities;

Existential threat 3, American energy getting destroyed, sacrificed on the altar to the almighty gods of green energy and unicorn energy;

Existential threat 4, healthcare bankrupting American families, bankrupting your ability to go to the doctor of your choice, bankrupting the number of physicians we even have available because nobody wants to go into this godforsaken industry run by insurance companies.

Yes, the corporate cronyism, replete in this town, where we just throw money at big corporations.

□ 1630

We empower the insurance bureaucrats to run our healthcare. Could there possibly be a more stupid way to create a health system? I can't think of one.

Finally, existential threat number 5, and there are more, is our national defense. Republicans passed the strongest national defense authorization that I have seen in my years of public service and certainly in my time in Congress. It would refocus our military on its core mission, which is to be trained to, if called upon, kill people and blow stuff up.

That is what it is there for. It is not there to build soccer fields, and it is not there to promote social engineering. It is there to defend us.

We passed the defense bill that would end the unlawful Biden DOD taxpayer-funded abortion tourism regulations. It would end the taxpayer-funded gender transition surgeries at the Pentagon. It would end the radical climate agenda being implemented at the Department of Defense, which I have already addressed, and the market that is being embraced by the Pentagon so we can have EVs rolling around our defense complex.

"Hold on, guys. Stop shooting while we plug in our car. Hey, we need to charge up the tank. Give us a second." I am looking forward to the battery-powered jets.

We assist servicemembers who were discharged for refusing the COVID-19 vaccine. Our Department of Defense is now begging them to come back because recruiting levels are so bad.

We end radical critical race theories and diversity, equity, and inclusion. We have created an inspector general for Ukraine accountability. We prohibit race-based admissions at military academies. We have refocused our military on its core mission and to get rid of the social engineering.

Our Democrat colleagues wouldn't support it, and our colleagues in the Senate won't advance it, so here we sit. They demand that our defense be a radical social engineering experiment rather than a lean, mean fighting machine to defend the United States of America. That is an existential threat.

Education is a threat.

The litany of regulatory morass in this town is all a threat, but right now, I am just focusing on debt, on our borders being wide open, on our destruction of American energy dominance and freedom, on our broken healthcare system destroying the American Dream and the inability to access doctors, and on a defense that has been turned into a social engineering experiment instead of defending the United States.

Each one of these things represents a clear and present danger to our well-being as a nation and as a people. It is our job and our duty to stand up and fight.

Mr. Speaker, I call on my Democrat colleagues to stop putting their heads in the sand and ignoring their duty to address these existential threats. Stop being a roadblock to the great bills and the great efforts of Republicans that we are moving to pass over to the Senate and send to the White House.

Nevertheless, I have to say to my Republican colleagues that when you predictably see our Democratic colleagues refuse to work with us, don't cave and don't capitulate. Hold the line. Pick one or two fights that we can deliver for the American people so that we can go home and look them in the eye.

I don't care about the campaigns, and I don't care about the ads. I don't care about any of that garbage. I care about looking at my 14-year-old son and my 12-year-old daughter or my 81-year-old father and 75-year-old mother or a veteran who has fought for this country and who is wounded and hurting. I want to look them and my constituents who sent me here to fight in the eye, and I want to be able to say:

We delivered. We fought. We forced the President to the table. We made him secure the border. We made him restore sovereignty. We did our job.

We held the line on spending. We reduced spending year over year. We ended the gimmicks. We stopped the games. We set the table for us to try to balance the budget and do our job and stop racking up debt.

We restored energy freedom. We opened up American natural gas. We stopped the regulations that were going to kill our country. We stopped the mandates on electric vehicles that were going to destroy the American Dream and drive up the price of automobiles.

We stopped the wokification and destruction of the American military that is driving down recruiting and making it to where our military morale is at its low point.

We stood up and fought for healthcare freedom so that, Mr. Speaker, you can go to the doctor of your choice, so that you can care for your family, so that you can make decisions, so that you can afford the care, and so that you can look at your kids and your loved ones in the eye and be able to take them to get that care without calling some bureaucrat on a phone and hoping.

It is our calling; it is our job; and it is the reason we run for Congress. These are existential threats, and they deserve the level of attention, fight, and dedication that we campaign on. They deserve us to do what we said we would do. Is it asking too much that we campaign on doing these things and then come here and actually do them?

It is long past time for excuses. It is time to meet the moment. It is time to rise to the challenge to do our job to make the people's House great again, to make Congress great again, to restore the balance of power, and to stand up and deliver for the American

people so that we can, in fact, save the American Dream for our kids and our grandkids.

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

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 6, 2023, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the third and fourth quarters of 2023, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 23 AND OCT. 31, 2023

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Kate Knudson Wolters	10/23	10/29	United Kingdom		4,161.00		772.60				4,933.60
Meghan McCann	10/23	10/31	United Kingdom		5,548.00		313.20				5,861.20
Machalagh Carr	10/26	10/30	United Kingdom		2,594.00		533.50				3,127.50
Hon. Laurel Lee	10/26	10/30	United Kingdom		3,287.50		833.50				4,121.00
Hon. Julia Letlow	10/26	10/30	United Kingdom		3,287.50		10,490.50				13,778.00
Hon. Kevin McCarthy	10/26	10/31	United Kingdom		3,287.50		(³)				3,287.50
Hon. Jason Smith	10/26	10/31	United Kingdom		3,287.50		(³)				3,287.50
Hon. Richard Hudson	10/26	10/31	United Kingdom		3,287.50		(³)				3,287.50
Hon. Scott Peters	10/26	10/31	United Kingdom		3,287.50		(³)				3,287.50
Hon. Jim Himes	10/26	10/31	United Kingdom		3,287.50		(³)				3,287.50
Hon. Jay Obernolte	10/26	10/31	United Kingdom		3,287.50		(³)				3,287.50
Natalie Joyce	10/26	10/30	United Kingdom		2,594.00		(³)				2,594.00
Tim Monahan	10/26	10/31	United Kingdom		3,287.50		(³)				3,287.50
Caleb Smith	10/26	10/31	United Kingdom		3,287.50		(³)				3,287.50
Jamie Gillespie	10/26	10/31	United Kingdom		3,287.50		(³)				3,287.50
Committee total					51,059.50		12,943.30				64,002.80

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

HON. MIKE JOHNSON, Nov. 30, 2023.

(AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2023

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Lloyd Doggett	7/1	7/8	Canada		2,208.54		2,279.59				4,488.13
Hon. Brendan Boyle	8/21	8/22	Germany		478.00		8,027.80				8,505.80
	8/22	8/23	Belgium		327.34		1,202.40				1,529.74
	8/23	8/24	Finland		392.79		2,292.40				2,685.19
	8/25	8/27	Ireland		3,217.05		3,808.75				7,025.80
Hon. Michelle Fischbach	9/2	9/5	Japan		898.78		(³)				898.78
	9/5	9/6	Singapore		521.00		(³)				521.00
	9/6	9/8	Thailand		443.72		(³)				443.72
Hon. Rudy Yakym	9/2	9/5	Japan		898.78		(³)				898.78
	9/5	9/6	Singapore		521.00		(³)				521.00
	9/6	9/8	Thailand		443.72		(³)				443.72
Committee total					10,350.72		17,610.94				27,961.66

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

HON. JODEY C. ARRINGTON, Nov. 21, 2023.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-2476. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Inapplicability of Certain Laws and Regulations to Commercial Items (DFARS Case 2017-D010) [Docket: DARS-2018-0035; Req No.

DARS-2024-00009-FR] (RIN: 0750-AJ21) received December 4, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2477. A letter from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Truth in Lending (Regulation Z) Annual Threshold Adjustments (Credit Cards, HOEPA, and Qualified Mortgages) received December 1, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110

Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-2478. A letter from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Fair Credit Reporting Act Disclosures received December 1, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-2479. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's Major final rule —

Prohibition Against Conflicts of Interest in Certain Securitizations [Release No.: 33-11254; File No. S7-01-23] (RIN: 3235-AL04) received December 1, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-2480. A letter from the Chief, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's Major final rule — Unlicensed Use of the 6 GHz Band [ET Docket No.: 18-295]; Expanding Flexible Use in Mid-Band Spectrum Between 3.7 and 24 GHz [GN Docket No.: 17-183] received November 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2481. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(j), Table of Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Winnemucca, Nevada) [MB Docket No.: 23-286, RM-11960] received November 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2482. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(j), Table of Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Idaho Falls, Idaho) [MB Docket No.: 22-287] [RM-11961] received November 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2483. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress, covering the six-month period ending September 30, 2023; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-2484. A letter from the Regulations Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — VA Pilot Program on Graduate Medical Education and Residency (RIN: 2900-AR01) received November 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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. 4250. A bill to maintain the free flow of information to the public by establishing appropriate limits on the federally compelled disclosure of information obtained as part of engaging in journalism, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-299). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Ms. FOXX, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H.R. 6585. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend Federal Pell

Grant eligibility to certain short-term workforce programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 6586. A bill to require a strategy to oppose financial or material support by foreign countries to the Taliban, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMÉR:

H.R. 6587. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to enhance technical assistance and support for communities impacted by substance use disorders; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ:

H.R. 6588. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to assess whether international financial institutions, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, are sufficiently focused on preventing terrorist financing; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ:

H.R. 6589. A bill to require a report on terrorist financing in the Americas, 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 Mrs. DINGELL (for herself and Mr. MOOLENAAR):

H.R. 6590. A bill to improve access to the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ELLZEY:

H.R. 6591. A bill to amend section 8(a) of the Small Business Act to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to regularly reassess the asset and net worth thresholds for qualifying as an economically disadvantaged individual, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. FROST (for himself, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. BERA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BROWN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASTRO, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. IVEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PETERSEN, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SOTO, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. MFUME):

H.R. 6592. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to provide grants to local educational agencies to cover the costs of challenges to determinations not to discontinue the use of specific instructional materials, or the availability of specific school library materials, in public elementary and secondary

schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GOLDMAN of New York (for himself, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. KHANNA, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 6593. A bill to require that the regulations related to SAVE Plan shall have the force and effect of enacted law; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GOLDMAN of New York (for himself, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. KHANNA, and Ms. TOKUDA):

H.R. 6594. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the deduction for student loan interest to include payments toward principal, and to increase the value of the deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. HOYLE of Oregon (for herself and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 6595. A bill to amend the Smith River National Recreation Area Act to include certain additions to the Smith River National Recreation Area, to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain wild rivers in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. TRONE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. KEATING, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 6596. A bill to end the epidemic of gun violence and build safer communities by strengthening Federal firearms laws and supporting gun violence research, intervention, and prevention initiatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAWLER:

H.R. 6597. A bill to establish a Task Force on the Indo-Pacific Treaty Organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LAWLER (for himself, Mr. MOLINARO, Mr. LANGWORTHY, and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS):

H.R. 6598. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 298 Route 292 in Holmes, New York, as the "Sheriff Adrian 'Butch' Anderson Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ (for herself and Ms. STANSBURY):

H.R. 6599. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to make a technical correction to the Navajo Nation Water Resources Development Trust Fund, to amend the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 to make technical corrections to the Taos Pueblo Water Development Fund and Aamodt Settlement Pueblos' Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself, Mr. LATTA, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, and Mr. CRENSHAW):

H.R. 6600. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guidance on whether hospital emergency departments should implement fentanyl testing as a routine procedure for patients experiencing an overdose, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MCBATH (for herself, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 6601. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to codify a competitive grant program to build community colleges' capacity to provide employment and training programs for in-demand industries or occupations; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MCCORMICK:

H.R. 6602. A bill to amend the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 relating to the review of the interagency dispute resolution process; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 6603. A bill to apply foreign-direct product rules to Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6604. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to install permanent fencing around the United States Supreme Court Building or grounds; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. NUNN of Iowa (for himself and Mrs. BEATTY):

H.R. 6605. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to study the threat of digital location obfuscation as it relates to national security and financial technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. RADEWAGEN:

H.R. 6606. A bill to amend the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 relating to the statement of policy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 6607. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Office of Drug Manufacturing; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington (for himself, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 6608. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose on excise tax on the failure of certain hedge funds owning excess single-family residences to dispose of such residences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 6609. A bill to amend the Arms Export Control Act to increase the dollar amount thresholds under sections 3 and 36 of that Act relating to proposed transfers or sales of defense articles or services under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE of Utah:

H. Res. 908. A resolution electing a Member to a certain standing committee of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BACON (for himself, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. VAN DUYNNE):

H. Res. 909. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Russian Federation's status as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council contravenes the spirit and purpose of the United Nations, that the rights and privileges it enjoys in that role be limited, suspended, or terminated, and that the Republic of India be appointed as a permanent

member of the United Nations Security Council with all the rights and privileges of the position; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BISHOP of Georgia (for himself, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Ms. GREENE of Georgia):

H. Res. 910. A resolution honoring the life of First Lady Rosalynn Carter; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. GIMENEZ):

H. Res. 911. A resolution Commending María Corina Machado as Venezuela's legitimate presidential opposition candidate; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. MCCLAIN (for herself, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. FINSTAD, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. WALBERG, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, and Mr. COLLINS):

H. Res. 912. A resolution censuring Representative Jamaal Bowman; to the Committee on Ethics.

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. STEFANIK:

H.R. 6585.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Federal student aid for postsecondary education

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 6586.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require a strategy to oppose financial or material support by foreign countries to the Taliban, and for other purposes

By Mrs. CHAVEZ-DE REMER:

H.R. 6587.

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

Article I, Section VIII

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to enhance technical assistance and support for communities impacted by substance use disorders.

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ:

H.R. 6588.

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 require a report on if International Financial Institutions are sufficiently focused on preventing terrorist financing.

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ:

H.R. 6589.

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 require a report on terrorist financing.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 6590.

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

The Constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To improve access to PACE programs.

By Mr. ELLZEY:

H.R. 6591.

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:

Amends section 8(a) of the Small Business Act to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to regularly reassess the asset and net worth thresholds for qualifying as an economically disadvantaged individual.

By Mr. FROST:

H.R. 6592.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To authorize the Secretary of Education to provide grants to local educational agencies to cover the costs of challenges to determinations not to discontinue the use of specific instructional materials, or the availability of specific school library materials, in public elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GOLDMAN of New York:

H.R. 6593.

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

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into the Execution for the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require that the regulations related to SAVE Plan shall have the force and effect of enacted law.

By Mr. GOLDMAN of New York:

H.R. 6594.

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

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into the Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the deduction for student loan interest to include payments toward principal, and to increase the value of the deduction.

By Ms. HOYLE of Oregon:

H.R. 6595.

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

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

The single subject of this legislation is:

Public lands

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 6596.

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

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
Judiciary

By Mr. LAWLER:

H.R. 6597.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a Task Force on the Indo-Pacific Treaty Organization, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LAWLER:

H.R. 6598.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 7

The single subject of this legislation is:

To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 298 Route 292 in Holmes, New York, as the "Sheriff Adrian 'Butch' Anderson Post Office Building"

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ:

H.R. 6599.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Tribal water

By Mr. LIEU:

H.R. 6600.

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

U.S. Const., Art. 1, Sec. 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health care

By Mrs. MCBATH:

H.R. 6601.

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

Interstate Commerce Clause—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill expands and provides statutory authority for the Department of Labor's Strengthening Community Colleges Training Grants program, which awards competitive grants for community colleges to provide education or career skills development for jobs in high-demand industries.

By Mr. MCCORMICK:

H.R. 6602.

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

Clause 18 under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Reforms the Department of Commerce Bureau of Industry and Security's Operating Committee for Export Policy

By Mr. MORAN:

H.R. 6603.

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:

Foreign Direct Product Rule application to Iran

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6604.

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

Clause 18 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill would prohibit the use of Federal funds to install permanent fencing around the United States Supreme Court building or grounds.

By Mr. NUNN of Iowa:

H.R. 6605.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

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

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Secretary of the Treasury to study the threat of digital location obfuscation as it relates to national security and financial technology, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. RADEWAGEN:

H.R. 6606.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Amends the Export Control Reform Act to better protect American trade secrets

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 6607.

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

Section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To create an Office of Drug Manufacturing in HHS responsible for manufacturing generic drugs, lowering prices, increasing competition, and addressing drug shortages.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H.R. 6608.

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

Article 1 Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Tax on certain hedge funds.

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 6609.

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

Section 8, "The Congress Shall have Power

. . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;"

The single subject of this legislation is:

Foreign Military Sales

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 7: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
H.R. 45: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 308: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 435: Mr. MOORE of Alabama.
H.R. 529: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 552: Mr. CRANE.
H.R. 661: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois and Mr. ESTES.
H.R. 797: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 807: Mr. CURTIS and Mr. COMER.
H.R. 907: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 953: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 974: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 987: Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MOONEY, Ms. ADAMS, and Mrs. CAMMACK.
H.R. 1092: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 1118: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 1201: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 1250: Mr. ROSE.
H.R. 1293: Ms. BUDZINSKI.
H.R. 1359: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 1492: Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 1610: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 1716: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 1753: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.
H.R. 1755: Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 1831: Ms. GRANGER.
H.R. 1833: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 2365: Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. OMAR, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. SALAZAR, Mrs. STEEL, and Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 2394: Ms. BUDZINSKI.
H.R. 2402: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 2431: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
H.R. 2448: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 2531: Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 2584: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2598: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 2663: Mr. MRVAN.
H.R. 2666: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 2667: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 2726: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 2742: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 2757: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 2923: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.
H.R. 2974: Ms. LEE of California and Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 2983: Ms. LEE of Florida.
H.R. 2998: Mr. CASAR.
H.R. 3008: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 3106: Mr. MENENDEZ.
H.R. 3170: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 3238: Ms. HOULAHAN and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3433: Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BERA, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 3576: Ms. BUDZINSKI.
H.R. 3577: Mr. LANGWORTHY.
H.R. 3599: Mr. COURTNEY and Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 3605: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 3606: Mr. TRONE and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3607: Mr. TRONE and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3639: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 3658: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 3812: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3850: Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. BERA, and Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 3879: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 3970: Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. HIMES, and Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 4035: Mr. MANN.
H.R. 4104: Mr. LANGWORTHY.
H.R. 4184: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 4293: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H.R. 4326: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 4390: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 4391: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 4422: Mrs. BEATTY and Mr. BERA.
H.R. 4537: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 4581: Mr. CRANE.
H.R. 4603: Mr. MOLINARO.
H.R. 4758: Mr. LANGWORTHY and Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 4763: Mr. CURTIS.
H.R. 4769: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 4867: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 4895: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 4904: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 4941: Ms. SALINAS.
H.R. 4988: Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
H.R. 5014: Mr. MOLINARO.
H.R. 5044: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 5077: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 5097: Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 5159: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. MANN, Mr. PASCRELL, and Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 5203: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.
H.R. 5361: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 5399: Ms. LEE of Florida and Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5455: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 5555: Mr. MRVAN.
H.R. 5569: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 5685: Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. SYKES, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BERA, and Mr. MOSKOWITZ.
H.R. 5748: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 5806: Mr. LAMALFA and Mr. BURLISON.
H.R. 5851: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 5885: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 5887: Ms. MACE, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 5929: Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 5979: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 5988: Mrs. CAMMACK.

H.R. 5995: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 6031: Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. PELOSI.
H.R. 6049: Mr. MANN.
H.R. 6055: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 6077: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 6133: Mr. CARL.
H.R. 6134: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 6156: Mr. MFUME, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, and Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 6203: Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 6227: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 6249: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 6262: Mr. COHEN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 6301: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 6349: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 6373: Mr. JAMES.
H.R. 6433: Mr. KILMER and Mr. FEENSTRA.
H.R. 6437: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 6477: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 6502: Ms. VAN DUYN.
H.R. 6516: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 6522: Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 6523: Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 6527: Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. BROWN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 6534: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 6545: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 6570: Mr. LIEU and Mr. CRANE.
H.R. 6573: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.
H.J. Res. 13: Mr. LEVIN and Mr. KILMER.
H. Con. Res. 74: Mr. TIMMONS.
H. Res. 28: Mr. CASAR.
H. Res. 122: Mr. CASAR.
H. Res. 280: Mr. JEFFRIES.
H. Res. 561: Mr. MOSKOWITZ.
H. Res. 738: Ms. SCHOLTEN.
H. Res. 758: Mr. LAWLER.
H. Res. 806: Mr. BURGESS and Mrs. STEEL.
H. Res. 837: Mr. MAST and Mr. BAIRD.
H. Res. 881: Mr. DESAULNIER and Ms. CHU.
H. Res. 883: Mr. LAWLER and Mr. LALOTA.
H. Res. 894: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. MOSKOWITZ.
H. Res. 895: Ms. LEE of California.
H. Res. 902: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H. Res. 907: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. PORTER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. GOMEZ, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.



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No. 200

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Eternal Lord God, source of our joys, answer us when we call to You. With Your mercy and grace, free us from the troubles that challenge us. We acknowledge that no problem is too difficult for You. Lord, we bring You our needs and challenges, asking You to do for us more than we can ask or imagine.

Give the Members of this body the patience to live courageously with life's trials, knowing that You are the author and finisher of their faith. Lord, use them this day to bring healing where there is pain, hope where there is despair, and peace where there is warfare. May our Senators serve You with pure exemplary lives and thereby give those whom they lead an ideal to follow.

We pray in Your righteous 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 legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, December 5, 2023.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNOCK thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Loren L. AliKhan, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

UKRAINE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, later today, President Volodymyr Zelenskyy will address Senators through a secured video at our classified briefing on

the war in Ukraine. This will be at least the third time President Zelenskyy has addressed Senators since the beginning of the war. The last time he spoke to us, his message was direct and unsparing: Without more aid from Congress, Ukraine does not have the means to defeat Vladimir Putin.

Without more aid from Congress, Ukraine may fall. Democracy in Europe will be in peril. And those who think Vladimir Putin will stop merely at Ukraine willfully ignore the clear and unmistakable warnings of history.

It is, therefore, urgent for the Senate to pass a security supplemental. Last night, I filed cloture on a motion to proceed to a vehicle the Senate can use as a supplemental package. We will have our first vote on this vehicle Wednesday in the afternoon. I urge my colleagues to think about what is at stake in this moment in history. I implore them to do what is necessary to protect America's security.

If we allow Vladimir Putin to march through Europe, if we abandon Ukraine in its hour of need, it will make the world a more hostile place for democracy and Western values. It will send a message to the world that America is not up to the task of protecting democracy and Western values in this century. It will be a gift to the Chinese Communist Party, to the regime in Iran, to adversaries around the world who want nothing more than to see our demise.

The Ukrainians are fighting valiantly. They haven't asked for American troops, with the concomitant casualties and pain that would cause. All they need is adequate weaponry. How can we turn them down? How can we turn them down?

There is only one right answer. We must do what America has always done through her history: defend democracy, stand up to autocratic thugs like Putin, and put our adversaries on notice that America's resolve will not falter.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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Now, the Senate's supplemental package remains on hold because our Republican colleagues have insisted that they need an immigration proposal to pass. While immigration is important, it is a separate issue from foreign aid to Ukraine and Israel and humanitarian aid to Gaza and the Indo-Pacific. It is a difficult issue we have debated and never come to a conclusion on for decades. It is extraneous to this debate.

Some of our Republican leaders say: Well, that is what the public wants.

Yes, the public wants border, but it is unrelated to Ukraine. Our Republican friends are saying they will defend democracy only at a price unacceptable to Democrats, and the price is forcing Congress to accept radical immigration policies that come straight from Donald Trump.

One Republican Senator said yesterday—listen to this. He said:

This is not a traditional negotiation, where we expect to come up with a bipartisan compromise on the border. This is a price that has to be paid in order to get the supplemental.

No compromise—why are we sitting down and talking if there is never going to be a compromise? What that Republican Senator said, Mr. President, is the textbook definition of hostage-taking.

I want to be clear. First, Democrats want to deal with the problems of immigration and the border. We have been trying for years. But—I also want to be clear—if Republicans had not brought up immigration, an important but separate and partisan issue that has been debated for decades, Ukraine funding would not be in danger right now.

This mess was created entirely by hard-right Republicans, and, alarmingly, Republican leadership has gotten behind them. And most of those hard-right Republicans who say we must have border don't want to vote for aid for Ukraine, in any case.

If funding for Ukraine fails, it will not be a bipartisan failure. It will be a failure solely caused by the Republican Party and the Republican leadership because it was a decision of that Republican leadership, pushed by the hard right, many of whom want Ukraine to fail, to make border a precondition to supporting Ukraine.

Let me say that again because the logic is perfectly clear and irrefutable. If funding for Ukraine fails, the failure will solely be on the Republican Party because it was the decision of the Republican leadership, pushed by the hard right, many of whom want Ukraine to fail, to make border a precondition to supporting Ukraine.

Now, even though we warned Republicans about the dangers of injecting partisan border issues which threaten to derail aid to Ukraine, we sat down at the negotiating table in good faith. We said from the get-go we would be willing to compromise. Everyone would like to come to a compromise on bor-

der—a bipartisan compromise, a real compromise, not one side demanding everything, as that one Republican Senator said.

For 3 weeks, Democrats have tried to be reasonable with our Republican colleagues to see if we can find some common ground on immigration. Some days, these negotiations look promising. We have been more than willing to show compromise. But, sadly, each time we try to meet Republicans at the middle, they have been moving the goalposts back, proposing nasty policies like indefinite detention for asylum seekers and sweeping powers to shut down our entire immigration system, which has been a hallmark of America for centuries.

After Speaker JOHNSON said last week that only policies along the lines of H.R. 2 can make it through the House, Republican negotiators here in the Senate gave up even pretending to show compromise. That is why the negotiations broke off Friday night. Republicans pulled the goalposts way back and proposed many items plucked directly from H.R. 2 or very similar to it—the same H.R. 2 that got not a single Democratic vote here in the Senate, the same H.R. 2 that couldn't even pass on the House floor, when it is attached to Ukraine, because it needs Democratic votes to pass it because 30 Republican Congressmen won't vote for any Ukraine aid. So despite Democrats' best efforts, negotiations have been going in circles.

Look, we want to find a way to solve immigration with our Republican colleagues. We know this is an important issue. We have many Members who represent border States and border communities. But if Republicans are holding up aid to Ukraine because they want us to work with them on border, the onus is on them to present to us a realistic, bipartisan proposal that can actually pass the Senate, with aid to Ukraine as well. And we need a bipartisan proposal that can get the broad support of Democrats, not just one or two while the rest of us are strongly in opposition.

Again, if Republicans want to bring up immigration right now, right in the middle of trying to pass aid to Ukraine and other issues, the onus is on them to present serious bipartisan proposals that can get broad support from Democrats, not just one or two Democrats. And if Republicans are unable to produce a broadly bipartisan immigration proposal, they should not block aid to Ukraine in response.

They should not be resorting to hostage-taking, as the Senator from Texas seems to be admitting. That would be madness—utter madness. It would be an insult to our Ukrainian friends, who are fighting for their lives against Russian autocracy, and it could go down as a major turning point where the West didn't live up to its responsibilities and things turned away from our democracies and our values and toward autocracy.

Ronald Reagan would be rolling in his grave—rolling in his grave—if he saw his own party let Vladimir Putin roll through Europe.

So, once again, I urge my Republican colleagues to think carefully about what is at stake with this week's vote. What we do now will reverberate across the world for years and decades to come, and history—history—will render harsh judgment on those who abandon democracy for Donald Trump's extreme immigration policies.

ASSAULT WEAPONS

Mr. President, now, on the assault weapons ban UC, tomorrow, I will come to the Senate floor with my Democratic colleagues to ask unanimous consent to pass the assault weapons ban.

If Republicans do not object to our unanimous consent request to pass the ban, the Senate can then pass a tried-and-true measure to reduce mass shootings and gun deaths in America.

When I led the fight for the assault weapons ban in 1994 in the House—along with our late colleague, Senator Feinstein, who led the charge in the Senate—it passed with bipartisan support because both sides recognized the need to rid our streets of these weapons of war.

After the ban went into effect, the numbers proved the obvious: Banning deadly assault weapons saves lives, plain and simple. The number of deaths from mass shootings and gun incidents both fell after the ban took effect.

Today, a decade after the expiration of the assault weapons ban, gun violence is running rampant in America. Families can no longer enjoy a night at the bowling alley or go out to dinner without fear of a gunman with an assault rifle. People can no longer stop by the bank in the morning or spend a Saturday at the shopping mall without that thought in their heads that maybe there is some gunman out there with an assault rifle.

That is why Democrats will come to the floor tomorrow to try and pass the Assault Weapons Ban and other gun safety legislation. And I hope my Republican colleagues find the courage to stand with us, stand with the American people, and stand with families and kids who are sick and tired of living under the threat of gun violence.

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. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, the Senate has spent months considering

supplemental action to meet serious, connected threats to America's national security.

As I have said from the outset, our work needs to address four urgent challenges: Putin's war on a sovereign democracy in Europe; the terror campaign against Israel and U.S. forces in the Middle East; China's aggressive escalation against Taiwan and peaceful nations in the Indo-Pacific; and the Biden administration's continuing failure to contend with the crisis at our southern border.

Senate Republicans' focus on securing the border didn't just begin this fall. We have watched for 3 years as the border descended into chaos on President Biden's watch. And for 3 years, we have urged his administration to fulfill even its most basic responsibility to enforce our immigration laws.

Anyone who suggests that Senate Republicans are injecting the issue of border security into this discussion at the last minute either isn't serious or hasn't been paying attention.

Continuing to pretend that upholding American sovereignty is any less urgent than helping our allies and partners defend theirs is reckless. Borders in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona are every bit as inviolable as those in Ukraine, Israel, and the Indo-Pacific. And the sooner our Democratic colleagues realize it, the sooner we can deliver on urgent national security priorities.

Now, needless to say, America's adversaries aren't waiting for us to get serious about our own security. In the South China Sea, for example, the PRC is increasingly using aggressive posturing and outright force to disrupt peace, stability, and lawful maritime commerce.

Beijing now greets lawful passage in international waters with threatening, unsafe conduct and hyperventilating bluster and continues to undermine the long-established territorial claims of sovereign nations throughout Southeast Asia.

Unfortunately, China is not the only adversary stepping up its aggression in the maritime domain. Iran and its network of terrorists continue to illustrate the failures of the Biden administration's deterrence in dangerous detail. On Sunday, a U.S. Navy destroyer and Israeli-flagged commercial vessels came under fire from the same Houthi rebels this administration had inexplicably taken off—off—its list of terror organizations when it took office. This was, of course, a concession to Iran.

Of course, terrorist violence at sea is only the latest in a laundry list of Iran-backed attempts to kill Americans in the region since October 7. At least 77 times, Tehran's proxies have used lethal force against U.S. personnel in Iraq and in Syria, just since October 7.

By any objective standard, the Biden administration's response has been woefully inadequate. Tehran remains

demonstrably undeterred. As President Obama's former Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta put it last week: "I would be much more aggressive."

So effective deterrence requires both capabilities and credibility. And America can't hope to deter our adversaries if we signal hesitation and fear of escalation.

Consider the enemy we are up against. One of Hamas's top terrorists in Gaza told the media recently that the slaughter of Israelis on October 7 was "just a rehearsal"—a bloody rehearsal that left 1,200 innocent people dead and hundreds more in terrorist captivity.

These savages—savages—mean what they say about erasing Israel from the map. But this is not just Israel's fight. Today, at least eight Americans are still being held hostage in Gaza. And if Iran and its proxies get their way, there will be more Americans killed and captured.

This is not—not—a time to go soft on terror. This is not a time to put constraints on Israel. This is a time to support your friends and stand up to your adversaries.

As the Senate considers urgent national security for priorities, our adversaries in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East are watching closely what we do.

ANTI-SEMITISM

Mr. President, now, on another matter, in the 59 days since October 7, an alarming surge in anti-Semitic hate has swept the world. And the United States, unfortunately, has not been exempt.

On Sunday, an angry mob descended on a Philadelphia restaurant co-owned by an Israeli-born Jew. Protesters demanded that customers boycott it, and outrageously charged the business and its proprietors with genocide.

Unfortunately, this is hardly an isolated incident. Across social media, leftwing activists have whipped followers into a frenzy about proclaiming the urgent need to boycott hundreds of American businesses for the alleged crime of supporting Israel's right to exist.

They have committed acts of violence and vandalism, including against the homes of Members of Congress.

Anti-Semitic online mobs are insisting that organizations that do business in Israel are complicit in ethnic cleansing.

Unfortunately, these situations seem most often to flare up on the campuses of elite universities. This week, a prominent Harvard alumnus penned an open letter to Harvard's president cataloging that institution's continued insanity when it comes to Israel's right to self-defense.

At Princeton, a faculty group recently signed a letter invoking academic freedom as a shield for students around the country to have parroted terrorist propaganda. Of course, in the same document, the professors found room to hurl their own accusation of "apartheid" at Israel.

American higher education has become the epicenter of an alarming wave of hatred toward Jews. Luckily, there are glimmers of hope. At Franciscan University in Ohio, administrators created an expedited transfer process to welcome students facing anti-Semitic threats at other schools. Catholic friars in rural Appalachia are eager to accept Jewish students that the Ivy League is failing to protect.

But, unfortunately, stories like these are few and far between. It's especially alarming to see anti-Semitic hatred bleeding into secondary education as well.

Last month, an organization known as The People's Forum helped organize a massive anti-Israel protest and walk-out at schools in New York City. The group, which has direct ties to both domestic radical activists and state propagandists in Beijing, is creating toolkits and posters to facilitate such events at other schools.

As I have said before, I am a strong supporter of freedom of speech. Our Nation gives hateful people the right to say appalling things. But it also gives people with a moral compass the right to condemn them in the strongest possible terms.

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. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Republican whip.

BIDENOMICS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, \$11,434—that is how much more a typical family has to spend today to maintain the same standard of living they had at the beginning of the Biden administration—\$11,434. That is a lot of money. Needless to say, it is money that a lot of Americans don't have.

Nearly 3 years of high inflation has taken its toll. Americans are exhausted from constant price hikes, and they are struggling to keep pace with the huge increase in their cost of living.

One recent news story noted:

Since early 2020, prices have risen about as much as they had in the full 10 years preceding the health emergency.

Let me just repeat that.

Since early 2020, prices have risen about as much as they had in the full 10 years preceding the health emergency.

In other words, we have had 10 years of price increases packed into the last 4 years. The lion's share of those increases has occurred during the Biden administration. Since President Biden took office, the price of groceries has risen by almost 21 percent, gas prices have risen by 54.8 percent, electric bills are up almost 25 percent, car repairs and maintenance are up 26.5 percent, rent is up 18 percent, and the list goes on. Unfortunately, at this point, it is

clear that today's high prices are here to stay.

Inflation didn't come out of nowhere. Inflation is the result of too many dollars chasing too few goods and services. That is exactly the situation the Biden administration and Democrats helped create in 2021.

The President's first major piece of legislation was a massive and partisan \$1.9 trillion spending bill filled with unnecessary spending and handouts to Democrat interest groups. The bill flooded the economy with unnecessary government money, and the economy overheated as a result—no big surprise there. Almost 3 years down the road, we are still dealing with the inflation crisis the President and Democrats helped create. So it should come as no surprise that the President's "Bidenomics" pitch—his attempt to sell the American people on his economic record—is falling flat, even among members of his own party.

A substantial majority of Americans have a negative view of the economy. Fifty-five percent of voters say they are worse off financially under President Biden, and a large percentage are cutting back on spending to make ends meet.

President Biden claims that "Bidenomics is just another way of saying 'the American Dream.'" Well, for a lot of Americans, Bidenomics has proved to be less dream and more nightmare because the reality is that under Bidenomics, working Americans are struggling to get by. They are tapping into their savings. They are taking on more debt. They are falling behind on car payments or other bills.

Increasingly, one key measure of the American dream, which is owning your own home, is out of reach for many Americans. The higher interest rates the Federal Reserve was forced to put in place to help rein in President Biden's inflation crisis has meant more expensive mortgages, which, combined with higher home prices, have eroded home buyers' purchasing power.

A recent NBC news article reported:

[I]n late 2020, the monthly mortgage payment on a typical, newly sold home was around \$1,100 in principal and interest. It's now about twice that.

It is now about twice that.

On the car-buying front, Americans are facing loan rates last seen, as one article noted, during the great recession.

And soaring credit card interest rates are making it difficult for Americans to afford their credit card bills much less make progress in paying them off, a situation not helped, of course, by the fact that many Americans have had to turn to their credit cards to help them get by—get by—under Bidenflation. Under the Biden administration, Americans can't catch a break.

President Biden has spent a lot of time talking about giving families "a little bit of breathing room." But the reality of Bidenomics is that a lot of families have seen their breathing

room disappear. Perhaps the President should remember that before he gives another speech touting his economic record.

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. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INFLATION REDUCTION ACT

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I rise today, I can say, out of frustration, out of anger, out of disappointment that our administration is continuing to break the law that we all passed and that President Biden signed, knowing full well what was in it. I am talking about the Inflation Reduction Act, the IRA. The reason I am saying this is because, in putting this bill together, at the time that we did, I made sure that everyone involved had to sign off on it. The President, the majority leader, and the Speaker knew exactly what was in the bill and the purpose of the bill.

I still believe that the purpose of this bill was done in the right, proper way. I think it was a transformative bill, if we could just stay within the guidelines of how the bill was written. It is not left to interpretation, but they have interpreted.

They are trying to, basically, implement a piece of legislation that they couldn't get passed, and I have said this. The purpose of the bill had three purposes. The first on the Inflation Reduction Act was to reduce our debt. We all talked about that.

We have \$33.8 trillion in debt today, and if everything that we do does not take that into account and we do not think about our children and grandchildren and future generations, what we are leaving them is untenable. Something has to be done. So that piece of legislation had debt reduction in it—debt reduction.

It is also based on securing our energy. When the Ukraine war broke out, we were not energy secure. We couldn't help our allies over in Europe, and basically energy was weaponized by Putin. He used it as a weapon, which was very harmful to our allies. Basically, I said this: If you can't help the people who are willing to fight and die for the cause you believe in and we all believe in—the freedoms and democracy that we cherish—then they are not going to be there when you do need them.

The third thing was to bring manufacturing back to America, the building blocks that we need. And transportation is a major building block of how we deliver our goods, how we basically take care of our lives, how we secure our own jobs, and how we are able to pay for our own way through this wonderful world of ours, but it also runs our economy.

And I still believe the intent and the ability of the IRA to work as we hoped, the level of investment that we have been seeing from the IRA is transformative. We have never seen this fight. People have been predicting us to fall into a recession, if you will, with high inflation, and we have been able to stave that off because we had this piece of legislation that has given us kind of a shot in the arm that nowhere else in the world has had.

But here is the problem we are running into. It really, truly seems from my standpoint—because we in my Energy Committee wrote the bill, unknown to most any American for over 3 months before it was introduced, and it was done because of the war in Ukraine. It was done because we were not secure.

Let me talk to you about transportation. They want to move to electric vehicles sooner than what we are prepared to do. The building blocks that you need is to basically have total, absolute self-reliance on your transportation mode. Up until this piece of legislation or the intent of the administration, we were able to take care of basically our planes, trains, automobiles and everything in between. We could do that with American ingenuity, manufactured in America or reliable countries. We never had to rely on foreign supply chains that were unreliable, such as China, such as Russia, such as Iran, such as North Korea. But because of the political desires of trying to transform the transportation mode that we weren't able to basically secure ourselves, this is what is happening.

If President Biden were still a Member of this body and if he were Senator Biden, I guarantee you, he would be absolutely incensed at what is happening, in any administration, with a piece of legislation that he worked so hard on, that he basically cosigned or signed off on as something he believed in, watching it be completely shredded. And that is what is happening.

Since the administration seems to have forgotten, I am going to remind everyone what we agreed to. This was on a phone call that I had with the President, with the Speaker, and with the majority leader at the time before the bill was signed.

I said this is a \$687 billion bill—\$687 billion in revenue—and \$384 billion of that bill would be invested in energy security while also improving our environment—energy security. That means we would be producing more energy and be more self-secured than at any time. And right now I can say that it has worked absolutely the way it was intended to. We are producing more energy in this country today than ever before. We are producing more oil and gas, and we are doing it cleaner than anywhere else in the world. And we are producing LNG to help our foreign allies. So we are doing exactly what we intended to do with this piece of legislation. That was \$384 billion.

Another \$64 billion went toward healthcare. We put a \$35 cap on insulin; we are allowing Medicare to negotiate; and we have an extension of lower prices with healthcare.

With the balance—you have never heard this—we have paid down \$239 billion in debt. Now, everything I just told you, you very seldom ever hear from the administration or really from the President himself, speaking about what this bill, all included, does. You don't hear him speaking about we paid down \$237 billion, in the most trying times that we have had, the most deficit that we have ever carried before. We should be proud of that; that for the first time since 1997, we have a piece that was directed—almost one-third of that bill—to pay down debt for our future generations. The IRA did that. You have never heard it mentioned.

Also, what the IRA did and what we intended for it to do was basically give us the energy that we need today, making sure we are producing the fossil fuel in the best, cleanest fashion, using all the modern technology. And I have always said this: You cannot eliminate your way to a cleaner environment. I know my environmental friends on the far left are thinking, Please, don't drill anymore—no more oil, no more gas, no more coal. Well, that is not how the world works. It is called global climate, and you can innovate through technology, but you are not just going to tell people to eliminate something. That is what this bill does. We are producing more energy than ever before, and we are doing it cleaner and with more technology. So we are producing the energy that we have to have to be energy-secure today while we are investing in the energy that we would like to have carbon-free in the future. We are doing both. That is what is creating all of this excitement and investment from around the world.

Also, the purpose was to bring manufacturing back to the United States, to secure the manufacturing that we need that we allowed to leave 30 years or more ago and to bring it back home. Now they are trying to change that to meet the radical climate change that basically is going to harm the country and still be able to help countries that we know are unreliable.

This becomes more and more obvious to me every day. It is frustrating to read the law and know that they are knowingly violating it. That is what they are doing. I would hope that the President of the United States, if he is watching or listening to me—bring your team in and ask them how they can basically neglect the way the bill was written and the numbers that we put in the bill and the definitions we put in the bill of what was going to be not left to interpretation and how it goes to different Agencies, whether it be DOE and back up to Treasury, to basically find ways that they can maneuver and work around this.

Transportation is fundamental to our economy. Think about this. I have been

sitting here long enough and listening and watching different proposals. At one time, \$60, \$70, \$80 billion was going to be recommended, and we were going to build charging stations around the country. I said: Let me make sure I understand how history works. I said: I remember reading the history books on when the Model T was basically brought onto a mass assembly line, that the average person could own, and they were going to build cars for the American family. I don't remember the Federal Government stepping up and building filling stations.

This is a capitalist society we live in. The market meets the demands. It always has and always will. But this administration was concerned that the market wouldn't meet it, so we had to throw Federal dollars at it, which I was totally opposed to. We have cut that down drastically because the market has always met the demands of a capitalist society. That is what we believe in. You either believe in it or you don't.

That was done, and I couldn't believe that, and I said: I don't remember us building any filling stations. But, again, I don't remember basically, during the greatest Depression the world has ever seen—the 1930s—that FDR ever sent a check to anybody. My grandparents never received any checks. My grandfather received an opportunity to find a job to take care of the kids—my dad and them—but he never got a check. But we thought we had to.

So you can look back on this and find out how better off we are because of some of the changes we have made into the country that we are today. I think that is what we have to do.

I remember waiting in gas lines in 1974. I had to wait to buy gas to go to work every other day, depending on your license plate's last number. There were so many different ways you could. Then we started trying to find different ways that we could maybe buy in bulk and be able to use that during times when we couldn't buy gas.

I do not intend to stand in line and wait for a battery or a battery component for me to drive my vehicle if I am forced to by an EV car. And that is what we are doing. We are almost bribing American citizens to buy EVs.

The car companies in America, the big three, were so committed that they had to have \$7,500 in credit. Now, here is General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler that have to have this money coming from the Federal Treasury for them to be able to make their market plan. That is their business plan. I mean, that makes no sense to me at all because I have watched the automobile industry over the years. I love automobiles, and I love what they do and how they market them. Basically, when they have an oversupply, they use incentives for you and me to want to go buy them. They give you discounts. They give you low interest rates or no rates in interest. They do everything they can.

But, here, they needed to have the Federal Government entice you to buy a vehicle that maybe you don't want, that maybe you are not ready for. And I said: Well, fine. If that is the direction we have to go, then don't you think we should get something for it? So that is when I made sure that \$3,750—\$3,750—would be basically granted as part of the discount if—if—you basically sourced the critical minerals from North America or free-trade agreement countries or allies of ours, not from foreign supply chains that we believe are basically unreliable. It makes no sense for us to be fighting over whether to get China out of our supply chains. The bottom line is to have them controlling our building blocks, how we build our batteries, where they come from, the anodes and cathodes and all the critical minerals in the processing.

Let me just show you. Basically, when we wrote the bill, we put strict, tough, but achievable standards in the IRA to ensure that China and other nations that don't share our values don't benefit off the backs of American taxpayers. I do not believe the United States of America and the citizens of our great country and the hard-earned tax dollars they are paying to our Treasury should be used to benefit another nation that could use them against us. We were very, very clear on that.

If you look at the chart right here, you can just see what they have done.

Everything on the left here shows, by 2023, 40 percent of the minerals must be extracted or processed in the United States or in free-trade agreement countries or recycled in North America. This is written in the bill, this 40 percent. Guess what. They cut that in half, to 20 percent, arbitrarily by basically saying that these are temporary rules; they are not permanent rules. This is what we are dealing with.

This was in the bill all the way down so that we would not have to rely on sourcing requirements from countries that we couldn't rely on if they wanted to hold us hostage. It goes clear down, all the way through. In 2024, 50 percent had to. They cut every one of them in half—every one of them arbitrarily in half.

I would like for the President of the United States to see this, and I would be happy to make this presentation to him. I want his administration to look at this and for the Treasury Department—from Janet Yellen—to try to explain to the President and explain to the American people why you could arbitrarily cut in half the intentions of the bill and what you think that you can do, because we cannot meet the demands in America.

With all of this investment coming back to our country, they can't do it quick enough because of their political agenda to get more EV cars out the door. That is it. That is the only reason. It is not for securing, basically, this manufacturing back to America

quicker. It is not to get off the reliance that we have on unreliable foreign supply chains. It is basically to meet a political agenda.

The other \$3,750 was supposed to be directed for production, for producing the anodes and cathodes. This is what we are dealing with continuously here.

These are the minerals that were extracted or processed in U.S. free-trade agreement countries or recycled in North America, according to Treasury's proposed rules. That is what they want to do. This is what the IRA says. It is in the law. This is the bill that the Presiding Officer and I and a lot of people voted for, and we have explained to them: Follow the law. If you don't follow the law, then you are breaking the law.

I guarantee you that then-Senator Biden and now-President Biden would be totally outraged—totally outraged—at this.

They are also distorting the law to make it easier to qualify for tax credits by pretending that battery component manufacturing is the same as critical minerals processing. What I mean by that is, you extract the critical minerals wherever they may be and in whatever part of our country. That means that we have to do our permitting reforms so that we can start extracting in the United States the large deposits that we have that we haven't been able to get to and those in other countries, such as Canada, North America, and Australia, which are free-trade agreement countries—start processing them, taking them out, and getting them ready to go to manufacturing. They are now defining "manufacturing" as part of the processing process. That was never ever part of the law, and they know that.

The fake free-trade agreements, including with Indonesia, which is totally controlled by China, make them say: We can go to Indonesia and do business with them and use their critical minerals for processing and manufacturing and say it meets the qualifications.

It does not. That is not a free-trade agreement country. It is absolutely controlled by China. Then we have other battery companies, such as CATL, where basically Ford is going to pay 12 percent for 10 years, a 12-percent royalty for the technology, without having the ability to create their own technology or it will basically reverse the technology that was stolen from America. It makes no sense to me at all. And they want the U.S. Treasury tax dollars—the taxpayers of America to be giving a 12-percent royalty to China. It makes no sense, none at all.

They did it again last week with the proposed rules on foreign entities of concern, delaying deadlines we wrote right into the IRA that were intended to remove China completely from our battery supply chains.

To quote from the IRA, the consumer EV tax credit does not apply to "any vehicle placed in service after December 31, 2024."

So I want you to look at this chart here. This is in the bill. This is how it was written from the IRA: The consumer EV tax credit does not apply to "any vehicle placed in service after December 31, 2024, with respect to which any of the applicable critical minerals contained in the battery of such vehicle were extracted, processed, or recycled by a foreign entity of concern."

Basically, in the bipartisan inflation bill that we passed, we identified—and it was written into law—those countries of concern, foreign countries of concern. We wrote that into the law—China, Russia, North Korea, and Iran.

Then, if you see here, this is what was written into law as the deadline in the Inflation Reduction Act—no extraction or processing of critical minerals by Chinese entities or other foreign entities of concern after December 31, 2024.

Look now at what the deadline is in the proposed Treasury rules. These are proposed Treasury rules. They want to change that to 2026 or later—2026 or later.

And this is written into the law. This is the code: no battery manufacturing by Chinese entities or other foreign entities of concern—December 31, 2023. We are coming up on that deadline.

Look at what they did over here: 2026 or later. That is for the anodes or cathodes, which are the positive-negatives of batteries. That is what they want to do to meet their political agenda, not to meet, basically, the enticing manufacturing know-how that we have in America to get us up and running. These investments are coming because of that. But when you strike this out and basically lengthen it to these time-tables or later, this could go clear through the cycle of the bill, 2032.

So do you think that then-Senator Biden would not have been incensed to see what was done in clear view, plain view, by what any administration was doing to his bill or a bill that he supported or a bill that he voted for and what is happening to it now? I don't think so.

The credit is also not applied to any vehicle placed in service, as I said, after December 2023 with respect to which any of the components contained in the battery of such vehicle are manufactured or assembled by a foreign entity of concern.

China, along with Russia, Iran, and North Korea, is listed in the law as a foreign entity of concern. It is listed. They are spelled out. It wasn't like you had to say: Well, we are not sure what the interpretation of that means. What is a "foreign entity of concern"? We spelled it out. It is because they are willing to weaponize their control of supply chains against the United States and our allies. Russia has already done that with Ukraine and all of our allies in Europe.

China, I am sure, is doing the same thing with critical minerals that they know we have to have for the building blocks that we use every day—computers, chips—for everything we need.

But now the IRS is proposing temporary exemptions from the end of 2026 to allow batteries containing Chinese minerals to qualify for years longer than the law allows, as the charts show. It completely violates the law. I see it, and I am sure many of my colleagues do too. Yet this administration is moving forward.

I hope the President sees it. I hope he asks for an accounting from his people who are interpreting and implementing it from the Treasury Department and DOE and from his own people on his environmental council within his office.

The IRA clearly set deadlines in 2023 and 2024, not at the end of 2026. Can anyone at the IRS read? Is it that difficult to understand that the IRA clearly set deadlines of 2023 and 2024, not at the end of 2026 or later?

So it is another 3 years of American taxpayers truly getting screwed over by the administration. It is another 3 years of China and other foreign nations reaching deeper into and controlling more of our electric vehicle battery supply chains. This will put America another 3 years behind.

This loophole means that automakers will not be required to know whether Chinese critical minerals are actually in a given battery until 2027. They won't even report it. They won't even know where it is coming from. It puts all of our investments that we have coming to the country at a critical disadvantage. If they can undercut and basically flood the market with lower prices, it makes it very difficult for our own manufacturers in the United States of America to be able to find the footing and the support they are going to need to make sure the batteries and components are made right here in America and to make sure the critical minerals are coming from countries that have supply chains we can rely on.

I ask you: What is the point of the IRA with loopholes like this? What is the point of passing a law that the lawmakers can just throw their hands up and say: Well, here is a \$7,500 tax credit that taxpayers are paying for. This is where your tax dollars are going, and we don't even know where the batteries came from—whether it is China, Indonesia, or anywhere else.

Worse yet, the IRS, under this administration, seems to have adopted a new legal strategy to avoid any accountability from the courts or Congress. I want you to hear this. They have, basically, a new legal strategy to avoid accountability by issuing what they call proposed rules.

A proposed rule means that you are working diligently to get the permanent rules in place. If you can't get them in place, then nothing should go out. There shouldn't be any credits. There shouldn't be any of these incentives until you actually get your act together. Not only do they not get them together, but they said they can't even come close to getting them together before 2026, when the law says

2023 and 2024 in different categories. And they say it might even be later than that.

That is what they are using. That is the gimmick. That is the legal strategy to, basically, usurp the law. Then the IRS can break the law, implement it in a way in which it was passed, and possibly avoid any judicial review.

They are trying to push into the market, quicker than what we can basically produce and rely on ourselves, EVs. That is the bottom line.

Car companies have changed and done that to put themselves in a position where, without the credits and without the incentives from the American taxpayers, who are giving them money for the cars, they think it is going to be actually destroying their business plan. This is wrong. This is not America. This is not capitalism as we know it. This is not the market-driven performance that we have seen over our lifetimes. It is absolutely ridiculous and not the way the government and this country should operate.

I intend to hold the IRS accountable. I will support anyone who attempts a legal challenge to these proposed rules. If you have been damaged by what they are doing, and it is basically putting you in jeopardy of not having your market shares, not being able to get your product to market quick enough, and basically China is overrunning you with lower prices because they are keeping you out of the market, then you should sue the Federal Government—the Treasury—and I will do an amicus brief behind it because they are breaking the law.

Although we can't normally do a Congressional Review Act resolution for proposed rules—they know that. That is their strategy: We will just do proposed rules. That gives us all of the flexibility that we need.

This situation is unique. Credits are being awarded as if proposed rules were final. That is what they are doing. That has never been how we have operated.

Then-Senator Biden knew exactly, and he knows it now, and I am hoping he gets involved and stops this ridiculousness by some of his administration and some of the heads of his Agencies.

The Congressional Review Act should apply here. Xi Jinping has already shown that he will use critical minerals as leverage to put Americans and the free world at risk with new restrictions on exports of several critical minerals. I would expect that from Xi Jinping and China. What I never could have expected was our own government to give up so easily and continue to let foreign nations control our Nation's transportation.

The administration is breaking our promise to the American people that this bill will reduce our debt. These proposed rules are breaking the law and blowing past the CBO cost estimate. The biggest mistake that we made—the biggest mistake that I made—was not putting a cap on the

money. If you want to know how we have accumulated \$33.8 trillion of debt so quickly, it is that, when we pass a piece of legislation and there is a 10-year period on that, the CBO scores it. We have to find pay-fors. We want to show that we are prudent, that we are paying for things.

How can you accumulate this? I came here in 2010. The debt was at \$13 trillion. We are now at \$34 trillion. How can you accumulate that much debt that quick if you are paying for things?

Let's just quit kidding ourselves.

The bottom line is this. They put a piece of legislation. The CBO scores it. It becomes very popular. So we have 10 years of spending authority. We run out of money in 3 or 4 years. Guess what happens. Rather than coming back to the legislature—because it was such a successful program—and expanding upon that and making sure that we have new appropriations and new ways to pay for the additional services that people want, what happens then? We debt-finance it. It is basically added to the debt for the next 6 years, if you run out of money in 4. That is what is happening, and no one seems to really care about that.

I need my Republican colleagues, I need my Democratic colleagues and everyone to be serious. The debt we have now, we have accumulated it.

If we do two things, do this: Stop. Stop this craziness of allowing pieces of legislation to have a CBO score. Make it stop when the money runs out. If the money runs out in 4 years, then the spending authority should run out in 4 years. Even though we intended for it to last 10, it didn't. Don't wait until the next party or the next political movement changes it. Do it ourselves so we never get ourselves in this deficit spending and keep accumulating more debt.

The second thing, proposed rules—don't let temporary rules basically rule the day. Don't let any credit score out the door, don't let any incentives take effect until you have permanent rules in place. Then the Treasury would do its job on time.

We are not holding anybody accountable whatsoever, and that is what we need to do.

Let me be clear. There is no question that the IRA is bringing more investment to this country than ever before, and it will work the way it was intended to work.

Electric vehicle and battery makers announced \$52 billion in investments in North American supply chains before the IRS started loosening rules.

It was working. It didn't need all this. They are placating—just a few players here—the large carmakers that basically want this advantage. They want it to be quicker because they put so much investment into electric vehicles, and we can't supply them. They got way ahead of their skis, and they want the taxpayers of America to pull them out. That is it in a nutshell.

Numbers like this show that breaking the law doesn't get us more invest-

ment. It just makes the cost go up for American taxpayers, and it also keeps jobs in China, not bring them back to America.

This administration knows the deal they made, and the intent of the IRA was to secure our energy, reduce our debt, and rebuild our critical supply chain. They are attacking all three of those principles. You have never heard about the good that the bill did and the reason and the purpose of the bill: reduce our debt—reduce our debt; secure energy—we are doing that; and, basically, rebuild our critical supply chains so that they are reliable and not dependent on foreign supply chains that, basically, are unreliable.

I am going to do everything in my power to hold them accountable, protect the American taxpayers, and secure energy supply chains.

This is something we all should be concerned about. I say that because of this: If we work hard, and we pass a piece of legislation, and we have an understanding that we all have agreed to on what a bill does, then every Agency should adhere to the intent of the legislation. They should not be able to look for loopholes and find loopholes and even write them in when there are no loopholes. But they are doing that, not just the Democrat administration or Republicans. They have all done this.

You can't accumulate \$33 trillion of debt or an additional \$20 trillion of debt in 12 years, 13 years. You can't do that unless something is critically wrong. We have been able to show it. We have seen this, and it has to stop.

So I am asking the President: Please, get involved, Mr. President. Hold your Agencies to the letter of the law the way you would if you were still a Senator.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PADILLA). Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 263, Loren L. AliKhan, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard Blumenthal, Margaret Wood Hassan, Mark Kelly, Jack Reed, John W. Hickenlooper, Elizabeth Warren, Tammy Duckworth, Jeff Merkley, Richard J. Durbin, Jeanne Shaheen, Benjamin L. Cardin, Mazie Hirono, Tina Smith, Edward J. Markey, Tim Kaine, Tammy Baldwin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Loren L. AliKhan, of the District of

Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 327 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Heinrich	Rosen
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schatz
Booker	Kaine	Schumer
Brown	Kelly	Shaheen
Butler	King	Sinema
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Smith
Cardin	Luján	Stabenow
Carper	Markey	Tester
Casey	Menendez	Van Hollen
Coons	Merkley	Warner
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warnock
Duckworth	Murray	Warren
Durbin	Ossoff	Welch
Fetterman	Padilla	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Hassan	Reed	

NAYS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Ricketts
Boozman	Hagerty	Risch
Braun	Hawley	Romney
Britt	Hoeben	Rounds
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Johnson	Schmitt
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Collins	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lee	Sullivan
Cotton	Lummis	Thune
Cramer	Manchin	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Vance
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Mullin	Young
Fischer	Murkowski	

(Mr. HICKENLOOPER assumed the Chair.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there any Senators in the Chamber who wish to vote or change their vote?

If not, on this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 50. The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative, and the motion is agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam Vice President, today is historic. Vice President HARRIS has just cast her 32nd tiebreaking vote—the most tiebreakers ever. I join all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, thanking the Vice President for her leadership and for making the work of the Senate possible.

The record Vice President HARRIS sets today is significant not just because of the number but because of what she has made possible with tiebreaking votes. Without her tiebreaking votes, there would be no American Rescue Plan, no Inflation Reduction Act, and we would not have confirmed many of the excellent Federal judges now presiding on the bench. Every time duty has called, Vice President HARRIS has answered more than any other Vice President in our Nation's long and storied history.

Today, I also want to thank the Vice President for doing all of this while

juggling the immense responsibilities of her office. She has led the charge on protecting freedom of choice. She has fought for climate justice, criminal justice reform, and commonsense gun safety. Our children—our children—will live in a healthier, more secure, more prosperous nation thanks to her lifetime of service.

So thank you, Vice President HARRIS. This is a great milestone, and yours is an even greater legacy. Let us continue working together to make life better for all Americans.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Thank you, majority leader.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. SCHUMER. As for a little housekeeping after that history, I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized to speak, followed by Senators HAGERTY and KAINÉ, prior to the recess; further, that all postclosure time be considered expired at 2:15 p.m.; and further, that following the confirmation vote on the AliKhan nomination, the Senate recess for the all-Senators briefing until 4:30 p.m.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to engage in a colloquy with my colleague from Virginia, Senator KAINÉ.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEXICO

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I am here today to discuss worrying developments in Mexico, one of the United States' most important international partners and our neighbor to the south.

The nearly 2,000-mile border that our nations share both binds us together and presents a series of challenges, including illegal migration, drug trafficking, and human trafficking. As we work through those difficult issues, our robust economic relationship has provided a firm foundation to strengthen and stabilize our efforts with an eye toward the future. The innovative United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, or USMCA, deepened the connections between our economies such that Mexico is now one of our largest and most strategic trading partners.

However, actions over the past 2 years by the government of Mexican President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador have weakened that bond and are threatening the economic and diplomatic ties between our nations. Through increasingly arbitrary and aggressive moves against companies based here in the United States and their lawfully owned assets in Mexico, the Mexican Government has abused its permitting and regulatory powers in ways that violate the letter and the spirit of our trade agreements, not to mention the special relationship historically enjoyed between our two countries. These decisions directly impact critical sectors of the U.S. econ-

omy from agriculture to energy and mining and from transportation to tourism.

These capricious actions, which are falsely labeled as “reforms,” risk substantially undermining confidence in the commercial rule of law in Mexico. They also jeopardize the essential economic relations between North American partners. Further, these actions likely violate our trade agreements by abrogating contracts, stripping investors of value, and eliminating private competition and oversight, thereby sending a clear message to U.S. capital markets that Mexico is no longer safe or profitable for investing.

I want to highlight the specific case of Vulcan Materials. For almost 2 years now, President Lopez Obrador has personally harassed, interfered with, and obstructed Vulcan's lawful operations in Mexico.

Vulcan is a U.S.-based construction aggregates company with a strong Tennessee and, I might add, a strong Virginia presence that has more than a 30-year track record of responsibly operating in Mexico and investing in the community that surrounds its Mexican facility.

In May of 2022, President Lopez Obrador ordered the illegal shutdown of Vulcan's operations, which had an immediate and detrimental impact on the supply of construction aggregates to the United States.

Then, in March of 2023, President Lopez Obrador ordered a military invasion of Vulcan's property and occupied the company's quarry and port for 2 weeks. As shocking as this sounds, video footage of this invasion is available online.

President Lopez Obrador has initiated a process to illegally take the company's property by declaring it a supposed naturally protected area.

The President of Mexico is abusing a process designed to protect regionwide ecosystems in order to illegally appropriate land that, coincidentally, exactly matches Vulcan's property lines. This is an egregious abuse of the law that undermines the very trust that should be foundational to the U.S.-Mexico relationship.

By illegally closing Vulcan's business and now attempting to steal their property, the Mexican President is signaling to other American companies that Mexico cannot be trusted when it comes to foreign investment.

If not quickly corrected, actions like these risk choking off the economic relationship between our two nations.

Many important supply chains stretch across the U.S.-Mexico border, supplying millions of good jobs and making both countries more attractive for capital investment.

This is certainly true for my home State of Tennessee. Because of the successes that I witnessed between my home State of Tennessee and Mexico, I have been a strong advocate for reshoring integrated supply chains from Communist China to North America.

Building upon the successes of USMCA as a foundational component of North American competitiveness supports both American and Mexican economic prosperity and both nations' national security.

But without a basic respect for private property and the rule of law, the prospects for expanding our shared economic and national security via commerce and investment are greatly diminished.

In fact, failing to protect private property and the rule of law will inevitably lead to the disintegration of our economic ties. Therefore, I again urge President Lopez Obrador to reverse course before more damage is done.

Instead, we should be looking for opportunities to work together to attract investment and unlock the economic opportunity that is being presented to both of our nations as supply chains are rebalanced away from communist China.

Let's seize this opportunity together rather than damage our shared interests for short-term political gains.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I join my friend and colleague from Tennessee who, in addition to being on the Foreign Relations Committee, has background in the private sector as an economic development official for the State of Tennessee and also as a diplomat in his service as Ambassador to Japan.

The issue that we are talking about is one about the economy and the economic relations between the United States and Mexico; but also, it is about diplomacy.

We are here to speak about the Mexican Government's unfair targeting of this one business, Vulcan Materials Company, but they can stand as an example for many others.

Vulcan is headquartered in Alabama, but they employ more than 1,000 people in the Commonwealth of Virginia at more than 70 facilities, and they have been legally operating this construction material facility and port in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico for more than 30 years.

The Mexican Government in recent years, under the direction of the President of Mexico, has taken a set of actions, to include the recent filing of a regulatory notice that they intend to take over Vulcan's property in the Yucatan. This is a matter about trade; but to be sure, it is also a matter about the rule of law.

Last December, we celebrated the bicentennial of diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico. Our two countries share a 2,000-mile border, extensive trade, security, and economic relations. The relationship, as my colleague shared, is a consequential one. But that relationship will suffer unless Mexico chooses a different direction with respect to foreign investment.

Mexico is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD. That is the international forum designed to promote sustainable economic growth.

The OECD membership is made up of 38 democratic countries with market-based economies, countries as small as Iceland and as large as the United States but who share a commitment to democracy, rule of law, trade, and economic growth.

If you are a member of the OECD, you rest pretty comfortable in the fact that 80 percent of global trade, by many estimates, come through these 38 countries, and nearly 60 percent of the world's GDP are through OECD nations.

The OECD's last economic survey of Mexico pointed out some trouble signs. They indicated that investment in Mexico has been weak for the last 9 years since 2015. And they made a key recommendation that if Mexico wants to be stronger in the OECD pillar values, they should provide investors with certainty and regulatory stability.

The report notes that "with appropriate policy settings," Mexico could "reap further benefits from the strong recovery in the United States and the ongoing reorganization of global supply chains closer to consumer markets." In other words, Mexico has a huge upside in an economy that is globally coming out of COVID.

But this type of behavior by the Mexican Government against companies like Vulcan is exactly what is limiting Mexico's ability to reap the benefits of OECD membership.

Senator HAGERTY and I are supporters of nearshoring and closer economic engagement not just with Mexico but with other nations in the Western Hemisphere. We are original co-sponsors of S. Res. 273, which we introduced earlier this year, calling on the need to promote stronger economic relations between the United States, Canada, and countries in Latin America and Caribbean.

I am not going to repeat my endlessly repeated concern that American diplomacy too often moves on an east-west axis and not a north-south axis. I have spoken about that often. We both want to have a more robust north-south axis, whether it is about trade, diplomacy, or security assistance. And Mexico is key to this.

If we want to look at nearshoring, the Mexican example already through the USMCA of supply chain integration with the United States is a great example. But this is all jeopardized if foreign investors believe that their land can be taken; that they can be invaded by the Mexican military; that decades of providing jobs and investment can be taken away at the whim of the individual who is President.

We are seeing a historic shift in global supply chains right now. That could be to Mexico's advantage. But if Mexico continues on the kind of behavior that Senator HAGERTY and I are dis-

cussing today, Mexico will fall short of this opportunity that is right at its doorstep.

I support the State Department's efforts to assist and advocate for U.S. businesses in Mexico, including making clear to the Mexican Government that their treatment of Vulcan and other companies will undermine U.S. and international confidence in that country.

I urge the government to refrain from moving in this counterproductive direction. And I thank my colleague from Tennessee, Senator HAGERTY, and others in this body who are focused on this issue. I thank them for maintaining a focus. I am doing everything I can to make sure this works out the right way.

With that, I would like to yield back to my colleague from Tennessee.

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I thank Senator KAINE for lending his expertise as a senior member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and, most importantly, as chair of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee. I thank the Senator from Virginia for bringing his respected voice to this matter of serious diplomatic concern. As former Governor of his home State of Virginia, he has an acute appreciation of the economic opportunity that exists that is in danger of being destroyed by the illegal actions of the Mexican President. So thank you very much for joining me in this.

NOMINATION OF LOREN L. ALIKHAN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today the Senate will vote to confirm Loren L. AliKhan to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

Born in Baltimore, MD, Judge AliKhan earned her J.D., magna cum laude, at the Georgetown University Law Center. She also received her B.A., summa cum laude, and A.A., with distinction, from Bard College at Simon's Rock. After law school, Judge AliKhan completed clerkships on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and on the Third Circuit Court of Appeals. She then served as a Bristow Fellow in the Solicitor General's Office at the U.S. Department of Justice. Judge AliKhan then worked as an associate and later counsel at O'Melveny & Myers LLP. There, she represented companies in matters involving contract interpretation, statutory interpretation, class certification, antitrust, patent infringement, and products liability.

From 2018 to 2022, Judge AliKhan served as solicitor general in the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia after previously serving as acting solicitor general and deputy solicitor general. In that role, she was responsible for the District's litigation in local and Federal trial and appellate courts on issues including constitutional law, criminal law, employment discrimination, tax, and torts. In 2022, Judge AliKhan was confirmed to the DC Court of Appeals, where she has heard approximately 100

appeals as a member of a merits panel and has issued 200 decisions as a member of a motions panel.

The American Bar Association rated Judge AliKhan as "well qualified," and her nomination is strongly supported by Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON.

The Senate Judiciary Committee also received several letters of support for Judge AliKhan's nomination to the Federal bench, including from a bipartisan group of current and former State solicitors general across the country.

Judge AliKhan's qualifications, including her judicial and litigation experience, make her exceptionally qualified to serve on the Federal bench. I am proud to support her nomination and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. HAGERTY. I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 1:09 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. SHAHEEN).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

VOTE ON ALIKHAN NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the AliKhan nomination?

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 328 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Heinrich	Rosen
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schatz
Booker	Kaine	Schumer
Brown	Kelly	Shaheen
Butler	King	Sinema
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Smith
Cardin	Luján	Stabenow
Carper	Markey	Tester
Casey	Menendez	Van Hollen
Coons	Merkley	Warner
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warnock
Duckworth	Murray	Warren
Durbin	Ossoff	Welch
Fetterman	Padilla	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Hassan	Reed	

NAYS—50

Barrasso	Crapo	Kennedy
Blackburn	Cruz	Lankford
Boozman	Daines	Lee
Braun	Ernst	Lummis
Britt	Fischer	Manchin
Budd	Graham	Marshall
Capito	Grassley	McConnell
Cassidy	Hagerty	Moran
Collins	Hawley	Mullin
Cornyn	Hoeben	Murkowski
Cotton	Hyde-Smith	Paul
Cramer	Johnson	Ricketts

Risch	Scott (FL)	Tuberville
Romney	Scott (SC)	Vance
Rounds	Sullivan	Wicker
Rubio	Thune	Young
Schmitt	Tillis	

(Mr. WELCH assumed the Chair.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote, the yeas are 50, and the nays are 50.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative, and the nomination is confirmed. The nomination was confirmed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The Senator from Vermont.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. WELCH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the cloture vote on the Richards nomination occur at 5:15 p.m. and that if cloture is invoked, all postcloture time be considered expired and the Senate vote on confirmation at a time to be determined by the majority leader, in consultation with the Republican leader.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. WELCH. Madam President, I ask that the Senate resume consideration of Executive Calendar No. 144.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Elizabeth H. Richard, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large.

RECESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 4:30 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 3:42 p.m., recessed until 4:31 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. REED).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WELCH). The majority leader.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I have the happy duty of asking unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc—it is a lot of numbers, so I will read them slowly for the sake of being transcribed—Calendar Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 113, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 203, 204, 205, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228,

229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 293, 294, 295, 296, 325, 326, 327, 330, 331, 332, 336, 337, 339, 340, 342, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422—excepting Col. David D. Berkland, Col. Benjamin R. Jonsson, COL John W. Sannes, COL Andrew O. Saslav, CAPT Brian J. Anderson, Brig. Gen. Scott A. Cain, Brig. Gen. Paul D. Moga, and BG Lawrence G. Ferguson; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate, that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the en bloc nominations of Executive Calendar Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 113, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 203, 204, 205, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 293, 294, 295, 296, 325, 326, 327, 330, 331, 332, 336, 337, 339, 340, 342, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422—excepting Col. David D. Berkland, Col. Benjamin R. Jonsson, COL John W. Sannes, COL Andrew O. Saslav, CAPT Brian J. Anderson, Brig. Gen. Scott A. Cain, Brig. Gen. Paul D. Moga, and BG Lawrence G. Ferguson? The nominations confirmed en bloc are as follows:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Leigh A. Swanson

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Sean A. Gainey

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Heidi J. Hoyle

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Laurence S. Linton

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Stacy M. Babcock

To be brigadier general

Col. Peggy R. McManus

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Gebara

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Robert M. Collins

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Amy S. Bumgarner
Col. Ivory D. Carter
Col. Raja J. Chari
Col. Jason E. Corrothers
Col. John B. Creel
Col. Nicholas B. Evans
Col. Bridget V. Gigliotti
Col. Christopher B. Hammond
Col. Leslie F. Hauck III
Col. Kurt C. Helphinstine
Col. Abraham L. Jackson
Col. Joy M. Kaczor
Col. Christopher J. Leonard
Col. Christopher E. Menuey
Col. David S. Miller
Col. Jeffrey A. Philips
Col. Erik N. Quigley
Col. Michael S. Rowe
Col. Derek M. Salmi
Col. Kayle M. Stevens
Col. Jose E. Sumangil
Col. Terence G. Taylor
Col. Jason D. Voorheis
Col. Michael O. Walters
Col. Adrienne L. Williams

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Corey A. Simmons

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601.

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. George M. Wikoff

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Frederick W. Kacher

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Sean M. Carpenter
Col. Mary K. Haddad

Col. James L. Hartle
Col. Aaron J. Heick
Col. Joseph D. Janik
Col. Michael T. McGinley
Col. Kevin J. Merrill
Col. Tara E. Nolan
Col. Roderick C. Owens
Col. Mark D. Richey
Col. Norman B. Shaw, Jr.

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Kristin A. Hillery
Col. Michelle L. Wagner

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Elizabeth E. Arledge
Brig. Gen. Robert M. Blake
Brig. Gen. Vanessa J. Dornhoefer
Brig. Gen. Christopher A. Freeman
Brig. Gen. David P. Garfield
Brig. Gen. Mitchell A. Hanson
Brig. Gen. Jody A. Merritt
Brig. Gen. Adrian K. White
Brig. Gen. William W. Whittenberger, Jr.
Brig. Gen. Christopher F. Yancy

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Carlos M. Caceres

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. William F. Wilkerson

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Evelyn E. Laptook

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Ronald R. Ragm

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Brandon C. Anderson
Col. Beth A. Behn
Col. Matthew W. Braman
Col. Kenneth J. Burgess
Col. Thomas E. Burke
Col. Chad C. Chalfont
Col. Kendall J. Clarke
Col. Patrick M. Costello
Col. Rory A. Crooks
Col. Troy M. Denomy
Col. Sara E. Dudley
Col. Joseph E. Escandon
Col. Alric L. Francis
Col. George C. Hackler
Col. William C. Hannan, Jr.
Col. Peter G. Hart
Col. Gregory L. Holden
Col. Paul D. Howard
Col. James G. Kent
Col. Curtis W. King
Col. John P. Lloyd
Col. Shannon M. Lucas

Col. Landis C. Maddox
Col. Kareem P. Montague
Col. John B. Mountford
Col. David C. Phillips
Col. Kenneth N. Reed
Col. Charlene E. Stallworth
Col. Jennifer S. Walkawicz
Col. Camilla A. White
Col. Scott D. Wilkinson
Col. Jeremy S. Wilson
Col. Scott C. Woodward
Col. Joseph W. Wortham II
Col. David J. Zinn

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. David R. Everly
Col. Kelvin W. Gallman
Col. Adolfo Garcia, Jr.
Col. Matthew T. Good
Col. Trevor Hall
Col. Richard D. Joyce
Col. Omar J. Randall
Col. Robert S. Weiler

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Walter D. Brafford
Capt. Robert J. Hawkins

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Amy N. Bauernschmidt
Capt. Michael B. Devore
Capt. Thomas A. Donovan
Capt. Frederic C. Goldhammer
Capt. Ian L. Johnson
Capt. Neil A. Koprowski
Capt. Paul J. Lanzilotta
Capt. Joshua Lasky
Capt. Donald W. Marks
Capt. Craig T. Mattingly
Capt. Andrew T. Miller
Capt. Lincoln M. Reifsteck
Capt. Frank A. Rhodes IV
Capt. Thomas E. Shultz
Capt. Todd E. Whalen
Capt. Forrest O. Young

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Julie M. Treanor

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624.

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Casey J. Moton
Rear Adm. (lh) Stephen R. Tedford

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Rick Freedman

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Kenneth W. Epps

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Stephen D. Barnett
Rear Adm. (lh) Michael W. Baze

Rear Adm. (lh) Richard T. Brophy, Jr.
 Rear Adm. (lh) Joseph F. Cahill III
 Rear Adm. (lh) Brian L. Davies
 Rear Adm. (lh) Michael P. Donnelly
 Rear Adm. (lh) Daniel P. Martin
 Rear Adm. (lh) Richard E. Seif, Jr.
 Rear Adm. (lh) Paul C. Spedero, Jr.
 Rear Adm. (lh) Derek A. Trinque
 Rear Adm. (lh) Dennis Velez
 Rear Adm. (lh) Darryl L. Walker
 Rear Adm. (lh) Jeromy B. Williams

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Frank G. Schlereth, III

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Joshua C. Himes
 Capt. Kurtis A. Mole

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Thomas J. Dickinson
 Capt. Kevin R. Smith
 Capt. Todd S. Weeks
 Capt. Dianna Wolfson

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Harrell
 Brig. Gen. Jeannine M. Ryder

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. James W. Bierman, Jr.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Curtis R. Bass
 Brig. Gen. Kenyon K. Bell
 Brig. Gen. Charles D. Bolton
 Brig. Gen. Larry R. Broadwell, Jr.
 Brig. Gen. Sean M. Choquette
 Brig. Gen. Roy W. Collins
 Brig. Gen. John R. Edwards
 Brig. Gen. Jason T. Hinds
 Brig. Gen. Justin R. Hoffman
 Brig. Gen. Stacy J. Huser
 Brig. Gen. Matteo G. Martemucci
 Brig. Gen. David A. Mineau
 Brig. Gen. Ty W. Neuman
 Brig. Gen. Christopher J. Niemi
 Brig. Gen. Brandon D. Parker
 Brig. Gen. Michael T. Rawls
 Brig. Gen. Patrick S. Ryder
 Brig. Gen. David G. Shoemaker
 Brig. Gen. Rebecca J. Sonkiss
 Brig. Gen. Claude K. Tudor, Jr.
 Brig. Gen. Dale R. White

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Bradford J. Gering

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Gregory L. Masiello
 IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. James P. Downey
 IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. John W. Brennan, Jr.
 IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. Karl O. Thomas
 IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Michael S. Cederholm
 IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Derin S. Durham
 IN THE ARMY

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Brandi B. Peasley
 Col. John D. Rhodes
 Col. Earl C. Sparks, IV

The following named officer for appointment as the Chief of Chaplains, United States Army, and appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 7036 and 7073:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. William Green, Jr.

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Mark T. Simerly
 IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Ryan P. Heritage
 IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade

indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. Craig A. Clapperton
 IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Brian R. Moore
 IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. Daniel W. Dwyer

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Darin K. Via

The following named officer for appointment as Surgeon General of the Navy under title 10 U.S.C., section 8077:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Rear Adm. (lh) Darin K. Via
 IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Scott L. Pleus

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Brig. Gen. Dale R. White

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. David A. Harris, Jr.

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. David R. Iverson

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Laura L. Lenderman

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. David M. Hodne

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Roger B. Turner, Jr.

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Yvette M. Davids

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Brendan R. McLane

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. John E. Gumbleton

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Christopher S. Gray

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. Charles B. Cooper II

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. James E. Pitts

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Linda S. Hurry

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Miguel A. Mendez

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Marlene K. Markotan

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. David M. Castaneda

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of im-

portance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Robert M. Gaucher

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Douglas G. Perry

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Karl H. Gingrich

IN THE NAVY

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (1h) Kenneth R. Blackmon

Rear Adm. (1h) Marc S. Lederer

Rear Adm. (1h) Robert C. Nowakowski

The following named officers for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Jeffrey A. Jurgemeyer

Capt. Richard S. Lofgren

Capt. Michael S. Mattis

Capt. Richard W. Meyer

Capt. Bryon T. Smith

Capt. Michael R. Vanpoots

The following named officer for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. John E. Byington

The following named officer for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. John A. Robinson III

The following named officer for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. David E. Ludwa

The following named officer for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Peter K. Muschinske

The following named officer for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Marc F. Williams

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Andrew M. Rohling

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. John B. Richardson IV

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. Jeffrey W. Hughes

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Heath A. Collins

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Jeffrey A. Kruse

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Michael G. Koscheski

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Donna D. Shipton

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Anthony R. Hale

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Laura A. Potter

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. William J. Hartman

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. John S. Kolasheski

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Matthew N. Gebhard

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Katherine M. Braun

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment as Commander, Marine Forces Reserve,

and appointment in the United States Marine Corps Reserve to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 8084:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Leonard F. Anderson, IV

IN THE ARMY

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated, under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Mary V. Krueger
Brig. Gen. Anthony L. McQueen

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army as a Chaplain under title 10, U.S.C., sections 624 and 7064:

To be brigadier general

Col. Jack J. Stumme

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. James F. Porter

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Beth A. Salisbury

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Michael J. Lutton

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Thomas L. James

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Charles D. Costanza

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. James H. Adams III

IN THE SPACE FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Space Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Philip A. Garran

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Space Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Donald J. Cothorn
Brig. Gen. Troy L. Endicott

Brig. Gen. Timothy A. Sejba

The following named officer for appointment in the permanent grade indicated in the United States Space Force under title 10, U.S.C., section 716:

To be major general

Maj. Gen. Shawn N. Bratton

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Space Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Shawn N. Bratton

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Laura L. Clellan

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. John B. Hinson

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Michael T. Spencer

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Lisa J. Hou

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Jackie A. Huber

Brig. Gen. Warner A. Ross, II

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Paul W. Dahlen

Col. Hubert L. Davidson, Jr.

Col. Shawn M. Fuellenbach

Col. Eric L. Gagnon

Col. Joy L. Grimes

Col. John C. Kinton

Col. Scott J. Lewis

Col. Jason A. Salsgiver

Col. Darin D. Schuster

Col. Geoffrey G. Vallee

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Matthew S. Allen

Col. Lawrence T. Sullivan

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Trent C. Davis

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Sean M. Farrell

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Adrian L. Spain

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment as The Surgeon General, United States Army, and for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 7036:

To be lieutenant general

Brig. Gen. Mary V. Krueger

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Smith

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Renea V. Dorvall

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Robert S. Crockem, Jr.

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Clifford R. Gunst

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Heidi K. Berg

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Jeffrey T. Jablon

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Blake L. Converse

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Michael A. Brookes

IN THE SPACE FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Space Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. David N. Miller, Jr.

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Paul T. Sellars

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Michael C. Henderson

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Richard T. Appelhans
 Brig. Gen. James B. Bartholomees
 Brig. Gen. Jacqueline D. Brown
 Brig. Gen. Lance G. Curtis
 Brig. Gen. Michelle K. Donahue
 Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Feltey
 Brig. Gen. Andrew C. Gainey
 Brig. Gen. David W. Gardner
 Brig. Gen. Gavin J. Gardner
 Brig. Gen. Clair A. Gill
 Brig. Gen. Garrick M. Harmon
 Brig. Gen. Richard A. Harrison
 Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Hilbert
 Brig. Gen. Daryl O. Hood
 Brig. Gen. Charles T. Lombardo
 Brig. Gen. Douglas S. Lowrey
 Brig. Gen. Steven M. Marks
 Brig. Gen. Mark C. Quander
 Brig. Gen. John T. Reim, Jr.
 Brig. Gen. Lori L. Robinson
 Brig. Gen. Monte L. Rone
 Brig. Gen. William A. Ryan, III
 Brig. Gen. Eric P. Shirley
 Brig. Gen. David F. Stewart
 Brig. Gen. Curtis D. Taylor
 Brig. Gen. Brandon R. Tegtmeier
 Brig. Gen. Cohn P. Tuley
 Brig. Gen. John W. Weidner
 Brig. Gen. James P. Work
 Brig. Gen. Richard L. Zellmann

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Kristina J. Green
 Col. Cohn J. Morrow

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Anthony B. Poole

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. James A. Benson
 Brig. Gen. Karen A. Berry
 Brig. Gen. Bobby L. Christine
 Brig. Gen. Jeffrey L. Copeland
 Brig. Gen. Daniel A. Degelow
 Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Dinonno
 Brig. Gen. Terry L. Grisham
 Brig. Gen. David L. Hall
 Brig. Gen. Charles D. Hausman
 Brig. Gen. Cindy H. Haygood
 Brig. Gen. Stephen F. Logan
 Brig. Gen. Corwin J. Lusk

Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Morehouse
 Brig. Gen. Stephen E. Schemenauer
 Brig. Gen. Isabel R. Smith
 Brig. Gen. Craig W. Strong
 Brig. Gen. Katherine E. White

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Michael J. Regan, Jr.

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Harold W. Linnean, III

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Douglas A. Sims, II

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. David T. Isaacson

IN THE SPACE FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Space Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Douglas A. Schiess

ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Hope C. Rampy

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Thomas P. Sherman

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Michael A. Ake
 Col. Allen D. Aldenberg
 Col. Toby J. Alkire
 Col. Erich H. Babbitt
 Col. Ronnie S. Barnes
 Col. Andrew J. Bates
 Col. Jason P. Benson
 Col. Kevin M. Berry
 Col. Brian S. Bischoff
 Col. Todd M. Bookless
 Col. George H. Brauchler
 Col. Daniel N. Brewer
 Col. Kent D. Cavallini
 Col. Erica M. Christie
 Col. Richard P. Cipro
 Col. Patrick G. Clare
 Col. Andrew W. Collins
 Col. Andrew T. Conant

Col. Herman E. Crosson
 Col. Jon D. Farr
 Col. Thaddeus D. Fineran
 Col. Peter E. Fiorentino
 Col. John R. Fleet
 Col. Jeremy R. Foot
 Col. Steve A. Foster
 Col. Paul M. Franken
 Col. Jason W. Fryman
 Col. David L. Gibbons, III
 Col. Bobby M. Ginn, Jr.
 Col. Jerry B. Glass
 Col. Alan R. Gronewold
 Col. Barry W. Groton, Jr.
 Col. Wyatt E. Hansen
 Col. Alexander V. Harlamor
 Col. Kristine L. Henry
 Col. George W. Horsley
 Col. Robert C. Horvath
 Col. David L. Johnson
 Col. Marvin D. Johnson
 Col. Robert C. Jorgensen, Jr.
 Col. Gunnar D. Kiersey
 Col. Jeffrey G. LaPierre
 Col. Leon M. LaPoint
 Col. Eric J. Leckel
 Col. Bradley A. Leonard
 Col. Edward W. Lewis
 Col. Reece J. Lutz
 Col. Craig M. Maceri
 Col. Jason P. Mahfouz
 Col. Charles B. Martin, Jr.
 Col. Marc R. McCreery
 Col. John W. McElveen
 Col. Russell E. McGuire
 Col. Brian L. Medcalf
 Col. Donald S. Mitchell
 Col. Seth L. Morgulas
 Col. Lawrence M. Muenmich
 Col. Heidi R. Munro
 Col. Tracy R. Norman
 Col. Zoe M. Ollinger
 Col. Bryan K. Ouellette
 Col. Andrew S. Rendon
 Col. Linda J. Riedel
 Col. Pia Romero
 Col. Keir A. Scoubes
 Col. James D. Seward
 Col. Christopher M. Thomas
 Col. Steven R. Todd
 Col. Steven C. Turner
 Col. Theodore O. Unbehagen
 Col. Matthew A. Valas
 Col. Ravindra V. Wagh
 Col. Edward J. Wallace
 Col. Zara A. Walters
 Col. Jeffrey D. Wood

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be brigadier general

Col. Patti L. Fries

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be brigadier general

Col. Tommy F. Tillman, Jr.

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Steven J. Butow

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Mr. President, today, hundreds—hundreds—of military families across the country can breathe a sigh of relief. The Senate has now unanimously confirmed hundreds

of military nominations that were held up for 10 months by a single person: the Senator from Alabama. Thank God, these military officers will now get the promotions they so rightfully earned.

I am happy that, after so much unnecessary delay by one Senator, we have finally moved forward and given these men and women the promotions they deserve. And we will work to confirm the rest of the nominees that were on hold very soon.

While today's confirmations are good news, these holds should never have happened in the first place. Unfortunately, resolving this impasse took too long, risking our national security and throwing the lives of so many military families into discombobulation. I am glad that pointless and gravely damaging ordeal has finally, finally ended.

Now, let this incident be a warning: No one—no one—should attempt this in the Senate again. The senior Senator from Alabama has nothing to show for his 10 months of delay—no law is changing in any way—except for the damage he did to our military readiness and the pain he caused to military families. If every Senator did what Senator TUBERVILLE tried to do and held up military confirmations because of this or that partisan issue, no matter how deeply felt, it would grind the Senate to a halt. It would be a catastrophe for our military. Holding up military nominations was an unsuccessful and risky strategy in this instance and should never, ever happen again.

I want to thank my colleagues from both sides of the aisle who spoke out in defense of our military families. I want to thank, particularly, Senator REED, the chair of the Armed Services Committee; Senator KLOBUCHAR, the chair of the Rules Committee; and I really want to thank Senators ERNST and SULLIVAN for their courage in helping break the logjam after so, so many months. For all those who played a part in bringing this impasse to an end, thank you. Thank you. It took patience. It took resolve. But we have emerged on the right side of where we should be.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am rejoicing in the orders that Senator SCHUMER read. The first thing I would like to do is apologize to the hundreds of officers—men and women who dedicated themselves to their country—and also to their families for this unusual, shall we say, disruption of their promotions to ranks they have won through their merit and effort.

I think also, too, that it is important to note the contribution of Senator SULLIVAN and Senator ERNST and Senator YOUNG and Senator GRAHAM and others. They recognized that military officers are not political pawns; that they are men and women who have dedicated themselves and their families to service, to protect the Constitu-

tion of the United States. So they joined in to ensure that, today, we could have these much delayed promotions on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

Once again, Mr. President, we have to recognize, in the future, we can never do this again; that these men and women served their lives, decades; they served with courage; they served with integrity; they have served with decency. They do it for this country—not for a political party, not for a cause or a popular emotion. They do it to defend their country. And they are aided every step of the way by their families, by their spouses, by their children. In fact, these spouses and children make as many, if not more, sacrifices than the soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and guardsmen themselves, in my view.

But let us commit that, as we go forward, we shall not view a soldier in the context of a political dynamic but in the context of his or her quality of service, her integrity, her decency, and—above all—their not only solemn obligation but complete life of preserving and defending the Constitution of the United States.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

VENEZUELA

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, on Sunday, October 22, 2023, more than 2 million Venezuelans around the world made their voices heard and cast their votes in support of Maria Corina Machado, the official opposition candidate for the upcoming presidential elections.

These brave Venezuelans participated in this election at great personal risk but did so united by their dedication to ridding Venezuela of the brutal oppression brought onto them by Nicolas Maduro and returning freedom and democracy to their country.

This is a significant moment in the Venezuelan people's fight for freedom and true representative government—something I have been fighting alongside them to achieve for years. It is imperative that the United States stand with them, recognize Maria Corina Machado as Venezuela's duly elected presidential opposition candidate, and lead the international community in doing the same.

The National Primary Commission is to be commended for its ability to successfully organize and carry out the opposition primary election despite facing numerous obstacles, threats, and attacks from the illegitimate Maduro regime. The work of the National Primary Commission advances the cause of freedom in Venezuela and represents the best interest of its citizens.

It also is in our national security interest and the best interests of all who strive for peace, liberty, and stability for nations in Latin America and across the Western Hemisphere to recognize and support the fundamental role the Commission is carrying out in Venezuela.

The United States must use this opportunity to put the full weight and power of our Nation behind the cause of freedom in Venezuela. Our national security depends on us being strong in this moment. However, we cannot act from a position of strength while negotiating with a murderous, dishonest, and tyrannical dictator.

I have been unequivocal in my condemnation of attempts to negotiate with Nicolas Maduro on any issue beyond how and when he will leave power.

Recently, I wrote to President Biden urging him to acknowledge this moment and immediately revise the conditions of sanctions relief that the administration has recently offered to the Maduro regime. That is the only way to make clear that Maduro and his thugs, who have horrifically murdered and oppressed the Venezuelan people for years, will see no easing of sanctions until free and fair elections are held and democracy returns to Venezuela and the following conditions are met:

No. 1. Maria Corina Machado, as the sole Presidential opposition candidate, should be represented on the opposition delegation of the Venezuelan-led negotiations in Barbados.

No. 2. Maria Corina Machado is officially allowed to run as the sole Presidential candidate of opposition in the 2024 Venezuelan Presidential election.

No. 3. The release of all political prisoners, including all U.S. citizens, by the illegitimate Maduro regime. It is hard to believe that we are negotiating with somebody who is holding American citizens.

No. 4. Reputable election observers are allowed to witness the illegitimate Maduro regime permitting international election observers from the Organization of American States, the European Union, the International Republican Institute, and the National Democratic Institute to ensure that the electoral process is genuinely free, fair, and transparent.

Finally, No. 5. Recognize the votes of the Venezuelan diaspora in the 2024 Venezuelan Presidential election.

Just a few days after Maria Corina Machado's big win in the 2023 primary elections, we are already seeing Nicolas Maduro, Diosdado Cabello, Jorge Rodriguez, and their thugs threatening, harassing, and attacking the National Primary Commission and everyone who voted for her and the hope she represents. Days after the election, the Maduro regime's handpicked supreme court declared the suspension of "all effects" of the Venezuelan primaries.

We must all see this for exactly what it is—a clear sign that Maduro's true intention is to never give up his power or allow freedom to return to Venezuela.

Lifting sanctions on the illegitimate regime of Nicolas Maduro and permitting the sale of oil and gas would essentially fund Maduro's 2024 Presidential

campaign, further empowering the regime, prolonging oppression and genocide and propping terrorism and narco-trafficking in the region.

President Biden has a historic opportunity to be a part of the recovery of democracy in Venezuela and to stand up for freedom and democracy—values that define us as Americans.

I am here today to ask unanimous consent for the passage of a resolution where the Senate recognizes Maria Corina Machado as Venezuela's official Presidential opposition candidate and commends her for standing up against Maduro and leading the charge for freedom and democracy in Venezuela—that is not easy; condemns efforts by the illegitimate Maduro regime to prevent Maria Corina Machado, Venezuela's duly chosen official Presidential opposition candidate, from participating in Venezuela's Presidential election of 2024; rejects the illegitimate Maduro regime's efforts to carry out fraudulent Presidential elections by barring the participation of the opposition candidate chosen by the Venezuelan voters; demands that the illegitimate Maduro regime permits election observers from the OAS, the European Union, the International Republican Institute, and the National Democratic Institute; calls on the illegitimate Maduro regime to immediately release all political prisoners, including all U.S. citizens; denounces efforts by the illegitimate Maduro regime to persecute members of the National Primary Commission; calls on the U.S. Government and the international community to institute greater pressure and tighten sanctions against the illegitimate Maduro regime in order to restore freedom in Venezuela.

This is common sense, but more importantly, it is the right thing to do for America's national security and unapologetic support of freedom and democracy for all people.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate in Spanish.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. (English translation of statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

More than 2 million Venezuelans voted for a change, and Maduro or his illegitimate supreme court will not change that. Biden and the international community must recognize Maria Corina as the legitimate leader of the Venezuelan opposition and work with her to recover democracy and freedom in Venezuela.

I have been very clear: No deal should be made with Maduro and no sanctions can be lifted until we know Maria Corina is allowed to run and the elections are completely free and transparent, not backward.

Mr. President, I am thankful for the support of my colleague from Florida, Senator RUBIO, and the companion resolution being introduced in the House by Congressman DIAZ-BALART.

I urge all my colleagues to adopt this important resolution today.

Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 486, which is at the desk. I further ask 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. Is there objection?

The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, first, I want to thank my colleague from Florida for bringing this issue to the floor. I have spoken frequently about the tragedies of the Maduro regime, the protracted political, economic, and human rights crisis that has been caused by the Maduro regime. Seven million Venezuelans have left their homes. The Maduro regime is under investigation for crimes against humanity. The list goes on and on and on.

I have the opportunity to chair the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This is a resolution that should go through our committee. Our committee should have an opportunity to review and offer suggestions as to what should be included and how it is worded. For that reason alone, I would have concern about how it is moving forward.

But let me add just a few more parts to this. I support the administration's efforts to pursue diplomatic engagement. By strategically leveraging U.S. sanctions, the administration has empowered Venezuela's democratic opposition in its negotiations with this regime.

We impose sanctions so that we can get changes of actions of those whom we impose the sanctions against. When we see progress in that regard, we should be willing to modify or eliminate those sanctions.

On October 17, in Barbados, the Unitary Platform and the Maduro regime reached an agreement. They created a roadmap for more competitive Presidential elections next year.

By supporting this agreement, the Biden administration has provided political space for the political opposition to hold primaries on October 22. The results were resounding, as my colleague from Florida has pointed out. Maria Corina Machado won the opposition primaries with over 90 percent of the vote. That is an impressive victory. This is the kind of progress that has been desperately needed to help restore democracy in Venezuela.

Of course, the Maduro regime has sought to undermine the results of the primary. We are not surprised by that. The Biden administration has made it clear that if Maduro doesn't allow the candidate to run, they will reimpose the sanctions. That is how it should work. And if it does not release the political prisoners or wrongly detained Americans, the United States will snap back our sanctions. We have made that very clear. We want our political pris-

oners and wrongfully detained Americans released immediately. They should never have been detained. We want to make sure there is a competitive election in Venezuela, and if it is not, we will reimpose our sanctions. And I have called for these competitive elections.

As I pointed out, this resolution has not been considered by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It comes as negotiations remain underway and some initial advancements have taken place. It seeks to dictate actions to the administration as sensitive diplomatic negotiations are ongoing.

The Biden administration has already stated publicly it will reimpose sanctions if the Maduro regime does not follow through on their commitment. We don't trust them—believe me, we don't—and we have the opportunity to reimpose those sanctions.

We must maintain the diplomatic space needed to advance democratic elections. That is our objective. Our objective is to get democratic elections and to secure the release of wrongfully detained Americans and political prisoners.

So I would suggest to my colleague to submit his resolution for consideration to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. That is why we have the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Give us a chance for the input of those of us who have been working on this Venezuelan issue for a long time. Give us the opportunity for input. That is how the system is supposed to work.

I give my colleague the assurances—I want to take this up in the Foreign Relations Committee. I want to see a resolution passed on the floor of the Senate in regard to what is happening in Venezuela, and I certainly will work with my colleague in that regard.

For the reasons I have stated, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I thank my colleague for his comments about the importance of making sure that we get free and fair elections in Venezuela. It sounds like this is just a procedural issue. There doesn't appear to be—right now, at least—any issue over the substance of the resolution.

I look forward to my colleague scheduling a Foreign Relations Committee markup for this important resolution. Hopefully, we will get to the point where we have real, free, and fair elections. Hopefully, we will get to the point where we get these Americans back. Hopefully, all the things that I think both of us care about are going to happen.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

NOMINATION OF ELIZABETH H. RICHARD

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, shortly, we will be voting on Elizabeth Richard to be the State Department's Coordinator for Counterterrorism, the motion in regard to invoking cloture. I speak

in favor of her nomination as the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

We need someone at the helm of our civilian and diplomatic efforts on counterterrorism who has the experience of working in some of the most dangerous and challenging environments. We need someone who is qualified to direct and successfully implement the Department's counterterrorism programs and who can work hand in hand with the Department of Defense on counterterrorism issues. We also need someone who has proven they will stand up for American values.

The threat from terrorism has not gone away but has changed dramatically. Not only has terrorism spread across more countries, but today it takes on a different form.

Protecting our Nation from the evolving counterterrorism threat is absolutely critical to the security of the United States. That is why we must have an experienced leader at the helm of the Bureau of Counterterrorism and why we must confirm Ambassador Richard without delay.

Ambassador Richard has over three decades of experience in the Foreign Service. She has served as the Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs at the Department of State; as Deputy Chief of Mission in Yemen; as Border Coordinator in Pakistan; and as Ambassador to Lebanon—a career diplomat who has served our Nation. Throughout her tenure, she has led efforts with our partners and allies to confront the challenges from terrorist groups.

Ambassador Richard's nomination was reported out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by a voice vote. She has overwhelming endorsements from military and civilian leaders alike, including the support of some of our most experienced and senior national security officials, from General Votel, retired four-star general and former commander of Special Operations Command and Central Command; to General Nagata, former commander of Special Operations Command Central and Director of Strategy for the National Counterterrorism Center; to retired Major General Fontes of U.S. Army Cyber Command.

All endorse her candidacy, as does Jeffrey Feltman, the former Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs of the United Nations, Assistant Secretary for Near East Affairs, and U.S. Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa; as has Anne Patterson, former U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan, Egypt, and Colombia, and Assistant Secretary for Near East Affairs.

I could go on.

Ambassador Richard has earned the support because of her long career. They all speak highly of her ability and qualifications to lead the Department's counterterrorism policy. As one of them said, she is "among the very finest diplomats our nation has produced."

I have every confidence she will lead the CT Bureau with distinction. This is a serious position, and it demands someone with the experience and caliber that Ms. Richard possesses. She has the skill, knowledge, and capacity to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

I urge my colleagues to support her nomination.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak for up to 30 minutes so that my colleagues and I can participate in a live unanimous consent prior to the scheduled rollcall vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1669

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I rise today in support of free speech and in support of AM radio. AM radio is something that is widely enjoyed by Americans across this country. Over 80 million Americans listen to AM radio every month. They rely on it. Yet, earlier this year, we saw eight major automakers announce that they are stripping AM radio from new cars and new trucks, taking away the option of AM radio for consumers.

That decision, I believe, was a serious mistake—a mistake that would hurt Texans and that would hurt Americans in all 50 States. As a result, I join with my colleague, the Senator from Massachusetts, ED MARKEY, in introducing legislation—the AM Radio for Every Car Act.

I would note that Senator MARKEY is one of if not the most liberal Senator in this Chamber, and I am one of if not the most conservative Senator in this Chamber. I do not recall another bill on which Senator MARKEY and I have joined forces, and it speaks to the power of this issue that you see such deep agreement across ideological lines.

When Senator MARKEY and I introduced that legislation, within days, one of the eight major carmakers—Ford Motor Company—reversed course and announced they would now include AM radio on new cars and trucks. I think they viewed this coalition as a sign of the apocalypse. I would note that this bill has overwhelming bipartisan support. It has 44 cosponsors, 22 Democrats and 22 Republicans.

When we took it up in the Commerce Committee, it passed out of the Commerce Committee with overwhelming bipartisan support, and why is that? Because on the merits, this bill is the right thing to do for the American people.

No. 1, in times of disaster, AM radio is the single most reliable medium for communicating about a natural disaster. I remember when Hurricane Harvey hit my home city of Houston and the entire Texas gulf coast, the enormous challenges, people relied on AM radio.

When other forms of communication go down, AM radio is consistently the

most resilient to help people get out of harm's way, whether it is getting out of the way of a hurricane or getting out of the way of a tornado or getting out of the way of a forest fire or any other disaster, AM radio is there to help people know where to go and how to keep their families alive.

But, secondly, AM radio is particularly important for rural America. Texas has enormous quantities of our State that is rural. And in rural America, there are many parts of Texas, many parts of other States, where farmers and ranchers—the only thing they can get is AM radio. And when they are out on their farms and ranches, they rely on AM radio for weather reports, for crop reports, for news, for sports, for entertainment. Taking away the option for rural America of AM radio is bad—bad—for farmers and ranchers in America.

But, No. 3, diversity. AM radio promotes a diversity of views. Why? Because the barriers of entry to getting into AM radio are relatively low. To start an FM station is quite expensive. An AM station is much cheaper to start and to operate, and, as a consequence, we see a beautiful array of diversity of views reflected on AM radio nationally. There are 296 AM stations that are owned by Hispanics.

Nationally, there are 138 AM stations that are owned by African Americans. Nationally, there are 104 AM stations that are owned by Asian Americans. Nationally, there are 14 AM stations that are owned by American Indians or Alaskan Natives. Nationally, there are four AM radio stations owned by Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. And nationally, there are 385 AM radio stations that are owned by women.

If we wanted diversity of views, AM radio is critically important, and I would note, the support for this bill is broad and far-ranging. Seven former FEMA Directors have called for the Senate and the House to pass this bill as soon as possible, saying that "the AM Radio for Every Vehicle Act is critical to ensuring Federal, State, and local officials can keep the public safe."

That sentiment was echoed by multiple emergency response organizations, such as the International Association of Fire Chiefs, Big City Emergency Managers, and the National Association of Counties.

All 50 State broadcaster associations have called on Congress to pass this bill. In addition to media groups, including the National Association of Black-Owned Broadcasters, the National Urban League, and OCA-Asian Pacific American Advocates.

The bill has received the support of many agricultural and livestock groups. And the AARP has likewise shared their support for this bill, noting that "adults age 50 and above represent the largest share of AM radio listeners, but they also represent those most at risk from disaster events."

This is a bipartisan bill that makes sense, that preserves consumer choice.

This bill should pass easily, and yet it is not going to pass this afternoon.

My friend the Senator from Kentucky, it is my understanding, intends to object. And I would note that one aspect of AM radio is particularly important to Texans and to the citizens of Kentucky and to people all across this country, which is that AM radio is a haven for free speech. AM radio is a haven for people to speak, even if their views are disfavored by the political ruling class.

Talk radio is an oasis for conservative speech. Rush Limbaugh would not exist without AM radio. The views of my friend the Senator from Kentucky would be heard by many fewer people without AM radio, whether Mark Levin or Sean Hannity or Glenn Beck. Allowing free speech is important. I believe these automakers stood up to remove AM radio as part of a broader pattern we see of censoring views that are disfavored by Big Business. I think this is consistent with what Big Tech has done—silencing views they disagree with.

And so this bill is all about preserving consumer choice, letting consumers decide. If you don't want to listen to AM radio, turn it off. But you know what, if the automakers all come together and say: You can't turn it on because we are not going to put it in your car; we are not going to put it in your truck; you don't have the right to choose what you will listen to, I think that is profoundly harmful for our country, profoundly harmful for free speech. And so I hope this body can actually act in support of Americans in harm's way in a disaster, in support of farmers and ranchers who rely on AM radio, in support of a diversity of views speaking online, and in support of free speech for whatever your views, whether they are rightwing, leftwing, or no wings at all. AM radio lets people speak and make the case in John Stuart Mill's marketplace of ideas.

Accordingly—actually, before I do this, I would like to yield to my colleague from Massachusetts—oh, OK.

Accordingly, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 208, S. 1669; further, that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Reserving the right to object, there is a certain amount of irony in seeing Republicans come to the floor proposing mandates on business to Republicans picking winners and losers. Mandating that all cars have AM radio is antithetical to any notion of limited government and has nothing to do with the debate over free speech.

The debate over free speech is whether or not government can place limita-

tions on speech. It has nothing to do with whether or not you have a right to have your opinion in the New York Times or whether you get to listen to radio. It really has nothing to do with the debate over free speech.

The debate over free speech, as listed in the First Amendment, is that government shall pass no law. It has nothing to do with forcing your manufacturers to have AM radio. This legislation attempts to insert Congress's judgment into a question best decided by American consumers. This isn't about consumers turning on or off the radio; this is about consumers deciding which car they want to buy, what they want to pay for it, and what they want as the extras in the car.

American families are already struggling, and this bill is yet another private sector mandate that would cost car buyers even more money. This bill mandates that AM radio be included in vehicles manufactured in the United States, imported into the United States, or simply shipped in interstate commerce.

What happens when government places mandates on the private marketplace? Consumers pay more. To provide AM radio in electric cars, manufacturers must include equipment to counteract the electromagnetic interference between the battery and the AM radio waves. The equipment necessary to fix this problem, at a minimum, costs several hundred dollars per vehicle.

According to the Consumer Technology Association, even a small automotive production line would incur costs above \$15 million to comply with this mandate. The sponsors of this legislation know this bill will increase costs for car buyers. That is why they included a provision that also prohibits carmakers from charging a fee or an additional payment for access to AM broadcast stations.

So it is not just a mandate that you have to have AM; it is a mandate that you can't charge for AM radio. It is more than one mandate on car manufacturers, and it will add to the cost of the car.

Well, that sure is an interesting thought. They think they are going to prevent this by saying that the car manufacturer can't charge for AM radio, but people will still pay more for their cars. If the mandate is imposed, one way or another, people will pay for this cost. It just doesn't disappear.

When angry consumers then complain about the ever-increasing cost of cars, the proponents of this bill will inevitably shrug their shoulders and say: Don't blame us. We passed a bill to force car companies to incur an additional cost, and then we told them they weren't allowed to charge you, but they did anyway.

When the government imposes costs on manufacturers, the government inevitably imposes costs on the consumers. No bill can shield consumers from the higher costs imposed by gov-

ernment. And Congress already imposes significant costs on all taxpayers by forcing the many to subsidize the few who own electric cars.

Electric car vehicles make up a small but growing percentage of vehicles on the road. They comprise about 2 percent of all vehicles, and nearly 6 percent of the vehicles sold last year were electric. Most of these electric cars are subsidized by the taxpayer.

If you want to get to the root of this problem, if you don't want government subsidizing something that bans your favorite form of entertainment, quit subsidizing them. So I have a great deal of sympathy for AM radio. I love AM radio, but I don't want to give up on our philosophy and just say: Well, because it is something we like, we are going to mandate it.

If you want to get to the root of the problem, quit subsidizing the car manufacturers, quit subsidizing electric cars if they are going to disfavor our speech. That is a way of empowering speech and promoting speech that doesn't involve giving up on our principles that mandates on business are not a good idea.

The electrical vehicle tax credit forces all of us to subsidize the small number of electrical car owners. This subsidy, by incentivizing the purchase of electrical cars, does threaten AM radio.

If you want to really get rid of this, quit subsidizing electric cars. So instead of attacking the crux of the problem here though, this legislation adds a government mandate to force car manufacturers to install AM radios and increase the price of cars.

Do we seriously not see the folly of this exercise, particularly from a conservative point of view? Let me be perfectly clear. Government intervention in the economy cannot be the solution to problems caused by government intervention in the economy. We have this problem because government subsidizes these electric cars. We are going to fix it by then mandating some other government rule. One mandate does not cancel out another and will not make the situation better.

At some point, we have to remember that we are Members of Congress, not the central planners of the automobile industry.

With that in mind, I offer a solution to get the government's foot off the neck of taxpayers. Let's let the free market decide where consumers can operate. Let's let people without subsidies, without coercions, without the government getting involved, let's let them pick. Do you want a car with AM radio or do you want an electric car without an AM radio, but let's don't subsidize one or the other.

Rather than mandate the installation of AM radio, let's stop subsidizing the purchase of electrical cars and the removal of AM radio. Let's let the consumers tell the manufacturers, through hundreds of transactions a day, what their preferences are.

So I ask unanimous consent to strike the mandate imposed by this legislation and empower car buyers by modifying the request forward to replace the text with my language that would repeal the electric vehicle car tax.

So I would ask that the Senator modify his request and that the Paul substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WHITEHOUSE). Is there objection to the modification?

Mr. MARKEY. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, my friend from Kentucky is attacking a bipartisan bill with overwhelming support on both sides of the aisle. When I started in the U.S. Congress, one of the main operating principles under which we were able to make progress upon big issues—and it went back to President Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn—was the Austin-Boston connection working together, Texas and Massachusetts, to make progress where we could. That is what this legislation is today. Senator CRUZ and I agree that we have to ensure that, for public safety reasons, AM radio stays in the vehicles that Americans drive. And, as Senator CRUZ said, 80 million Americans a month use AM radio.

And not only is the Senator from Kentucky proposing to strike our bill but also to actively harm American drivers and American workers. We are going from win-win to lose-lose for American drivers.

The electric vehicle tax credit helps Americans drive cheaper cars while driving manufacturing. Electric vehicle sales are soaring. Investments in new manufacturing capacity related to the electric vehicle supply chain also increased by more than 100 percent. It reached \$35 billion in a single year since the passage of the tax credit. In total, since the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act, more than 84,000 new jobs have been announced in the EV sector.

In fact, most of the largest single Federal investment in the auto industry is going to Senator PAUL's State of Kentucky. New Federal loans for three battery manufacturing plants are expected to create 5,000 construction jobs and 7,500 operations jobs—all to build batteries for Ford and Lincoln electric vehicles. My friend, I would hope, would want Kentucky to be the home of those new jobs, new opportunities, and new economic energy driven by the electric vehicle tax credit, and I am sure other States would be interested in stepping in.

We have union workers who have secured a historic victory over the Big Three with their recent strike. They have been clear that the electric vehi-

cle revolution, which is kick-started by the tax credit, can be an engine for good-paying union jobs. So let's not pump the brakes on giving drivers the freedom to buy cheaper, cleaner vehicles. Let's not pump the brakes on new jobs in States across the country, including Kentucky. And let's not pump the brakes on ensuring that drivers and passengers can receive alerts during emergencies.

AM radio is the backbone of FEMA's emergency response system. It allows emergency responders and, if necessary, the President of the United States to communicate with the public during the most dire of circumstances.

In just the past 5 years, FEMA has invested more than \$150 million to harden 77 radio stations across the country to withstand natural disasters, emergencies, and even a nuclear electromagnetic pulse. These stations are equipped with backup generators and other tools to stay online in the worst conditions, and FEMA has specifically chosen stations that would allow the President to communicate with more than 90 percent of the public. Those stations include WBZ-AM in Boston, MA, which beams all across New England. From Superstorm Sandy to the recent wildfires in Maui, when self-service and other communications channels went down, broadcast AM radio stations, especially those 77 hardened stations, remained on the air.

Despite its immense importance to our emergency response system, broadcast AM radio is under attack from automakers. Over the past few years, car manufacturers have increasingly removed broadcast AM radio from their vehicles, arguing that AM radio is outdated and unnecessary during emergencies.

Well, Senator CRUZ and I know that is not accurate. That is why, a year ago, I sent letters to 20 automakers requesting additional information about their plans for broadcast AM radio. When I learned that eight companies had removed broadcast AM radio from their vehicles, Senator CRUZ and I teamed up to introduce the AM Radio for Every Vehicle Act, which would direct the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to require automakers to maintain broadcast AM radio in their vehicles. We now have 44 cosponsors from across the political spectrum, split evenly between Democrats and Republicans. We have built this broad coalition because this issue of access to AM radio is about public safety.

And don't take our word for it. All year the emergency response community has been sounding the alarm about the removal of broadcast AM radio from vehicles and urging lawmakers to pass our bill. In fact, every former FEMA Administrator since the Clinton administration has endorsed the AM Radio for Every Vehicle Act and so have groups representing the local emergency response communities, including the National Emer-

gency Management Association, the International Association of Emergency Managers, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and Big City Emergency Managers.

Earlier this year, FEMA warned that "millions of people could be prevented from receiving critical, lifesaving information if AM radios are not included in automobiles" and called the removal of AM radio stations a "public safety crisis" for the United States. The current FEMA Administrator has warned that the removal of AM radio would have a significant impact on the emergency alert system.

So while automakers may argue that cell phones or streaming services can replace broadcast AM radio during emergencies, the emergency response community—the experts actually responsible for responding to emergencies—are universally saying just the opposite. They are saying that AM radio is important; that cell service often goes down, as we saw in Hawaii; that the key to an effective emergency alert system is redundancy.

Whom do you want to listen to—the automakers with a financial interest in removing AM from their vehicles or the experts warning that this is a crisis?

Every single day that passes is another day in which automakers put cars on the road without broadcast AM capabilities, putting their drivers and their passengers and their families in jeopardy. In matters of safety, we can't compromise. We have to listen to the experts when it comes to our national security. I urge my colleagues to stand with the tens of millions of AM radio listeners and the emergency response experts and support the AM Radio for Every Vehicle Act, which Senator CRUZ and I have introduced.

With that, Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the original request?

Mr. PAUL. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I want to briefly respond to the arguments raised by the Senator from Kentucky and then yield the floor to Senator LUJÁN from New Mexico.

Mr. President, the Senator from Kentucky suggested that free speech has nothing to do with the actions of private companies censoring citizens, and I am going to suggest that is a very cribbed version of free speech.

The Senator from Kentucky argued: All we should care about is government restrictions of speech.

But, apparently, that means there is no role to do anything to protect free speech rights from Big Tech companies that censor and silence and deplatform voices they disagree with, that abuse their monopoly power to silence voices.

I will tell you, I have been proud to earn support from libertarians across Texas and across the country, and it is a strange libertarian view that supports Big Tech censorship of free

speech. Being a libertarian does not mean being an anarchist, and I would suggest there is a role for government rules and regulations that are liberty enhancing and choice enhancing, and that is what this choice is.

The Senator from Kentucky said: Well, consumers could just choose to turn on the AM radio.

Well, no, they can't, if you have eight automakers working in concert to take that choice away from them. This is all about giving them that choice.

Secondly, I would say, the Senator from Kentucky suggested consumers would pay more.

Mr. President, the status quo is AM radio is in the cars and trucks right now, and it is not just electric vehicles the carmakers are pulling it from. It is every vehicle including internal combustion vehicles. This is about stripping consumer choice and killing AM radio.

I hope the majority leader will schedule this bill for a vote because, if he did, it would pass with an overwhelming vote on the floor of the Senate. And I hope the Senator from Kentucky will reconsider because this bill would have passed today, were it not for two words from the Senator of Kentucky: "I object." That is the only reason this bill has not passed today.

I yield to Senator LUJAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. President, I want to express thanks for the leadership of my colleagues from Texas and Massachusetts and for the work they have done in this space, bringing more and more attention to something that doesn't impact our daily lives until we need it most, when there is often an emergency, as there was in New Mexico about 2 years ago, when the world's attention was on our beautiful State and we suffered the worst fires in our State's history.

Now, these were forest fires that received so much attention in our State because they were started by the Federal Government. How, you might ask. These were prescribed burns that went out of control.

Now, when cell phones were not working, when other methods of media were not able to connect because powerlines were going down, it was one local radio station, KNMX, an AM station in Las Vegas, NM, that was streaming more and more news to volunteers coming in on their time off, radio personalities ensuring that people would know what was happening because they were being told to evacuate from their homes, folks driving home from work in rural areas. As Senator CRUZ points out, when there is no news connectivity, no other information coming in, we depend on AM radio.

I just don't understand why there is opposition to this. I was hoping Senator CRUZ and Senator MARKEY and I could come to the floor today to celebrate the passing of this important legislation, not to sit and listen to that objection.

Just to point this out, in local news reporting, predominantly through AM radio, and in New Mexico because of the fires, we heard from the FEMA Administrator—from Administrator Criswell—who said "AM radio is one of the most dependable ways that we can reach individuals across this country to get warnings out there."

We saw this play out firsthand in New Mexico, and, as we have been reminded, this is not just a challenge in my State or in Texas or in Massachusetts but in every one of the 50 States across the country. The Federal Government should be doing more to make it easier for Americans to access potentially lifesaving emergency broadcasts—plain and simple.

With natural disasters happening every day in every State, I wanted to clarify a few points, some of which I heard today.

One, I heard a claim that the AM Radio for Every Vehicle Act will force manufacturers of electric vehicles to completely redesign the drivetrain. I heard a little bit about that today.

Here are the facts. The fact is that car companies have already solved this engineering challenge. We have already heard of the number of companies that have come forward. With the 20 letters that Senator MARKEY sent out, 10 companies responded—Honda, Hyundai, Land Rover, Kia, Lucid, Mitsubishi, Nissan, Stellantis, Subaru, and Toyota—that they already figured this out. Brilliant engineers at those companies figured this out.

Some of the folks who are objecting to this are flying rocket ships and, I would argue, have some of the most talented engineers in the world working for them. Challenge them to solve this challenge, as the other 10 companies have. Sometimes, it just means insulating some cable a little bit more, not because it impacts the vehicle but because there might be a little bit of static coming in.

I would rather have a little static and receive the lifesaving information than not even have access to it.

I have heard that the AM Radio for Every Vehicle Act would increase costs for new vehicles by thousands and thousands of dollars by these vehicles. Well, again, 10 companies have already figured this out, and they are making it happen.

But here is the concern that I have. I see access to AM radio as a lifesaving feature—important information that we all depend on. I had heard that seatbelts would be too costly when that was being put forth as a requirement in vehicles to help save people's lives. When there was a conversation about airbags saving people's lives, I heard and I read that it was too expensive, that that shouldn't happen. We don't need airbags in vehicles.

When we were all debating about the inclusion of backup cameras to prevent the deaths of little kids in cars, there were many who were saying: Oh, it is too expensive. It cannot be done.

I am very concerned that when it comes to moving this technology forward that the same tired excuses are brought forward. This body has a chance to be able to get this done, and I hope that we can see something put on the floor here soon because more and more vehicles getting on the road without AM radio are jeopardizing the lives and safety of our constituents.

The last thing I will say is this—and this is about a conversation with a small radio owner in New Mexico, out of Sante Fe, at KSWV. I was speaking to him before I came down, and he was reminding me about the core physics of electromagnetic spectrum around AM, and the Presiding Officer touched on this. It is everywhere. As a matter of fact, KOB—a station in Albuquerque, NM—touches a little more than half the State with their broadcasts.

It is pretty incredible what this spectrum can deliver in our communities. We should maximize the reach of emergency alerts over AM radio and wireless networks. The physics and the electromagnetics of this are plain and simple, and that is why I certainly hope that we can get this done.

To the Senator from Texas, I have so much more to offer, and I was going to offer it in the RECORD because the argument is strong; it is compelling. We have got to get this done. I certainly hope that we will see some floor time and get this done because it could mean someone's life in our communities after not getting the information they need to get out of their community or out of their home because a tornado or a hurricane or a fire is on them.

No more excuses. Let's get it done.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 144, Elizabeth H. Richard, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large.

Charles E. Schumer, Robert Menendez, Benjamin L. Cardin, Christopher Murphy, Richard Blumenthal, Jeanne Shaheen, Alex Padilla, Tim Kaine, Richard J. Durbin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Sheldon Whitehouse, Christopher A. Coons, Margaret Wood Hassan, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Debbie Stabenow, Raphael G. Warnock, Tammy Duckworth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Elizabeth H. Richard, of Virginia, a

Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 63, nays 37, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 329 Ex.]

YEAS—63

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Romney
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Rounds
Booker	Kelly	Sanders
Brown	King	Schatz
Butler	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cantwell	Lujan	Shaheen
Cardin	Manchin	Sinema
Carper	Markey	Smith
Casey	McConnell	Stabenow
Coons	Menendez	Tester
Cornyn	Merkley	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Moran	Van Hollen
Crapo	Murkowski	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Fetterman	Ossoff	Welch
Gillibrand	Padilla	Whitehouse
Graham	Peters	Wicker
Hassan	Reed	Wyden
Heinrich	Risch	Young

NAYS—37

Barrasso	Ernst	Mullin
Blackburn	Fischer	Paul
Boozman	Grassley	Ricketts
Braun	Hagerty	Rubio
Britt	Hawley	Schmitt
Budd	Hoeben	Scott (FL)
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Sullivan
Collins	Kennedy	Thune
Cotton	Lankford	Tuberville
Cramer	Lee	Tuberville
Cruz	Lummis	Vance
Daines	Marshall	

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 63, the nays are 37, and the motion is agreed to.

The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 352.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Richard E.N. Federico, of Kansas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 352, Richard E.N. Federico, of Kansas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Alex Padilla, Richard Blumenthal, Cory A. Booker, Benjamin L. Cardin, Chris Van Hollen, Tammy Duckworth, Brian Schatz, Tammy Baldwin, Margaret Wood Hassan, Tina Smith, Mazie Hirono, Christopher Murphy, Peter Welch, Christopher A. Coons.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call for the cloture motion filed today, December 5, be waived.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. 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 to be in a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING GARY PETERSEN

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay one final tribute to Gary Petersen, a close friend and devoted public servant who recently passed away. Gary's devotion to the Tri-Cities was unparalleled, with his work covering everything from our national security, to environmental cleanup, to the growing and evolving missions of the Hanford Site and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory—PNNL—in my home State of Washington.

This certainly isn't the first time I have spoken in honor of Gary. He was a Washingtonian through and through, raised in Okanogan County before serving in the military and eventually attending my alma mater, Washington State University. He went on to work for more than five decades in the Tri-Cities before retiring in 2017, and over the years, I had the great pleasure of working with Gary time and time again.

In 1965, Gary landed his first job out of college at Battelle, and he couldn't have had better timing—Battelle had just won a contract to operate a major research and development laboratory at the Hanford Site, which is now

known as PNNL. Gary was truly in on the ground floor, working in communications and handling other tasks including leading tours of the Hanford Site, which eventually became his specialty. Whether he was showing around new employees, elected officials, or foreign dignitaries, Gary gave a tour of the sprawling 580-square-mile site that is still unsurpassed.

Afterward, Gary briefly worked in Nevada for the Department of Energy's—DOE—predecessor—the Atomic Energy Commission—before returning to Washington to work for Westinghouse on the new Fast Flux Test Facility project. Gary further honed his nuclear expertise later working for the Washington Public Power Supply System, which is now Energy Northwest. He went on to rejoin Battelle to work at PNNL, eventually working on key international nuclear safety programs established following the Chernobyl disaster. Eventually, Gary was recruited to volunteer on a part-time basis at the Tri-City Development Council. In true Gary fashion, this quickly became a full-time commitment and he spent the rest of his career advocating on behalf of the Tri-Cities—in Washington, DC, Olympia, and everywhere in between until his retirement in 2017.

One project that Gary spearheaded before his retirement resulted in DOE returning 1,614 acres of unused Hanford land just north of Richland to the Tri-Cities for economic development. His advocacy—whether it was for small local businesses, historical preservation efforts, or Washington State interests in the Columbia River Treaty—was unmatched. And the impact of his work has only become more evident in the last few years: The progress on Hanford cleanup, the preservation of Hanford's B reactor, the expansion of workforce safety programs at the Hanford Site, and the Tri-Cities' growing role in the clean energy future are all tied to Gary's decades of effort.

Gary was always quick with a story and a smile. He loved to share the account of how Hanford came to be, from the beginning with Colonel Franklin Matthias selecting a location north of Richland for the Manhattan Project's plutonium plant, to the site's growth to meet our country's needs during the Cold War, to the Hanford cleanup mission today. He would explain how Hanford's growth transformed Richland and the Tri-Cities, shaping everything from the region's architecture to the day-to-day life of its residents. He loved getting into the nitty-gritty of the Federal budgeting and the appropriations process and thrilled at telling anyone who would listen about the six research alligators that were at one point kept at the Hanford Site and escaped in the middle of a storm—five of them safely returned and one proudly displayed at a sports shop in downtown Richland for years. Through it all, Gary was as committed and passionate as they come. It is no wonder that

Washington State University's Hanford History Project asked him to contribute to its oral history collection; I am glad he did so that generations to come can enjoy and learn from Gary's firsthand accounts.

Washington State has benefited tremendously from Gary's vision and his drive to improve the Tri-Cities and the Hanford Site. He was an important partner to me and one of the first to recognize all that the region had to offer. Gary was a force of nature, whose vision and work will be felt for generations. Whether he was walking the halls of Congress or leading a tour of the B reactor, he was a fountain of knowledge and energy. Gary leaves behind a tremendous legacy, and I am among the countless individuals who are grateful for his mentorship and friendship. His memory will be cherished, and he will be dearly missed.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL ROJAS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, Iowans recall the derecho that tore through parts of our State in 2020. The storm hit alongside the COVID-19 pandemic, when communities faced unprecedented challenges, including stalled school meal programs. Such unforeseen events can disrupt communities. Individuals like Michael Rojas of Polk County step up—often on a moment's notice and without pause—to keep that from happening.

Mr. Rojas helped lead FEMA's response to the 2020 derecho, putting to work his expertise from a prior post with Iowa's Habitat for Humanity, where he dealt with tornado and flood damage. During the pandemic, he spearheaded critical plans to address food insecurity in our State. Today, he is a disaster program officer with Volunteer Iowa, which facilitates opportunities for local nonprofits and nearby residents to engage in projects with impacts close to home.

Iowans who cross paths with Mr. Rojas undoubtedly know his selflessness, ingenuity, and efficacy. By honoring Mr. Rojas on a national scale with its Excellence in Disaster Services Leadership Award, AmeriCorps seems to have hit the nail on the head. I congratulate Mr. Rojas on this well-earned recognition and thank him for his continued, exemplary service to Iowa.

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 informa-

tion 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. 23-84, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Australia for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$2.0 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. HURSCHE,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 23-84

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 Australia.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment* \$0.
Other \$2.0 billion.
Total \$2.0 billion.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: The Government of Australia has requested to buy articles and services in support of the Trilateral AUKUS Pillar I program.

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
None.

Non-MDE: Included are training devices, personnel training, planning, and Non-Recurring Engineering (NRE) services; support equipment; special tools; training software and courseware; design; supply chain and industrial base support; facilities and construction support; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; test and trials support; studies and surveys; other related elements of engineering and repair services for associated equipment and program support; and other related elements of logistic and program support. U.S. training of private Australian industry personnel will occur only after explicitly authorized by the U.S. Department of State under U.S. law.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (AT-P-BTQ).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: AT-P-FBG.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None known.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: None.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: December 1, 2023.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Australia—AUKUS Training and Training Devices

The Government of Australia has requested to buy articles and services in sup-

port of the Trilateral AUKUS Pillar I program. Included are training devices, personnel training, planning, and Non-Recurring Engineering (NRE) services; support equipment; special tools; training software/and courseware; design; supply chain and industrial base support; facilities and construction support; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; test and trials support; studies and surveys; other related elements of engineering, and repair services for associated equipment and program support; and other related elements of logistic and program support. U.S. training of private Australian industry personnel will occur only after explicitly authorized by the U.S. Department of State under U.S. law. The estimated total program cost is \$2.0 billion.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States. Australia is one of our most important allies in the Western Pacific. The strategic location of this political and economic power contributes significantly to ensuring peace and economic stability in the region. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist our ally in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability.

The proposed sale will improve Australia's capability to meet current and future threats by providing an effective combatant deterrent capability to protect maritime interests and infrastructure in support of its strategic mission. The acquisition will lay the groundwork for the Australia/United Kingdom/United States (AUKUS) trilateral agreement. Australia will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment and services 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 Huntington Ingalls Industries, Newport News, VA; General Dynamics Electric Boat, Groton, CT; and Systems Planning Analysis, Alexandria, VA. There are no known offset agreements in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale requires the assignment of approximately seventy (70) additional U.S. Government and contractor representatives to Australia for a duration of approximately three (3) years to support in-person training, equipment familiarization, and onsite engineering and maintenance of simulation and training devices.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

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 Anus Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 23-81, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of the Republic of Korea for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$271 million. 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. 23-81

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 the Republic of Korea.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$209 million.

Other \$62 million.

Total \$271 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Thirty-nine (39) AIM-120C-8 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM)

Two (2) AIM-120C-8 AMRAAM Guidance Sections

Eighty-eight (88) KMU-556 Tail Kits for the GBU-31v1 Joint Direct-Attack Munition (JDAM)

Eighty-six (86) Mk-84 General Purpose (GP) 2000-lb Bombs for the GBU-31v1 JDAM

Seventy (70) KMU-557 Tail Kits for the GBU-31v3 JDAM

Seventy (70) BLU-109C/B 2000-lb Bombs for the GBU-31v3 JDAM

Seventy-eight (78) KMU-572 Tail Kits for the GBU-54 Laser JDAM (LJDAM)

Two hundred sixty-nine (269) MAU-169 Computer Control Groups/Guidance Sections for the GBU-12 Paveway II

Two hundred sixty-nine (269) MXU-650 Air Foil Groups for the GBU-12 Paveway II

Three hundred forty-two (342) Mk-82 500-lb GP Bombs for the GBU-12 Paveway II or GBU-54 LJDAM

Twelve (12) Mk-82 Inert Bombs

Thirty-five (35) GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb-Increment 1 (SDB-I) All-Up-Rounds (AUR) with Containers

One hundred eighteen (118) GBU-53 Small Diameter Bomb-Increment 2 (SDB-II) AURs

Non-MDE: Also included are AIM-120 control section spares and containers; DSU-38 Laser Illuminated Target Detectors; SDB-I Tactical Training Rounds and carriage systems; SDB-II Practical Explosive Ordnance Disposal Trainers (PEST) and Weapon Load Crew Trainer (WLCT) units; FMU-139 fuzes; Common Munitions Built-in-Test (BIT)/Reprogramming Equipment (CMBRE); ADU-891 adapter group computer test sets; Mk-84 practice bombs and other training bombs/

components; munitions support and support equipment including propellant and explosive charges; classified software delivery and support; spare parts, consumables, and accessories, and repair and return support; major modifications, maintenance, and maintenance support; transportation and airlift support; classified/unclassified publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; contractor logistics support (CLS); studies and surveys; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (KS-D-YBB).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: KS-D-YAJ.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None known at this time.

(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: December 1, 2023.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Republic of Korea (ROK)—F-35 Munitions

The Government of the Republic of Korea has requested to buy thirty-nine (39) AIM-120C-8 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM); two (2) AIM-120C-8 AMRAAM Guidance Sections; eighty-eight (88) KMU-556 Tail Kits for the GBU-31v1 Joint Direct-Attack Munition (JDAM); eighty-six (86) Mk-84 General Purpose (GP) 2000-lb bombs for the GBU-31v1 JDAM; seventy (70) KMU-557 Tail Kits for the GBU-31v3 JDAM; seventy (70) BLU-109C/B 2000-lb bombs for the GBU-31v3 JDAM; seventy-eight (78) KMU-572 Tail Kits for the GBU-54 Laser JDAM (LJDAM); two hundred sixty-nine (269) MAU-169 Computer Control Groups/Guidance Sections for the GBU-12 Paveway II; two hundred sixty-nine (269) MXU-650 Air Foil Groups for the GBU-12 Paveway II; three hundred forty-two (342) Mk-82 500-lb GP bombs for the GBU-12 Paveway II or GBU-54 LJDAM; twelve (12) Mk-82 inert bombs; thirty-five (35) GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb-Increment 1 (SDB-I) All-Up-Rounds (AUR) with containers; and one hundred eighteen (118) GBU-53 Small Diameter Bomb-Increment 2 (SDB-II) AURs. Also included are AIM-120 control section spares and containers; DSU-38 Laser Illuminated Target Detectors; SDB-I Tactical Training Rounds and carriage systems; SDB-II Practical Explosive Ordnance Disposal Trainers (PEST) and Weapon Load Crew Trainer (WLCT) units; FMU-139 fuzes; Common Munitions Built-in-Test (BIT)/Reprogramming Equipment (CMBRE); ADU-891 adapter group computer test sets; Mk-84 practice bombs and other training bombs/ components; munitions support and support equipment including propellant and explosive charges; classified software delivery and support; spare parts, consumables, and accessories, and repair and return support; major modifications, maintenance, and maintenance support; transportation and airlift support; classified/unclassified publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; contractor logistics support (CLS); studies and surveys; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total cost is \$271 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a major ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in the Indo-Pacific region.

The proposed sale will improve the Republic of Korea's capability to meet current and

future threats by providing its fighter fleet with a range of air-to-air and air-to-ground munitions to deter aggression in the region and ensure interoperability with U.S. forces. Korea will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services 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 Lockheed Martin Corporation, Ocala, FL; Raytheon Missiles and Defense, Tucson, AZ; and the Boeing Company, Huntsville, AL. The purchaser typically requests offsets. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to the Republic of Korea.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 23-81

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. The AIM-120C-8 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) is a supersonic, air-launched, aerial intercept, guided missile featuring digital technology and microminiature, solid-state electronics. AMRAAM capabilities include look-down/shoot-down, multiple launches against multiple targets, resistance to electronic countermeasures, and interception of high- and low-flying and maneuvering targets. This potential sale will include AMRAAM guidance and control section spares and containers.

2. Joint Direct-Attack Munitions (JDAM) consist of a bomb body paired with a warhead-specific tail kit containing an Inertial Navigation System (INS)/Global Positioning System (GPS) guidance capability that converts unguided free-fall bombs into accurate, adverse weather "smart" munitions. The JDAM weapon can be delivered from modest standoff ranges at high or low altitudes against a variety of land and surface targets during the day or night. The JDAM can receive target coordinates via preplanned mission data from the delivery aircraft, by on-board aircraft sensors (i.e., FLIR, Radar, etc.) during captive carry, or from a third-party source via manual or automated aircrew cockpit entry.

a. The GBU-31v1 is a 2,000-pound JDAM, consisting of a KMU-556 tail kit and BLU-117 or Mk-84 bomb body.

b. The GBU-31v3 is a 2,000-pound JDAM, consisting of a KMU-557 tail kit and BLU-109 bomb body.

c. The GBU-54 Laser Joint Direct Attack Munition (LJDAM) is a 500-pound JDAM which incorporates all the capabilities of the JDAM guidance tail kit and adds a precision laser guidance set. The LJDAM gives the weapon system an optional semi-active laser guidance in addition to the INS/GPS guidance. This provides the optional capability to strike moving targets. The GBU-54 consists of a DSU-38 laser guidance set and bomb body with appropriate KMU-5XX tail kit.

3. The Paveway II (PWII) is a maneuverable, free-fall Laser Guided Bomb (LGB) that guides to laser energy reflected off the target. The LGB is delivered like a normal general purpose (GP) warhead, but the semi-active laser guidance corrects many of the normal errors inherent in any delivery system. Laser designation for the LGB can be provided by a variety of laser target markers or designators. The PWII consists of a non-warhead-specific MAU-209 or MAU-169 Computer

Control Group (CCG) and a warhead-specific Air Foil Group (AFG) that attaches to the nose and tail of the GP bomb body.

a. The GBU-12 is a 500-pound GP bomb body fitted with the MAU-169 Computer Control Group and MXU-650 Air Foil Group to guide to its laser designated target.

b. The inert GBU-12 uses a BDU-50 inert bomb body, MAU-169 Computer Control Group and MXU-650 Air Foil Group for training and integration purposes.

4. The GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb Increment 1 (SDB-I) All-Up-Round (AUR) is a 250-pound GPS-aided inertial navigation system, small autonomous, day or night, adverse weather, conventional, air-to-ground precision glide weapon able to strike fixed and stationary re-locatable non-hardened targets from standoff ranges. It is intended to provide aircraft with an ability to carry a high number of bombs. Aircraft are able to carry four SDBs in place of one 2,000-pound bomb.

(a) The GBU-39/B, Tactical Training Round (TTR), Small Diameter Bomb (Inert Fuze) is functionally identical to a live tactical weapon except that the live warhead is replaced with an inert fill.

5. The GBU-53 Small Diameter Bomb-Increment II (SDB-II) All-Up-Round (AUR) is a 250-pound class precision-guided, semi-autonomous, conventional, air-to-ground munition used to defeat targets through adverse weather. The SDB-II has deployable wings and fins and uses Global Positioning System/Inertial Navigation System (GPS/INS) guidance, network-enabled datalink (Link-16 and UHF), and a multi-mode seeker (millimeter wave radar, imaging infrared, semi-active laser) to autonomously search, acquire, track, and defeat a variety of moving or stationary targets, at standoff range in a variety of attack modes. The SDB-II employs a multi-effects warhead (blast, fragmentation, and shaped-charge) for maximum lethality against armored and soft targets. The SDB-II weapon system consists of the tactical AUR weapon, a 4-place common carriage system, and mission planning system munitions application program (MAP).

a. The SDB-II Practical Explosive Ordnance Disposal Trainer (PEST) is an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training unit with sections and internal subassemblies which are identical to, or correlate to, the external hardware, sections and internal subassemblies of the tactical AUR. The PEST does not contain energetics, a live fuze, any sensitive components, or hazardous material. It is not flight certified.

b. The SDB-II Weapon Load Crew Trainer (WLCT) is a mass mockup of the tactical AUR used for load crew and maintenance training. It does not contain energetics, a live fuze, any sensitive components, or hazardous material. It is not flight certified.

6. The FMU-139 Joint Programmable Fuze (JPF) is a multi-delay, multi-arm and proximity sensor compatible with general purpose blast, frag and hardened-target penetrator weapons. The JPF settings are cockpit selectable in flight when used with numerous precision-guided weapons.

7. Common Munitions Built-In-Test (BIT)/Reprogramming Equipment (CMIBRE) is support equipment used to interface with weapon systems to initiate and report BIT results, and upload/download flight software. CMIBRE supports multiple munitions platforms with a range of applications that perform preflight checks, periodic maintenance checks, loading of Operational Flight Program (OFF) data, loading of munitions mission planning data, loading of Global Positioning System (GPS) cryptographic keys, and declassification of munitions-memory.

8. The ADU-891 Adapter Group Test Set provides the physical and electrical interface

between the Common Munitions Built-In-Test Reprogramming Equipment (CMBRE) and the missile.

9. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

10. 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.

11. A determination has been made that the Republic of Korea can 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.

12. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Republic of Korea.

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF RICHMOND

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President. I rise today to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of Richmond, ME. As community events throughout this bicentennial year demonstrate, Richmond has a fascinating history that exemplifies the determination and ingenuity that defines the State of Maine.

For thousands of years, the woods and waters where the Kennebec River meets the sea at Merrymeeting Bay sustained the Abenaki people. In 1605, the explorers Samuel de Champlain and George Weymouth led the first European expeditions to the area. In the decades following a land purchase from the Tribes in 1649, the first English settlers established farms, grain and lumber mills, a trading post, and, in 1719, Fort Richmond. Originally part of the town of Bowdoinham, a community named for the fort grew and prospered on land granted to Revolutionary War veteran John Plummer, and Richmond incorporated as a separate town in 1823.

The Kennebec River flows through Richmond's history. With vast lumber supplies and nearby ocean access, the town became a key center for the seafaring trade and shipbuilding in early America. An estimated 200 ships were built in Richmond during the days of sail, about half of them by Thomas Jefferson Southard. Known as "the father of Richmond village," Southard rose from blacksmith apprentice to master shipbuilder and property developer, and his memory lives on in the stunning architecture that distinguishes the town today.

Throughout the 19th century and well into the 20th, Richmond also was a center for the ice trade, sending massive blocks of pure frozen Kennebec water all over the world. Before the invention of powered refrigeration, some 50 huge ice houses, some as big as 10 football fields and up to 7 stories high, operated on the Richmond riverfront. Every winter, up to 4,000 workers would come to town for the 2-month ice harvest season.

An important thread that runs through Richmond's story is the love of liberty. Throughout American history, patriots from the town have stepped forward to defend freedom. During the Cold War, Richmond was home to as many as 500 Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, and Belorussian immigrants who sought refuge from Communist oppression in a place where the countryside reminded them of their homeland. The St. Alexander Nevsky Church, with its pale blue onion dome, is the only Russian Orthodox Church in Maine.

From the Fire and Ice Festival in winter, to Richmond Days in summer, townspeople love to get together to celebrate their heritage. The last Saturday in June is observed statewide as R.B. Hall Day in honor of Maine's world-renowned composer of marches and band music, and the day has special significance for Richmond. Born in neighboring Bowdoinham in 1858, Robert Browne Hall lived in Richmond, began his career as soloist and leader of the Richmond Cornet Band, and is buried in the town's Evergreen Cemetery.

Today, visitors and residents alike enjoy Richmond's smalltown charm, beautiful historic buildings, and exciting outdoor recreation opportunities. The energy that so many have devoted to this year's exciting bicentennial celebration is but one example of the spirit that has guided the town from its founding to today. For two centuries, the people of Richmond, ME, have worked together, cared for one another, and built a great community.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOOD BANK OF NORTHERN NEVADA

● Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize the 40th anniversary of the Food Bank of Northern Nevada and the important place this institution occupies in our great State. The Food Bank of Northern Nevada serves the northern Nevada region through a network of over 150 organizations dedicated to helping families in need. In their 40 years, they have grown from a small pantry serving their community, to a large regional leader in the fight against food insecurity. In 2022, the Food Bank of Northern Nevada provided over 19 million meals.

The Food Bank of Northern Nevada is a proud member of the Feeding America network, which includes more than 200 food banks nationwide. Their collaborative and innovative solutions to addressing food insecurity in northern Nevada are vital to the health of communities across our State. The Food Bank delivers tens of millions of nutritious meals to families annually. Every month, they serve over 140,000

people through their support of an extensive network of community pantries, soup kitchens, emergency shelters, and specialized programs for children and seniors. As we see record-setting numbers of families in need of food assistance, the Food Bank continues to play a vital role in serving our great State.

Food insecurity affects our entire community. Food insecure children can struggle to achieve their potential in school, and seniors are too often faced with having to choose between medical care and putting food on the table. Among the Food Bank of Northern Nevada's clients, 58 percent are over age 50, and another 37 percent are under age 18. We recognize the Food Bank of Northern Nevada for continuing to innovate with their prescription pantry program, connecting families with Federal nutrition programs like SNAP and bringing healthy fruits and vegetables to families and seniors in the neighborhoods where they live. The Food Bank of Northern Nevada could not tackle the important task of working to end hunger without the support of countless Nevadans. Volunteers are at the heart of the organization from those who donate and sort food at the distribution center, to the many businesses and individuals whose donations ensure there is always food available to those who need it.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Food Bank of Northern Nevada for 40 years of tireless commitment to serving the most vulnerable members of our community and helping working families live healthy lives. I know the Food Bank of Northern Nevada will continue to advocate for families and deliver nutritious food to many throughout northern Nevada.●

REMEMBERING SHOICHIRO TOYODA

● Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I rise to address my colleagues in the U.S. Senate and to posthumously honor the life and achievements of Mr. Shoichiro Toyoda of Japan.

Mr. Shoichiro Toyoda built upon the strong foundation established by both his grandfather, Sakichi Toyoda, the founder of the successful Toyoda Automatic Loom Works, and his father, Kiichiro Toyoda, who transitioned the company to automobiles by establishing Toyota Motors. Shoichiro, while never intending to join the family business, stepped in at the age of 27 to help following the unexpected death of his father. Determined to "develop a high-quality passenger car that would perform well anywhere in the world," Shoichiro Toyoda's efforts eventually established Toyota as a world leader in quality and introduced one of the best-selling cars of all time.

Both a talented engineer and businessman, Shoichiro expanded Toyota's production globally and deployed manufacturing facilities in 22 countries,

specifically investing billions in Toyota's U.S. operations and creating an untold number of jobs for American workers. He was inducted into the U.S. Automotive Hall of Fame in 2007 and served on the board of Denso, a valued corporate citizen of my home State of Tennessee, for 58 years. On a very personal level, I would also like to acknowledge the tremendous accomplishments of his son and my friend, Akio Toyoda, who continues his father's legacy, ably leading Toyota Motor Corporation as chairman of the company's board of directors.

I applaud Shoichiro Toyoda's contributions in making Toyota a shining example of the Japanese commitment to excellence, and I appreciate the great legacy that he left in support of U.S.-Japan relations.●

TRIBUTE TO DR. THOMAS DAVIS

● Mr. SCHMITT. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize an outstanding Missourian, Dr. Thomas Davis. Dr. Davis is an internal medicine physician with the Veterans' Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic in Marshfield, MO.

Recently, Dr. Davis announced he would be retiring at the end of the year, closing out a distinguished medical career that spans 46 years. The last 20 of those years have been spent caring for our Nation's heroes at the Department of Veterans' Affairs. For the last 10 years, Dr. Davis has been at the Marshfield clinic, which is one of eight outpatient veterans clinics connected to the Harry S. Truman Memorial Veterans Hospital in Columbia, MO. Dr. Davis serves approximately 800 veterans in Marshfield and the surrounding area.

Dr. Davis graduated from the St. Louis University School of Medicine in 1977 and completed his residency in internal medicine at Mercy Hospital in St. Louis in 1980. He has been a board-certified physician in the State of Missouri for 46 years. In his retirement, Dr. Davis looks forward to spending time with his wife, two daughters, and three grandchildren.

I applaud Dr. Davis for his 46 years of commitment, dedication, and selfless service to medicine and caring for his patients, especially American heroes he has cared for over the years. I ask my Senate colleagues to join me in honoring his impressive career and wish him the best in his well-deserved retirement.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:31 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1713. An act to provide for Department of Energy and Department of Agriculture joint research and development activities, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2980. An act to provide for Department of Energy and National Science Foundation research and development coordination, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2988. An act to provide for Department of Energy and National Aeronautics and Space Administration research and development coordination, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3581. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the family caregiver program of the Department of Veterans Affairs to include services related to mental health and neurological disorders, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4688. An act to direct the Administrator of General Services to sell the property known as Webster School.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, with amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 992. An act to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 to designate the Texas and New Mexico portions of the future Interstate-designated segments of the Port-to-Plains Corridor as Interstate Route 27, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1734) to require coordinated National Institute of Standards and Technology science and research activities regarding illicit drugs containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other substances of concern, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1713. An act to provide for Department of Energy and Department of Agriculture joint research and development activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 2980. An act to provide for Department of Energy and National Science Foundation research and development coordination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 2988. An act to provide for Department of Energy and National Aeronautics and Space Administration research and development coordination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 3581. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the family caregiver program of the Department of Veterans Affairs to include services related to mental health and neurological disorders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 4688. An act to direct the Administrator of General Services to sell the property known as the Webster School; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-2883. A communication from the Chair of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Agency Financial Report for fiscal

year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2884. A communication from the Associate Administrator for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2885. A communication from the Treasurer, National Gallery of Art, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Gallery's Performance and Accountability Report for the year ended September 30, 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2886. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 25-300, "Amulatory Surgical Facility Amendment Act of 2023"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2887. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 25-301, "Prior Authorization Reform Amendment Act of 2023"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2888. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2889. A communication from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2023, including the Office of Inspector General's Auditor's Report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2890. A communication from the Vice Chairman and Acting Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2891. A communication from the Acting Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2892. A communication from the Chief for Regulatory Development, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Broker and Freight Forwarder Financial Responsibility" (RIN2126-AC10) received during in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 28, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2893. A communication from the Chief for Regulatory Development, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "General Technical, Organizational, Conforming, and Correcting Amendments to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations" (RIN2126-AC60) received during in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 28, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2894. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Television Broadcasting Services; Winnemucca, Nevada" (MB Docket No. 23-286) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2895. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Television Broadcasting Services; Idaho Falls, Idaho" (MB Docket No. 23-287) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2896. A communication from the Deputy Division Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Protecting Consumers from SIM Swap and Port-Out Fraud" ((RIN3060-AL34) (WC Docket No. 21-341)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2897. A communication from the Deputy Division Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Supporting Survivors of Domestic and Sexual Violence; Lifeline and Link Up Reform Modernization; Affordable Connectivity Program" ((RIN3060-AL48) (WC Docket Nos. 22-238, 11-42, and 21-450)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2898. A communication from the Program Analyst, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Part 97 of the Commission's Amateur Radio Service Rules to Permit Greater Flexibility in Data Communications" ((FCC23-93) (WT Docket No. 16-239)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2899. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Lake Erie, Buffalo, NY" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0765)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2900. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Cheboygan River at Cheboygan, MI" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0113)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2901. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Shrewsbury River, S-32 Bridge, Boroughs of Rumson and Sea Bright, NJ" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0286)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2902. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Towing Vessel Firefighting Training" ((RIN1625-AC64) (Docket No. USCG-2020-0492)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2903. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Special Local Regulation; Find Your Way Home

Swim; Detroit River, Gross Ile, MI" ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0717)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2904. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Lahaina Boat Basin, Maui, HI—Emergency Operations and Port Recovery" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0743)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2905. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Foster Wedding Fireworks, Lake St. Clair; Grosse Pointe Park, MI" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0696)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2906. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "2022 Liquid Chemical Categorization Updates" ((RIN1625-AC73) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0327)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2907. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Pacific Ocean, Catalina Island, CA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0622)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2908. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Ohio River Mile Markers 79.5-80, Wellsburg, WV" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0721)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2909. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Pacific Ocean, Catalina Island, CA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0621)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2910. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; 26th Annual Key West Paddle Classic, Atlantic Ocean, Key West, FL" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0661)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2911. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Pacific Ocean; Santa Catalina Island, California" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0004)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2912. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of

Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Southern Command Dive Operation, Gulf of Mexico, Key West, FL” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0741)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2913. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; South Timbalier Block 22, Gulf of Mexico, Port Fourchon, LA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0732)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2914. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Allegheny River, Mile Markers 15.5 to 16.5, Allegheny County, PA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0712)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2915. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Bay St. Louis, MS” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0632)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2916. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Atlantic Ocean, Jacksonville Beach, FL” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0735)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2917. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Saint Thomas, USVI” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0838)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2918. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Cumberland River, Nashville, TN” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0797)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2919. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Vessel Launch, San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0818)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2920. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Ohio River Mile Markers 2.5-3, Brunot Island, PA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0850)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2921. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of

Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Atlantic Ocean, Key West, FL” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0135)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2922. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; APEC 2023 Fireworks; San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0870)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2923. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Hillsborough Bay, Tampa, FL” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0788)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2924. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Swim for Alligator Lighthouse, Islamorada, FL” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0606)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2925. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Ohio River, Mile Markers 322.5 to 323, Ashland, KY” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0707)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2926. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Security Zone; Lake Tahoe, Glenbrook, NV” ((RIN1625-AA87) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0700)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2927. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Security Zone; Lake Tahoe, Glenbrook, NV” ((RIN1625-AA87) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0699)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2928. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Multi-Year Certificate of Documentation for Recreational Vessel Owners” ((RIN1625-AC87) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0305)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2929. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Security Zones; San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA” ((RIN1625-AA87) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0861)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2930. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Security Zones; San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA” ((RIN1625-AA87) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0852)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2931. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Hackensack River, Jersey City, NJ” ((RIN1625-AA09) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0794)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2932. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Special Local Regulation; San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0702)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2933. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Special Local Regulation; Lake Havasu City, AZ” ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0593)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2934. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Mission Bay, San Diego, CA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0761)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2935. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Grosse Pointe War Memorial Fireworks, Lake St. Clair, Grosse Pointe Farms, MI” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0657)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2936. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Grosse Pointe Farms Fireworks, Lake St. Clair, Grosse Pointe Farms, MI” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0639)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2937. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Wilmington River, Savannah, GA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0466)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2938. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-

0703)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2939. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River MM 476, Davenport, IA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0706)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2940. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "DUKW Amphibious Passenger Vessels" ((RIN1625-AC88) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0243)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2941. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4085" ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31514)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2942. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4086" ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31515)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2943. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revocation of Class D and Class E Airspace; Milton, FL; Level Island, AL" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1780)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2944. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment to United States Area Navigation Route Q-46; Point Hope, AK" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0866)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2945. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V-158 and V-172; Polo, IL" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0965)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2946. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Class E Airspace; Grand Coulee Dam Airport, Elec-

tric City, WA" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1339)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2947. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment to VOR Federal Airways V-14 and V-67, and Area Navigation Route T-272; Vandalia, IL" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1014)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2948. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment to Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes and Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-478 in the Vicinity of Danville, IL" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1026)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2949. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Class E Airspace; Tununak Airport, Tununak, AK" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1119)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2950. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revocation of Alaskan Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal Airway V-318; Level Island, AL" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0916)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2951. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace, Eastman, GA" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1674)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2952. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Restricted Area R-2512 Holtville, CA" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-2220)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2953. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes; Amendment 39-22581" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0436)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2954. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives;

Dassault Aviation Airplanes; Amendment 39-22573" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1494)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2955. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes; Amendment 39-22594" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1705)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2956. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes; Amendment 39-22589" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1651)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2957. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters; Amendment 39-22598" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1720)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2958. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters; Amendment 39-22603" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-2150)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2959. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG Engines; Amendment 39-22575" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1410)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2960. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG Engines; Amendment 39-22585" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1399)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2961. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG Engines; Amendment 39-22588" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1637)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2962. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal

Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG Engines; Amendment 39-22580” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1490)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2963. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39-22574” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1642)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2964. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39-22592” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-2142)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2965. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39-22593” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1414)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2966. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Engines; Amendment 39-22579” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1314)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2967. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. Airplanes; Amendment 39-22576” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1708)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2968. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Austro Engine GmbH Engines; Amendment 39-22562” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1412)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2969. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Thales AVS France SAS Flight Management Computer Navigation Modules; Amendment 39-22577” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1716)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2970. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Yabora Industria Aeronautica S.A.; Embraer S.A.) Airplanes; Amendment 39-22583” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1635)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2971. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Pratt and Whitney Division Engines; Amendment 39-22586” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1638)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2972. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; MHI RJ Aviation ULC (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes; Amendment 39-22584” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1404)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2973. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. Airplanes; Amendment 39-22595” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1504)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2974. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Deutsche Aircraft GmbH (Type Certificate Previously Held by 328 Support Services GmbH; Avcraft Aerospace GmbH; Fairchild Dornier GmbH; Dornier Luftfahrt GmbH) Airplanes; Amendment 39-22591” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1707)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2975. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Martin Corporation/Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Airplanes; Amendment 39-22590” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-2140)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2976. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Safran Helicopter Engines, S.A. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Turbomeca, S.A.) Engines; Amendment 39-22587” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1311)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2977. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries off West Coast States; Vessel Movement, Monitoring, and Declaration Management for the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery” (RIN0648-BI45) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2978. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Atlantic Surfclam and Ocean Quahog Fisheries; 2024 Fishing Quotas for Atlantic Surfclams and Ocean Quahogs; and Suspension of Atlantic Surfclam Minimum Size Limit” (RIN0648-XD380) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2979. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Fishery Management Plans of Puerto Rico, St. Croix, and St. Thomas and St. John; Amendments 1” (RIN0648-BL56) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2980. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Gulf of Alaska; Revised Final 2020 and 2021 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish” (RIN0648-XY201) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2981. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Gulf of Alaska; Final 2020 and 2021 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish; Correction” (RIN0648-XY201) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2982. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Gulf of Alaska; Final 2020 and 2021 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish” (RIN0648-XY201) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2983. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area” (RIN0648-XB954) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2984. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries" (RIN0648-XB937) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2985. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; Angling Category Retention Limit Adjustment" (RIN0648-XB936) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2986. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Greater Than or Equal to 50 Feet Length Overall Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska" (RIN0648-XB793) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2987. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; General Category September Time Period Quota Transfer and Closure" (RIN0648-XD337) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2988. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Recreational Management Measures for the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fisheries; Fishing Year 2022" (RIN0648-BL20) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2989. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Albacore Quotas" (RIN0648-BL16) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2990. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Amendment 122 to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area; Pacific Cod Trawl Cooperative Program" (RIN0648-BL08) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2991. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Com-

merce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Fishery Management Plans of Puerto Rico, St. Croix, and St. Thomas and St. John; Amendments 1" (RIN0648-BL56) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2992. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Non-Trawl Logbook; Correction" (RIN0648-BK81) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2993. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Permitting and Management Regulations for Area 2A Pacific Halibut Fisheries" (RIN0648-BK93) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2994. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Whiting Utilization in the At-Sea Sectors" (RIN0648-BL41) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2995. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; Amendment 50" (RIN0648-BL46) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2996. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Mid-Atlantic Blueline Tilefish Fishery; Final 2022 and 2023 and Projected 2024 Specifications" (RIN0648-XC411) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2997. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Fishery; Final 2023 Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Specifications" (RIN0648-CX484) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2998. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan" (RIN0648-BJ56) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Com-

mittee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2999. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Vessel Movement, Monitoring, and Declaration Management for the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery" (RIN0648-BI45) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3000. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to the Revolution Wind Offshore Wind Farm Project Offshore Rhode Island" (RIN0648-BL52) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 15, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2685. A bill to make data and internal guidance on excess personal property publicly available, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-120).

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 229. A bill to require SelectUSA to coordinate with State-level economic development organizations to increase foreign direct investment in semiconductor-related manufacturing and production.

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 318. A bill to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Foundation, to amend to Marine Debris Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 484. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to provide training and guidance relating to human rights abuses, including such abuses perpetrated against the Uyghur population by the Government of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MORAN:

S. 3394. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand the eligibility for designation as a rural emergency hospital under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 3395. A bill to reauthorize the Belarus Democracy Act of 2004; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. VANCE (for himself, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 3396. A bill to establish the Office of the Special Inspector General for Unlawful Discrimination in Higher Education within the Department of Education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. VANCE, and Mr. SCHMITT):

S. 3397. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish requirements for the clean vehicle credit and the qualifying advanced energy project credit to prevent offshoring by manufacturers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 3398. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Office of Drug Manufacturing; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 3399. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to guarantee investments that will open new markets for forest owners in rural areas of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 3400. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit disabled individuals to elect to receive disability insurance benefits during the disability insurance benefit waiting period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 3401. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to authorize the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to carry out research and development on a single index insurance policy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 3402. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax on the failure of certain hedge funds owning excess single-family residences to dispose of such residences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 3403. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Medicare payment option for patients and eligible professionals to freely contract, without penalty, for Medicare fee-for-service items and services, while allowing Medicare beneficiaries to use their Medicare benefits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. REED, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WELCH, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 3404. A bill to require certain protections for student loan borrowers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 3405. A bill to require reciprocity from certain countries with respect to the reporting of official meetings with State and local officials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 3406. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to make a

technical correction to the Navajo Nation Water Resources Development Trust Fund, to amend the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 to make technical corrections to the Taos Pueblo Water Development Fund and Aamodt Settlement Pueblos' Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 3407. A bill to end the epidemic of gun violence and build safer communities by strengthening Federal firearms laws and supporting gun violence research, intervention, and prevention initiatives; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASSIDY:

S. 3408. A bill to amend the Wagner-Peyser Act to allow States the flexibility to use staffing arrangements that best suit their needs, for employment service offices; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 3409. A bill to end the use of solitary confinement and other forms of restrictive housing in all Federal agencies and entities with which Federal agencies contract; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WICKER, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. KING):

S. 3410. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from finalizing a proposed rule regarding minimum staffing for nursing facilities, and to establish an advisory panel on the nursing home workforce; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. 3411. A bill to prohibit contracting with certain biotechnology providers; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. Res. 484. A resolution condemning the terrorist organization Hamas; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. Res. 485. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate relating to the commemoration of the 190th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Kingdom of Thailand; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 486. A resolution commending Maria Corina Machado as Venezuela's legitimate presidential opposition candidate; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 155

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 155, a bill to ensure that employees of the Internal Revenue Service are brought back to their of-

fices until the backlog of income tax returns has been eliminated.

S. 161

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 161, a bill to extend the Federal Pell Grant eligibility of certain short-term programs.

S. 495

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 495, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program to provide assisted living services for eligible veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 701

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 701, a bill to protect a person's ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide abortion services.

S. 793

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 793, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to add physical therapists to the list of providers allowed to utilize locum tenens arrangements under Medicare.

S. 1036

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1036, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to streamline nutrition access for older adults and adults with disabilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1332

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1332, a bill to require the Office of Management and Budget to revise the Standard Occupational Classification system to establish a separate code for direct support professionals, and for other purposes.

S. 1354

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1354, a bill to increase the quality and supply of child care and lower child care costs for families.

S. 1488

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1488, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to remove certain eligibility disqualifications that restrict otherwise eligible students from participating in the supplemental nutrition assistance program, and for other purposes.

S. 1722

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1722, a bill to expand access to breastfeeding accommodations in the workplace for certain employees of air carrier employers.

S. 1729

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1729, a bill to facilitate nationwide accessibility and coordination of 211 services and 988 services in order to provide information and referral to all residents and visitors in the United States for mental health emergencies, homelessness needs, other social and human services needs, and for other purposes.

S. 1832

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1832, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to diabetes outpatient self-management training services, to require the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation to test the provision of virtual diabetes outpatient self-management training services, and for other purposes.

S. 2003

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 2003, a bill to authorize the Secretary of State to provide additional assistance to Ukraine using assets confiscated from the Central Bank of the Russian Federation and other sovereign assets of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes.

S. 2397

At the request of Mr. SCHMITT, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2397, a bill to amend section 495 of the Public Health Service Act to require inspections of foreign laboratories conducting biomedical and behavioral research to ensure compliance with applicable animal welfare requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 2464

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2464, a bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to prohibit group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage from imposing cost-sharing requirements with respect to diagnostic and supplemental breast examinations.

S. 2777

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2777, a bill to increase child care options for working families and support child care providers.

S. 2807

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2807, a bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish and carry out a grant program to conserve, restore, and manage kelp forest ecosystems, and for other purposes.

S. 2839

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2839, a bill to clarify the maximum hiring target for new air traffic controllers, and for other purposes.

S. 3001

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3001, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the exemption from the excise tax on alternative motorboat fuels sold as supplies for vessels or aircraft to include certain vessels serving only one coast.

S. 3235

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3235, a bill to require a strategy to counter the role of the People's Republic of China in evasion of sanctions imposed by the United States with respect to Iran, and for other purposes.

S. 3323

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3323, a bill to establish the Office of the Ombudsperson for Immigrant Children in Immigration Custody, and for other purposes.

S. 3343

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3343, a bill to provide that United States citizens evacuating Israel shall not be required to reimburse the United States Government, and for other purposes.

S. 3351

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3351, a bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to extend certain expiring authorities, to restore certain expired authorities, and to institute reforms to protect the civil liberties of United States persons, and for other purposes.

S. J. RES. 49

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a co-

sponsor 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".

S. J. RES. 50

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 50, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to "Cybersecurity Risk Management, Strategy, Governance, and Incident Disclosure."

S. RES. 158

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 158, a resolution condemning the deportation of children from Ukraine to the Russian Federation and the forcible transfer of children within territories of Ukraine that are temporarily occupied by Russian forces.

S. RES. 450

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 450, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that paraprofessionals and education support staff should have fair compensation, benefits, and working conditions.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. REED, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WELCH, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 3404. A bill to require certain protections for student loan borrowers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3404

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 "Student Loan Borrower Bill of Rights".

SEC. 2. HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965 AMENDMENTS.

(a) STUDENT LOAN INFORMATION BY ELIGIBLE LENDERS.—Section 433 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1083) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—
(A) in paragraph (12), by striking "and" after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (13), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(14) a statement that—

“(A) the borrower may be entitled to servicemember and veteran benefits under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) and other Federal or State laws; and

“(B) a Servicemember and Veterans Liaison designated under section 128(e)(16)(K)(i) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(16)(K)(i)) is available to answer inquiries about servicemember and veteran benefits, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the Liaison pursuant to such section.”; and

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following:

“(D) A statement that—

“(i) the borrower may be entitled to servicemember and veteran benefits under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) and other Federal or State laws; and

“(ii) a Servicemember and Veterans Liaison designated under section 128(e)(16)(K)(i) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(16)(K)(i)) is available to answer inquiries about servicemember and veteran benefits, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the Liaison pursuant to such section.

“(E) A statement that a repayment specialist office or unit designated under section 128(e)(16)(J)(i) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(16)(J)(i)) is available to answer inquiries related to alternative repayment options, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the specialist pursuant to section 128(e)(16)(J)(iii) of such Act.”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by adding at the end the following:

“(F) A statement that—

“(i) the borrower may be entitled to servicemember and veteran benefits under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) and other Federal or State laws; and

“(ii) a Servicemember and Veterans Liaison designated under section 128(e)(16)(K)(i) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(16)(K)(i)) is available to answer inquiries about servicemember and veteran benefits, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the Liaison pursuant to such section.

“(G) A statement that a repayment specialist office or unit designated under section 128(e)(16)(J)(i) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(16)(J)(i)) is available to answer inquiries related to alternative repayment options, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the specialist pursuant to section 128(e)(16)(J)(iii) of such Act.”.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LOANS.—Section 455 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(r) PREPAYMENT, PAYMENT APPLICATION, AND PAYMENT ALLOCATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A borrower may prepay all or part of a loan made under this part at any time without penalty.

“(2) PREPAYMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If a borrower pays any amount in excess of the amount due for a loan made under this part, the excess amount shall be a prepayment.

“(B) APPLICATION OF PREPAYMENT.—If a borrower makes a prepayment, the Secretary shall—

“(i) apply the prepaid amount according to the terms of the promissory note signed by the borrower;

“(ii) upon request of the borrower, apply the prepaid amount to the outstanding loan principal; or

“(iii) upon request of the borrower, advance the due date of the next payment and notify the borrower of any revised due date for the next payment.

“(3) PAYMENT ALLOCATION.—If a borrower has more than 1 loan made under this part, the Secretary shall allocate any prepayment or other partial payment in the same manner as amounts are allocated under section 128(e)(16)(G)(i) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(16)(G)(i)).”.

(c) CONTRACTS.—Section 456 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087f) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

“(A) CONSORTIA.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as a limitation of the authority of any State agency to enter into an agreement for the purposes of this section as a member of a consortium of State agencies.

“(B) COMPLIANCE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as altering, limiting, or affecting any obligation by an entity with which the Secretary enters into a contract under this section to comply with any applicable Federal or State law, including any Federal consumer financial law, as defined in section 1002(14) of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5481(14)).

“(C) AUTHORITIES.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as altering, limiting, or affecting the authority of a State attorney general or any other State regulatory or enforcement agency or authority to bring an action or other regulatory proceeding arising solely under the law of such State.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) APPLICABILITY OF PROVISIONS UNDER THE CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION ACT OF 2010.—

“(1) CONSUMER FINANCIAL PRODUCT OR SERVICE.—A consumer financial product or service offered by an entity with which the Secretary enters into a contract under this section for origination, servicing, or collection described in subsection (b), as part of such contract, shall have the meaning given the term in section 1002 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5481).

“(2) COVERED PERSON.—Any entity with which the Secretary enters into a contract under this section for origination, servicing, or collection described in subsection (b) shall be considered a ‘covered person’ (as defined in section 1002 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5481)) and subject to the provisions of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5481 et seq.).

“(3) POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL LENDER OR SERVICER.—Any entity with which the Secretary enters into a contract under this section for origination, servicing, or collection, as described in subsection (b), and is engaged in the provision of, or offering, servicing shall be considered a ‘postsecondary educational lender or servicer’ (as defined in section 128(e) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)), and subject to the provisions of section 128(e) of the Truth in Lending Act (12 U.S.C. 1638(e)).

“(d) COMPLAINTS FROM STUDENT LOAN BORROWERS.—In awarding any contract under this section for origination, servicing, or collection described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall require, as part of such contract, any entity receiving such an award—

“(1) to respond to consumer complaints submitted to any Federal, State, or local agency that accepts complaints from student loan borrowers, including the Bureau of Con-

sumer Financial Protection, by borrowers who owe loans made under this part; and

“(2) to share information about consumer complaints with the Secretary, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Veterans Affairs, any State attorney general, or any other Federal or State regulatory or enforcement agency that compiles information about such complaints.

“(e) LIMITATIONS ON CONTRACTS.—Any entity with which the Secretary enters into a contract under this section shall be prohibited, as part of such contract, from marketing to the borrower of a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under this title a financial product or service—

“(1) using data obtained as a result of the contract or the relationship with the borrower stemming from the contract;

“(2) during any outreach or contact with the borrower resulting from the contract or the relationship with the borrower stemming from the contract; or

“(3) on any platform or through any method resulting from the contract or the relationship with the borrower stemming from the contract.

“(f) STUDENT LOAN SERVICING INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Student Loan Borrower Bill of Rights, the Secretary shall establish a student loan servicing interagency working group co-chaired by the Secretary and the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection and including the Chief Operating Officer of the Office of Federal Student Aid, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads of any other relevant Federal departments or agencies.

“(2) ADVISORY REPORT ON RULEMAKING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date the working group under paragraph (1) is established, the working group shall publish an advisory report making recommendations to the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection related to the promulgation of regulations under section 128(e)(17)(A) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(17)(A)) with respect to entities with which the Secretary has entered into a contract under this section.

“(B) PUBLIC FEEDBACK.—Following the publication of the advisory report required under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall accept, for not less than 60 days, from the public specific feedback on the recommendations included in the report.

“(3) PUBLICATION OF FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 30 days following the conclusion of the public feedback process described in paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary shall publish final recommendations for the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection related to the promulgation of regulations under section 128(e)(17)(A) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(17)(A)).

“(4) POLICY DIRECTION TO FEDERAL STUDENT AID.—The working group shall develop policy direction for the Office of Federal Student Aid to incorporate, into contracts awarded under this section, applicable requirements and standards promulgated under section 128(e)(17)(A) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(17)(A)) or described in section 128(e)(17)(B)(i)(II) of such Act.

“(5) MEETINGS.—After the Secretary publishes final recommendations under paragraph (3), the working group shall meet not less often than once per year including to—

“(A) evaluate the application of regulations promulgated under section 128(e)(17)(A) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C.

1638(e)(17)(A)) on entities with which the Secretary has entered into a contract under this section;

“(B) evaluate the Office of Federal Student Aid’s implementation of policy direction developed pursuant to paragraph (4);

“(C) develop and implement an oversight plan to ensure compliance by entities with which the Secretary has entered into a contract under this section with policy direction developed under paragraph (4) and regulations promulgated under section 128(e)(17)(A) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(17)(A)) or described in section 128(e)(17)(B)(i)(II) of such Act; and

“(D) undertake other activities to improve coordination among the members of the working group as it relates to the Secretary’s administration of loans made, insured, or guaranteed under this title.

“(6) INVESTIGATIONS.—In order to carry out its duties under this subsection, the working group may engage in investigations of entities with which the Secretary has entered into a contract under this section.

“(7) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be considered to alter, limit, or restrict the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection’s obligations under chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Administrative Procedures Act’), including the Director’s obligation to provide notice, solicit public comment, and respond to such comment when issuing regulations.”

(d) REMOVAL OF RECORD OF DEFAULT.—Part G of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 494. REMOVAL OF RECORD OF DEFAULT.

“Upon repaying in full the amount due on a defaulted loan made, insured, or guaranteed under this title, the Secretary, guaranty agency, or other holder of the loan shall request any consumer reporting agency to which the Secretary, guaranty agency, or holder, as applicable, reported the default of the loan, to remove any adverse item of information relating to such loan from the borrower’s credit history.”

(e) REMOVAL OF RECORD OF DEFAULT FROM CREDIT HISTORY.—Section 455(g) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(g)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES.—Upon obtaining a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan that discharges the liability on a defaulted loan made, insured, or guaranteed under this title, the Secretary, guaranty agency, or other holder of the loan shall request any consumer reporting agency to which the Secretary, guaranty agency or holder, as applicable, reported the default of the loan, to remove any adverse item of information relating to such loan from the borrower’s credit history.”

(f) DEFAULT REDUCTION PROGRAM.—Section 428F(a)(1)(C) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078-6(a)(1)(C)) is amended by striking “to remove the record of the default from the borrower’s credit history” and inserting “to remove any adverse item of information relating to such loan from the borrower’s credit history”.

SEC. 3. TRUTH IN LENDING ACT AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 128 (15 U.S.C. 1638)—

(A) in subsection (e)—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “PRIVATE”;

(ii) in paragraph (1)(O), by striking “paragraph (6)” and inserting “paragraph (10)”;

(iii) in paragraph (2)(L), by striking “paragraph (6)” and inserting “paragraph (10)”;

(iv) in paragraph (4)(C), by striking “paragraph (7)” and inserting “paragraph (11)”;

(v) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (11) as paragraphs (9) through (15), respectively;

(vi) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

“(5) DISCLOSURES BEFORE FIRST FULLY AMORTIZED PAYMENT.—Not fewer than 30 days and not more than 150 days before the first fully amortized payment on a postsecondary education loan is due from the borrower, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall disclose to the borrower, clearly and conspicuously—

“(A) the information described in—

“(i) paragraph (2)(A) (adjusted, as necessary, for the rate of interest in effect on the date the first fully amortized payment on a postsecondary education loan is due);

“(ii) subparagraphs (B) through (G) of paragraph (2);

“(iii) paragraph (2)(H) (adjusted, as necessary, for the rate of interest in effect on the date the first fully amortized payment on a postsecondary education loan is due);

“(iv) paragraph (2)(K); and

“(v) subparagraphs (O) and (P) of paragraph (2);

“(B) the scheduled date upon which the first fully amortized payment is due;

“(C) the name of the postsecondary educational lender and servicer, and the address to which communications and payments should be sent including a telephone number, email address, and website where the borrower may obtain additional information;

“(D) a description of all alternative repayment options, including applicable repayment plans and options for loan consolidation, loan forgiveness, and loan repayment; and

“(E) a statement that a Servicemember and Veterans Liaison designated under paragraph (16)(K) is available to answer inquiries about servicemember and veteran benefits related to postsecondary education loans, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the Liaison pursuant to paragraph (16)(K).

“(6) DISCLOSURES WHEN BORROWER IS AT-RISK.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than 5 days after a postsecondary educational lender or servicer determines that a borrower meets the criteria established in paragraph (16)(J)(i), the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall—

“(i) disclose to the borrower, in writing, clearly and conspicuously that a repayment specialist office or unit is available to discuss alternative repayment options and answer borrower inquiries related to their postsecondary educational loan, including the toll-free number to contact the office or unit pursuant to paragraph (16)(J)(iii); and

“(ii) inform the borrower, in writing, of the existence of discharge programs, the criteria required to qualify for discharge under each of such programs, and how to apply.

“(B) OUTREACH TO AT-RISK BORROWERS.—The Director, in accordance with paragraph (17)(A), shall promulgate rules to establish a timeline for additional live outreach by the repayment specialist office or unit to at-risk borrowers.

“(7) ACTIONS WHEN BORROWER IS 30 DAYS DELINQUENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than 5 days after a borrower becomes 30 days delinquent on a postsecondary education loan, the repayment specialist office or unit designated under paragraph (16)(J) shall—

“(i) make a good faith effort to establish live contact with the borrower to discuss alternative repayment options and other options available to avoid default; and

“(ii) disclose to the borrower, in writing, clearly and conspicuously—

“(I) of the availability of income-driven repayment plans under sections 455 and 493C of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e and 1098e) and the public service loan forgiveness program under section 455(m) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(m)) and how to apply;

“(II) the minimum payment that the borrower must make to bring the loan current;

“(III) a statement, related to potential charge off (as defined in paragraph (16)(A)) or assignment to collections as appropriate, to include—

“(aa) the date on which the loan will be charged-off or assigned to collections if no payment is made or the minimum payment required to be disclosed pursuant to item (bb) is not made;

“(bb) the minimum payment that must be made to avoid the loan being charged off or assigned to collection; and

“(cc) the consequences to the borrower of charge off or assignment to collections;

“(IV) a statement that a Servicemember and Veterans Liaison designated under paragraph (16)(K) is available to answer inquiries about servicemember and veteran benefits related to postsecondary education loans, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the Liaison pursuant to paragraph (16)(K); and

“(V) a statement that a repayment specialist office or unit designated under paragraph (16)(J) is available to answer inquiries related to alternative repayment options, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the specialist pursuant to paragraph (16)(J)(iii).

“(B) MODIFICATIONS.—The disclosures described in subparagraph (A)(ii) may be modified subject to regulations promulgated by the Director, based on consumer testing and in accordance with paragraph (17)(A).

“(8) ACTIONS WHEN BORROWER IS HAVING DIFFICULTY MAKING PAYMENT OR IS 60 DAYS DELINQUENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than 5 days after a borrower notifies a postsecondary educational lender or servicer that the borrower is having difficulty making payment or a borrower becomes 60 days delinquent on a postsecondary education loan, the repayment specialist office or unit designated under paragraph (16)(J) shall—

“(i) complete a full review of the borrower’s postsecondary education loan and make a reasonable effort to obtain the information necessary to determine—

“(I) if the borrower is eligible for any alternative repayment option, including Federal Direct Consolidation Loans under part D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087a et seq.), as applicable, or the public service loan forgiveness program under section 455(m) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(m));

“(II) if the borrower is eligible for servicemember or veteran benefits under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) or other Federal or State law related to postsecondary education loans; and

“(III) if the postsecondary education loan, if a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B, D, or E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq., 1087a et seq., and 1087aa et seq.), is eligible for discharge by the Secretary;

“(ii) make a good faith effort to establish live contact with the borrower to provide the borrower information about alternative repayment options and benefits for which the borrower is eligible, including all terms, conditions, and fees or costs associated with such repayment plan, pursuant to paragraph (9)(D);

“(iii) provide to the borrower in writing, in simple and understandable terms, such information required by clause (ii);

“(iv) allow the borrower a reasonable amount of time to apply for an alternative repayment option or benefits, if eligible, before the loan is placed in default;

“(v) notify the borrower that a Servicemember and Veterans Liaison designated under paragraph (16)(K) is available to answer inquiries about servicemember and veteran benefits related to postsecondary education loans, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the Liaison pursuant to paragraph (16)(K); and

“(vi) notify the borrower that a repayment specialist office or unit designated under paragraph (16)(J) is available to answer inquiries related to alternative repayment options, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the specialist pursuant to paragraph (16)(J)(iii).

“(B) FORBEARANCE OR DEFERMENT.—If, after receiving information about alternative repayment options from the repayment specialist, a borrower notifies the postsecondary educational lender or servicer that a long-term alternative repayment option is not appropriate, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer may comply with this paragraph by providing the borrower, in writing, in simple and understandable terms, information about short-term options to address an anticipated short-term difficulty in making payments, such as forbearance or deferment options, including all terms, conditions, and fees or costs associated with such options pursuant to paragraph (9)(D).

“(C) NOTIFICATION PROCESS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Each postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall establish a process, in accordance with subparagraph (A), for a borrower to notify the lender that—

“(I) the borrower is having difficulty making payments on a postsecondary education loan; and

“(II) a long-term alternative repayment option is not appropriate.

“(ii) CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU REQUIREMENTS.—The Director shall, based on consumer testing, and in accordance with paragraph (17)(A), promulgate rules establishing minimum standards for postsecondary educational lender or servicers in carrying out the requirements of this paragraph and a model form for borrowers to notify postsecondary educational lender or servicers of the information under this paragraph.”;

(vii) in paragraph (9), as redesignated by clause (v), by adding at the end the following:

“(D) MODEL DISCLOSURE FORM FOR ALTERNATIVE REPAYMENT OPTIONS, FORBEARANCE, AND DEFERMENT OPTIONS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Student Loan Borrower Bill of Rights, the Director shall, based on consumer testing and through regulations promulgated in accordance with paragraph (17)(A), develop and issue model forms to allow borrowers to compare alternative repayment options, forbearance, and deferment options with the borrower’s existing repayment plan with respect to a postsecondary education loan. In developing such forms, the Director shall consider and evaluate the following for inclusion:

“(i) The total amount to be paid over the life of the loan.

“(ii) The total amount in interest to be paid over the life of the loan.

“(iii) The monthly payment amount.

“(iv) The expected pay-off date.

“(v) Other related fees and costs, as applicable.

“(vi) Eligibility requirements, and how the borrower can apply for an alternative repay-

ment option, forbearance, or deferment option.

“(vii) Any relevant consequences due to action or inaction, such as default, including any actions that would result in the loss of eligibility for alternative repayment options, forbearance, deferment, or discharge options.”;

(viii) in paragraph (12), as redesignated by clause (v), by striking “paragraph (7)” and inserting “paragraph (11)”;

(ix) by striking paragraph (14), as redesignated by clause (v), and inserting the following:

“(14) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

“(A) the terms ‘covered educational institution’, ‘private educational lender’, and ‘private education loan’ have the same meanings as in section 140;

“(B) the term ‘postsecondary education loan’ means—

“(i) a private education loan;

“(ii) a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B, D, or E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq., 1087a et seq., and 1087aa et seq.); or

“(iii) a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title VII or title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 292 et seq. and 296 et seq.);

“(C) the term ‘postsecondary educational lender or servicer’ means—

“(i) an eligible lender of a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq.);

“(ii) any entity with which the Secretary enters into a contract under section 456 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087f) for origination, servicing, or collection described in subsection (b) of such section 456 and is engaged in the provision of, or offering, servicing, as defined in paragraph (16)(A)(iv), or collections regardless of whether the Secretary identifies the entity as a ‘servicer’ in such contract;

“(iii) a private educational lender;

“(iv) any other person or entity engaged in the business of securing, making, or extending postsecondary education loans on behalf of a person or entity described in clause (i) or (ii); or

“(v) any other holder of a postsecondary education loan other than the Secretary;

“(D) the term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Bureau; and

“(E) the term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Education.”;

(x) in paragraph (15), as redesignated by clause (v), by striking “paragraph (5)” and inserting “paragraph (9)”;

(xi) by adding at the end the following:

“(16) STUDENT LOAN BORROWER BILL OF RIGHTS.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) BORROWER.—The term ‘borrower’ means the person to whom a postsecondary education loan is extended.

“(ii) CHARGE OFF.—The term ‘charge off’ means charge to profit and loss, or subject to any similar action.

“(iii) QUALIFIED WRITTEN REQUEST.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified written request’ means a written correspondence of a borrower (other than notice on a payment medium supplied by the postsecondary educational lender or servicer) transmitted by mail, facsimile, or electronically through an email address or website designated by the postsecondary educational lender or servicer to receive communications from borrowers that—

“(aa) includes, or otherwise enables the postsecondary educational lender or servicer to identify, the name and account of the borrower; and

“(bb) includes, to the extent applicable—

“(AA) sufficient detail regarding the information sought by the borrower; or

“(BB) a statement of the reasons for the belief of the borrower that there is an error regarding the account of the borrower.

“(II) CORRESPONDENCE DELIVERED TO OTHER ADDRESSES.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—A written correspondence of a borrower is a qualified written request if the written correspondence is transmitted to and received by a postsecondary educational lender or servicer at a mailing address, facsimile number, email address, or website address other than the address or number designated by that postsecondary educational lender or servicer to receive communications from borrowers but the written correspondence meets the requirements under items (aa) and (bb) of subclause (I).

“(bb) DUTY TO TRANSFER.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall, within a reasonable period of time, transfer a written correspondence of a borrower received by the postsecondary educational lender or servicer at a mailing address, facsimile number, email address, or website address other than the address or number designated by that postsecondary educational lender or servicer to receive communications from borrowers to the correct address or appropriate office or other unit of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer.

“(cc) DATE OF RECEIPT.—A written correspondence of a borrower transferred in accordance with item (bb) shall be deemed to be received by the postsecondary educational lender or servicer on the date on which the written correspondence is transferred to the correct address or appropriate office or other unit of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer.

“(iv) SERVICING.—The term ‘servicing’ means 1 or more of the following:

“(I) Receiving any scheduled periodic payments from a borrower or notification of such payments pursuant to the terms of a postsecondary education loan or contract governing the servicing.

“(II) Applying payments to the borrower’s account pursuant to the terms of the postsecondary education loan or the contract governing the servicing.

“(III) Maintaining account records for a postsecondary education loan.

“(IV) Communicating with a borrower regarding a postsecondary education loan on behalf of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer.

“(V) Interactions with a borrower, including activities to help prevent default on obligations arising from postsecondary education loans, conducted to facilitate the activities described in subclause (I) or (II) on behalf of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer.

“(B) SALE, TRANSFER, OR ASSIGNMENT.—If the sale, other transfer, assignment, or transfer of servicing obligations of a postsecondary education loan results in a change in the identity of the party to whom the borrower must send subsequent payments or direct any communications concerning the loan—

“(i) the transferor shall—

“(I) notify the borrower, in writing, in simple and understandable terms, not fewer than 45 days before transferring a legally enforceable right to receive payment from the borrower on such loan, of—

“(aa) the sale or other transfer, assignment, or transfer of servicing obligations;

“(bb) the identity of the transferee;

“(cc) the name and address of the party to whom subsequent payments or communications must be sent;

“(dd) the telephone numbers, email address, and websites of both the transferor and the transferee;

“(ee) the effective date of the sale, transfer, or assignment;

“(ff) the date on which the transferor will stop accepting payment; and

“(gg) the date on which the transferee will begin accepting payment; and

“(II) forward any payment from a borrower with respect to such postsecondary education loan to the transferee, immediately upon receiving such payment, during the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the transferor stops accepting payment of such postsecondary education loan; and

“(III) provide to the transferee all borrower information and complete payment history information for any such postsecondary education loan, including—

“(aa) an identification of the repayment plan under which payments were made;

“(bb) the number of months qualifying toward a loan forgiveness program and identifying such program;

“(cc) the date of enrollment into any income-driven repayment plan under section 455 or 493C of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e and 1098e);

“(dd) the dates of any forbearance or deferment; and

“(ee) any application for administrative relief submitted to the transferor; and

“(ii) the transferee shall—

“(I) notify the borrower, in writing, in simple and understandable terms, not fewer than 45 days before acquiring a legally enforceable right to receive payment from the borrower on such loan, of—

“(aa) the sale or other transfer, assignment, or transfer of servicing obligations;

“(bb) the identity of the transferor;

“(cc) the name and address of the party to whom subsequent payments or communications must be sent;

“(dd) the telephone numbers, email address, and websites of both the transferor and the transferee;

“(ee) the effective date of the sale, transfer, assignment, or transfer of servicing obligations;

“(ff) the date on which the transferor will stop accepting payment; and

“(gg) the date on which the transferee will begin accepting payment;

“(II) accept as on-time and may not impose any late fee or finance charge for any payment from a borrower with respect to such postsecondary education loan that is forwarded from the transferor during the 90-day period beginning on the date on which the transferor stops accepting payment, if the transferor receives such payment on or before the applicable due date, including any grace period;

“(III) provide borrowers a simple, online process for transferring existing electronic fund transfer authority; and

“(IV) honor any promotion or benefit available or granted to the borrower or advertised by the previous owner or transferor of such postsecondary education loan.

“(C) MATERIAL CHANGE IN MAILING ADDRESS OR PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING PAYMENTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If a postsecondary educational lender or servicer makes a change in the mailing address, office, or procedures for handling payments with respect to any postsecondary education loan, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall notify the borrower in writing and through the borrower's preferred or designated method of communication not less than 45 calendar days in advance of such change.

“(ii) BORROWER PROTECTION WINDOW.—If a change described in clause (i) causes a delay in the crediting of the account of the borrower made during the 90-day period fol-

lowing the date on which such change took effect, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer may not impose on the borrower any negative consequences, including negative credit reporting, lost eligibility in borrower benefits, late fees, interest capitalization, or other financial injury.

“(D) INTEREST RATE AND TERM CHANGES FOR CERTAIN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION LOANS.—

“(i) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (iii), a postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall provide written notice, in a clear and conspicuous manner, to a borrower of any material change in the terms of the postsecondary education loan, including an increase in the interest rate, not later than 45 days before the effective date of the change or increase.

“(II) MATERIAL CHANGES IN TERMS.—The Director shall, by regulation, establish guidelines for determining which changes in terms are material under subclause (I).

“(ii) LIMITS ON INTEREST RATE AND FEE INCREASES APPLICABLE TO OUTSTANDING BALANCE.—Except as provided in clause (ii), a postsecondary educational lender or servicer may not increase the interest rate or other fee applicable to an outstanding balance on a postsecondary education loan.

“(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—The requirements under clauses (i) and (ii) shall not apply to—

“(I) an increase based on an applicable variable interest rate incorporated in the terms of a postsecondary education loan that provides for changes in the interest rate according to operation of an index that is not under the control of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer and is published for viewing by the general public;

“(II) an increase in interest rate due to the completion of a workout or temporary hardship arrangement by the borrower or the failure of the borrower to comply with the terms of a workout or temporary hardship arrangement if—

“(aa) the interest rate applicable to a category of transactions following any such increase does not exceed the rate or fee that applied to that category of transactions prior to commencement of the arrangement; and

“(bb) the postsecondary educational lender or servicer has provided the borrower, prior to the commencement of such arrangement, with clear and conspicuous disclosure of the terms of the arrangement (including any increases due to such completion or failure); and

“(III) an increase in interest rate due to a provision included within the terms of a postsecondary education loan that provides for a lower interest rate based on the borrower's agreement to a prearranged plan that authorizes recurring electronic funds transfers if—

“(aa) the borrower withdraws the borrower's authorization of the prearranged recurring electronic funds transfer plan; and

“(bb) after withdrawal of the borrower's authorization and prior to increasing the interest rate, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer has provided the borrower with clear and conspicuous disclosure of the impending change in borrower's interest rate and a reasonable opportunity to reauthorize the prearranged electronic funds transfers plan.

“(E) PAYMENT INFORMATION.—

“(i) STATEMENT REQUIRED WITH EACH BILLING CYCLE.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer for each borrower's account that is being serviced by the postsecondary educational lender or servicer and that includes a postsecondary education loan shall transmit to the borrower, for each billing cycle during which there is an outstanding balance in that account, a clearly

and conspicuously written statement that includes—

“(I) the interest rate, principal balance, minimum monthly payment, and payment due date for each loan;

“(II) the outstanding balance in the account and each loan at the beginning of the billing cycle;

“(III) the total amount credited to the account and each loan during the billing cycle;

“(IV) the total amount of unpaid interest for the account and each loan;

“(V) the amount of any fee added to the account during the billing cycle, itemized to show each individual fee amount and reason for each fee;

“(VI) the address and phone number of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer to which the borrower may direct billing inquiries;

“(VII) the amount of any payments or other credits during the billing cycle that was applied respectively to the principal and to interest for each loan;

“(VIII) the manner, pursuant to subparagraph (G), in which payments will be allocated among multiple loans if the borrower does not provide specific payment instructions;

“(IX) whether each loan is in deferment or forbearance;

“(X) information on how to file a complaint with the Bureau and with the ombudsman designated pursuant to section 1035 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5535) and the Department of Education;

“(XI) for any borrower considered to be at-risk, as described in subparagraph (J)(i), a statement that a repayment specialist office or unit designated under subparagraph (J) is available to answer inquiries related to alternative repayment options, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the specialist pursuant to subparagraph (J)(iii); and

“(XII) any other information determined appropriate by the Director through regulations promulgated, based on consumer testing and in accordance with paragraph (17)(A).

“(i) DISCLOSURE OF PAYMENT DEADLINES.—In the case of a postsecondary education loan account under which a late fee or charge may be imposed due to the failure of the borrower to make payment on or before the due date for such payment, the billing statement required under clause (i) with respect to the account shall include, in a conspicuous location on the billing statement and in clear and plain language, the date on which the payment is due or, if different, the date on which a late fee will be charged, together with the amount of the late fee to be imposed if payment is made after that date.

“(F) APPLICATION OF PAYMENTS.—

“(i) APPLY PAYMENT ON DATE RECEIVED.—Unless otherwise directed by the borrower, a postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall apply payments to a borrower's account on the date the payment is received.

“(ii) PROMULGATION OF RULES.—The Director, in accordance with paragraph (17)(A), may promulgate rules for the application of postsecondary education loan payments that—

“(I) implements the requirements in this section;

“(II) minimizes the amount of fees and interest incurred by the borrower and the total loan amount paid by the borrower;

“(III) minimizes delinquencies, assignments to collection, and charge-offs;

“(IV) requires postsecondary educational lenders or servicers to apply payments on the date received; and

“(V) allows the borrower to instruct the postsecondary educational lender or servicer

to apply payments in a manner preferred by the borrower.

“(iii) METHOD THAT BEST BENEFITS BORROWER.—In promulgating the rules under clause (ii), the Director shall choose the allocation method that best benefits the borrower and is compatible with existing repayment options.

“(G) ALLOCATION OF PAYMENTS AMONG MULTIPLE LOANS.—

“(i) ALLOCATION OF UNDERPAYMENTS.—Unless otherwise directed by the borrower, upon receipt of a payment that does not satisfy the full amount due for each postsecondary education loan, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall allocate amounts in a manner that minimizes negative consequences, including negative credit reporting and late fees, and, where multiple loans share an equal stage of delinquency, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall first allocate payment to the postsecondary education loan with the smallest monthly payment, and then, after satisfying that monthly payment, to each successive loan bearing the next highest monthly payment, until the payment is exhausted. A borrower may instruct or expressly authorize a postsecondary educational lender or servicer to allocate payments in a different manner.

“(ii) ALLOCATION OF EXCESS AMOUNTS.—Unless otherwise directed by the borrower, upon receipt of a payment exceeding the total amount due among all the borrower's postsecondary education loans, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall satisfy the amounts due for each loan, and then allocate amounts in excess of the minimum payment amount first to the postsecondary education loan balance bearing the highest annual percentage rate, and then, once that loan is repaid, to each successive postsecondary education loan bearing the next highest annual percentage rate, until the payment is exhausted. A borrower may instruct or expressly authorize a postsecondary educational lender or servicer to allocate such excess payments in a different manner.

“(iii) ALLOCATION OF EXACT PAYMENTS.—Unless otherwise directed by the borrower upon receipt of a payment that exactly satisfies the monthly payments for each loan, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall allocate payments to satisfy each monthly payment.

“(iv) PROMULGATION OF RULES.—The Director, in accordance with paragraph (17)(A), may promulgate rules for the allocation of payments among multiple postsecondary education loans that—

“(I) implements the requirements in this section;

“(II) minimizes the amount of fees and interest incurred by the borrower and the total loan amount paid by the borrower;

“(III) minimizes delinquencies, assignments to collection, and charge-offs;

“(IV) requires postsecondary educational lenders or servicers to apply payments on the date received; and

“(V) allows the borrower to instruct postsecondary educational lenders or servicers to apply payments in a manner preferred by the borrower, including excess payments.

“(v) METHOD THAT BEST BENEFITS BORROWER.—In promulgating the rules under clause (iv), the Director shall choose the allocation method that best benefits the borrower and is compatible with existing repayment options.

“(H) LATE FEES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A late fee may not be charged to a borrower for a postsecondary education loan under any of the following circumstances, either individually or in combination:

“(I) On a per-loan basis when a borrower has multiple postsecondary education loans.

“(II) In an amount greater than 4 percent of the amount of the payment past due.

“(III) Before the end of the 15-day period beginning on the date the payment is due.

“(IV) More than once with respect to a single late payment.

“(V) The borrower fails to make a singular, non-successive regularly-scheduled payment on the postsecondary education loan.

“(ii) COORDINATION WITH SUBSEQUENT LATE FEES.—No late fee may be charged to a borrower for a postsecondary education loan relating to an insufficient payment if the payment is made on or before the due date of the payment, or within any applicable grace period for the payment, if the insufficiency is attributable only to a late fee relating to an earlier payment, and the payment is otherwise a full payment for the applicable period.

“(iii) PAYMENTS AT LOCAL BRANCHES.—If the loan holder, in the case of a postsecondary education loan account referred to in subparagraph (A), is a financial institution that maintains a branch or office at which payments on any such account are accepted from the borrower in person, the date on which the borrower makes a payment on the account at such branch or office shall be considered to be the date on which the payment is made for purposes of determining whether a late fee may be imposed due to the failure of the borrower to make payment on or before the due date for such payment.

“(I) BORROWER INQUIRIES.—

“(i) DUTY OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL LENDERS OR SERVICERS TO RESPOND TO BORROWER INQUIRIES.—

“(I) NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF REQUEST.—If a borrower submits a qualified written request to the postsecondary educational lender or servicer for information relating to the servicing of the postsecondary education loan, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall provide a written response acknowledging receipt of the qualified written request within 5 business days unless any action requested by the borrower is taken within such period.

“(II) ACTION WITH RESPECT TO INQUIRY.—Not later than 30 business days after the receipt from a borrower of a qualified written request under subclause (I) and, if applicable, before taking any action with respect to the qualified written request of the borrower, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall—

“(aa) make appropriate corrections in the account of the borrower, including the crediting of any late fees, and transmit to the borrower a written notification of such correction (which shall include the name and toll-free or collect-call telephone number and email address of a representative of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer who can provide assistance to the borrower);

“(bb) after conducting an investigation, provide the borrower with a written explanation or clarification that includes—

“(AA) to the extent applicable, a statement of the reasons for which the postsecondary educational lender or servicer believes the account of the borrower is correct as determined by the postsecondary educational lender or servicer; and

“(BB) the name and toll-free or collect-call telephone number and email address of an individual employed by, or the office or department of, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer who can provide assistance to the borrower; or

“(cc) after conducting an investigation, provide the borrower with a written explanation or clarification that includes—

“(AA) information requested by the borrower or explanation of why the information requested is unavailable or cannot be ob-

tained by the postsecondary educational lender or servicer; and

“(BB) the name and toll-free or collect-call telephone number and email address of an individual employed by, or the office or department of, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer who can provide assistance to the borrower.

“(III) LIMITED EXTENSION OF RESPONSE TIME.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—There may be 1 extension of the 30-day period described in subclause (II) of not more than 15 days if, before the end of such 30-day period, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer notifies the borrower of the extension and the reasons for the delay in responding.

“(bb) REPORTS TO BUREAU.—Each postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall, on an annual basis, report to the Bureau the aggregate number of extensions sought by the such postsecondary educational lender or servicer under item (aa).

“(ii) PROTECTION AGAINST NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES.—During the 60-day period beginning on the date on which a postsecondary educational lender or servicer receives a qualified written request from a borrower relating to a dispute regarding payments by the borrower, a postsecondary educational lender or servicer may not impose any negative consequences on the borrower relating to the subject of the qualified written request or to such period, including—

“(I) engaging in debt collection efforts, including under chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code;

“(II) providing negative credit information to any consumer reporting agency (as defined in section 603 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681a));

“(III) lost eligibility for a borrower benefit;

“(IV) late fees;

“(V) interest capitalization; or

“(VI) other financial injury.

“(J) REPAYMENT SPECIALISTS FOR AT-RISK BORROWERS.—

“(i) AT-RISK BORROWERS.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall designate an office or other unit to act as a repayment specialist regarding postsecondary education loans for—

“(I) any borrower who—

“(aa) becomes 30 calendar days or more delinquent under the postsecondary education loan; or

“(bb) notifies the postsecondary educational lender or servicer pursuant to paragraph (8)(C) that the borrower is having difficulty making payment;

“(II) any borrower who requests information related to options to reduce or suspend the borrower's monthly payment, or otherwise indicates that the borrower is experiencing or is about to experience financial hardship or distress;

“(III) any borrower who has not completed the program of study for which the borrower received the loans;

“(IV) any borrower who is enrolled in discretionary forbearance for more than 9 of the previous 12 months;

“(V) any borrower who has rehabilitated or consolidated 1 or more postsecondary education loans out of default within the prior 24 months;

“(VI) a borrower who seeks information regarding, seeks to enter an agreement for, or seeks to resolve an issue under a repayment option that requires subsequent submission of supporting documentation;

“(VII) a borrower who seeks to modify the terms of the repayment of the postsecondary education loan because of hardship; and

“(VIII) any borrower or segment of borrowers determined by the Director or the Secretary to be at-risk.

“(ii) TRAINING.—Staff of the repayment specialist office or unit designated under clause (i) shall—

“(I) receive rigorous, ongoing training related to available repayment plans, loan forgiveness, and cancellation and discharge options; and

“(II) be trained to—

“(aa) assess the borrower’s long-term and short-term financial situation in discussing alternative repayment options with borrowers;

“(bb) inform borrowers, when there is sufficient information to determine that a borrower may be eligible, about closed-school discharge, discharge under defense to repayment, or total and permanent disability discharge prior to informing the borrower about any other options for repayment; and

“(cc) inform borrowers about alternative repayment options, prior to discussing forbearance and deferment.

“(iii) TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER AND EMAIL ADDRESS.—Each postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall maintain—

“(I) a toll-free telephone number that shall—

“(aa) connect directly to the repayment specialist office or unit designated under clause (i);

“(bb) be made available on the primary internet website of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer, on monthly billing statements, and any disclosures required by paragraph (6); and

“(cc) not subject borrowers to unreasonable call wait times; and

“(II) an email address that shall—

“(aa) connect directly to the repayment specialist office or unit designated under clause (i);

“(bb) be made available on the primary internet website of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer, on monthly billing statements, and any disclosures required by paragraph (6); and

“(cc) be monitored on a regular basis.

“(iv) COMPENSATION.—Staff of the repayment specialist office or unit designated under clause (i) shall not be compensated on the basis of the volume of calls or accounts handled, dollar amounts collected, brevity of calls, or in any other manner that may encourage undue haste and lack of diligence or quality customer service.

“(K) SERVICEMEMBERS, VETERANS, AND POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION LOANS.—

“(i) SERVICEMEMBER AND VETERANS LIAISON.—Each postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall designate an employee to act as the servicemember and veterans liaison who is responsible for answering inquiries from servicemembers, veterans, and their immediate family members, and is specially trained on servicemember and veteran benefits under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) and other Federal or State laws related to postsecondary education loans.

“(ii) TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER AND EMAIL ADDRESS.—Each postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall maintain—

“(I) a toll-free telephone number that shall—

“(aa) connect directly to the servicemember and veterans liaison designated under clause (i);

“(bb) be made available on the primary internet website of postsecondary educational lender or servicer and on monthly billing statements; and

“(cc) not subject borrowers to unreasonable call wait times; and

“(II) an email address that shall—

“(aa) connect directly to the servicemember and veterans liaison designated under clause (i);

“(bb) be made available on the primary internet website of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer and on monthly billing statements; and

“(cc) be monitored on a regular basis.

“(iii) PROHIBITION ON CHARGE OFFS AND DEFAULT.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer may not charge off or report a postsecondary education loan as delinquent, assigned to collection (internally or by referral to a third party), in default, or charged-off to a credit reporting agency if the borrower is on active duty in the Armed Forces (as defined in section 101(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code) serving in a combat zone (as designated by the President under section 112(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

“(iv) ADDITIONAL LIAISONS.—The Director, in consultation with the Secretary, shall determine additional entities with whom borrowers interact, including guaranty agencies, that shall designate an employee to act as the servicemember and veterans liaison who is responsible for answering inquiries from servicemembers, veterans, and their immediate family members, and is specially trained on servicemembers and veteran benefits and option under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.).

“(L) BORROWER’S LOAN HISTORY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall make available in a secure electronic form usable by borrowers, or in writing upon request, the loan history of each borrower for each postsecondary education loan, separately designating—

“(I) history of information on the loan before any consolidation or transfer of such loan;

“(II) payment history, including repayment plan and payments—

“(aa) made on such loan to previous postsecondary educational lenders or servicers; and

“(bb) qualifying toward a loan forgiveness program and designating such program;

“(III) loan history, including any forbearances, deferrals, delinquencies, assignment to collection, and charge offs;

“(IV) annual percentage rate history;

“(V) key loan terms, including application of payments to interest, principal, and fees, origination date, principal, capitalized interest, annual percentage rate, including any cap, loan term, and any contractual incentives;

“(VI) amount due to pay off the outstanding balance; and

“(VII) any other items determined by the Director through regulations promulgated in accordance with paragraph (17)(A).

“(ii) ORIGINAL DOCUMENTATION.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall make available to the borrower, if requested, at no charge, copies of the original loan documents and the promissory note for each postsecondary education loan.

“(M) ERROR RESOLUTION.—The Director, in consultation with the Secretary, shall promulgate rules requiring postsecondary educational lenders or servicers to establish error resolution procedures to allow borrowers to inquire about errors related to their postsecondary education loans and obtain timely resolution of such errors.

“(N) ADDITIONAL SERVICING STANDARDS.—

“(i) PROHIBITIONS.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer may not—

“(I) charge a fee for responding to a qualified written request under this paragraph;

“(II) fail to take timely action to respond to a qualified written request from a borrower to correct an error relating to an allocation of payment or the payoff amount of the postsecondary education loan;

“(III) fail to take reasonable steps to avail the borrower of all possible alternative repayment arrangements to avoid default;

“(IV) fail to perform the obligations required under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.);

“(V) fail to respond within 10 business days to a request from a borrower to provide the name, address, and other relevant contact information of the loan holder of the borrower’s postsecondary education loan or, for a Federal Direct Loan or a Federal Perkins Loan, the Secretary of Education, or the institution of higher education who made the loan, respectively;

“(VI) fail to comply with any applicable requirement of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.);

“(VII) charge a convenience, processing, or any other fee for payments made electronically or by telephone;

“(VIII) fail to comply with any other obligation that the Bureau, by regulation, has determined to be appropriate to carry out the consumer protection purposes of this paragraph;

“(IX) fail to perform other standard servicing duties and functions; or

“(X) engage in any unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices, as those terms are described in section 1031 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5531).

“(ii) BUSINESS HOURS.—Postsecondary educational lenders or servicers shall be open for borrower inquiries and outreach during and after normal business hours, including availability after 5:00 pm in all continental United States time zones and some weekend hours.

“(iii) ADDITIONAL STANDARDS.—The Director may promulgate regulations, in accordance with paragraph (17)(A), establishing additional servicing standards to reduce delinquencies, assignment to collections, defaults, and charge-offs, and to ensure borrowers understand their rights and obligations related to their postsecondary education loans.

“(O) PROHIBITION ON LIMITING BORROWER LEGAL ACTION BY POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL LENDERS AND SERVICERS.—

“(i) WAIVER OF RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.—Notwithstanding chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Federal Arbitration Act’), any rights and remedies available to borrowers against postsecondary educational lenders or servicers may not be waived by any agreement, policy, or form, including by a mandatory predispute arbitration agreement or class action waiver.

“(ii) PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS.—Notwithstanding chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Federal Arbitration Act’), no limitation or restriction on the ability of a borrower to pursue a claim in court with respect to a postsecondary education loan, including mandatory predispute arbitration agreements and class action waivers, shall be valid or enforceable by a postsecondary educational lender or servicer, including as a third-party beneficiary or by estoppel.

“(P) PREEMPTION.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to preempt any provision of State law regarding postsecondary education loans where the State law provides stronger consumer protections.

“(Q) CIVIL LIABILITY.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer that fails to comply with any requirement imposed under this paragraph shall be deemed a creditor that has failed to comply with a requirement under this chapter for purposes of liability under section 130 and such postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall be subject to the liability provisions under such

section, including the provisions under paragraphs (1), (2)(A)(i), (2)(B), and (3) of section 130(a).

“(R) ELIGIBILITY FOR DISCHARGE.—The Director, in accordance with paragraph (17)(A), shall promulgate rules requiring postsecondary educational lenders and servicers to—

“(i) identify and contact borrowers who may be eligible for—

“(I) student loan discharge by the Secretary, including under section 437 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087); and

“(II) special and time-limited discharge opportunities, including borrowers who may become eligible for such discharge upon taking one or more actions; and

“(ii) provide the borrower, in writing, in simple and understandable terms, complete and accurate information about obtaining such discharge, including any action that must be taken in order to become eligible for discharge; and

“(iii) provide the information described under clause (i) to any borrower of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer who contacts the lender or servicer and inquires about loan affordability or discharge opportunities.

“(S) FORBEARANCE UPON REQUEST.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall grant a borrower forbearance on a private education loan, renewable at 12-month intervals, if—

“(i) the borrower requests forbearance; and

“(ii) the borrower is described in any of subclauses (I) through (IV) of section 428(c)(3)(A)(i) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078(c)(3)(A)(i)).

“(17) CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU REQUIREMENTS.—

“(A) RULEMAKING.—The Director shall, based on consumer testing (as appropriate) and upon consideration of any final recommendations published by the Secretary under section 456(f)(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087f(g)(3)), promulgate regulations in consultation with the Secretary, to carry out the requirements of this subsection.

“(B) COMPLIANCE FOR CERTAIN ENTITIES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Director may promulgate regulations under subparagraph (A) to require an entity or class of entities with which the Secretary has entered into a contract under section 456 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087f) to comply with an alternative requirement or standard promulgated by the Director in lieu of compliance with any requirement or standard under this subsection if the Director determines that—

“(I) such entity or class of entities are not required by the Secretary pursuant to the contract to perform a servicing function governed by the requirement or standard, and where such function is required by the Secretary, to be performed by another entity or class of entities; or

“(II) the Secretary, in consultation with the Chief Operating Officer of Federal Student Aid, has promulgated regulations to establish an alternative requirement or standard with respect to such entity or class of entities that better benefits or protects borrowers and the Director incorporates such requirement or standard that better benefits or protects borrowers into regulations promulgated under subparagraph (A).

“(ii) REPORTS.—The Director shall report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives

on any regulations promulgated under clause (i).

“(18) POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL LENDERS OR SERVICERS AND CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person or entity that enters into a contract or subcontract with a postsecondary educational lender or servicer to perform the servicing of a postsecondary educational loan may fulfill the obligations of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer under this subsection.

“(B) JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS.—Any entity or person described in subparagraph (A) shall be jointly and severally liable for the actions of the entity or person in fulfilling the obligations of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer under this subsection.”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) INFORMATION TO BE AVAILABLE AT NO CHARGE.—The information required to be disclosed under this section shall be made available at no charge to the borrower.”; and

(2) in section 130(a)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “128(e)(7)” and inserting “128(e)(11)”;

(B) in the flush matter at the end, by striking “or paragraph (4)(C), (6), (7), or (8) of section 128(e),” and inserting “or paragraph (4)(C), (10), (11), or (12) of section 128(e),”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made under subsection (a) shall be effective 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) DELAY.—The Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall delay the effective date of the amendments made under subsection (a) for not more than 1 additional year with respect to entities engaged in servicing pursuant to a contract awarded under section 456 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087f) pending the Secretary of Education’s final recommendations required under section 456(f) of such Act related to the promulgation of regulations by the Director under section 128(e)(17) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(17)).

SEC. 4. REHABILITATION OF PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS.

Section 623(a)(1)(E) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s-2(a)(1)(E)) is amended to read as follows:

“(E) REHABILITATION OF PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If a borrower of a private education loan rehabilitates such loan in accordance with section 128(e)(23) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(23)), the private educational lender or entity engaged in servicing such loan shall request that any consumer reporting agency to which the charge-off was reported remove the delinquency that led to the charge-off and the charge-off from the borrower’s credit history.

“(ii) BANKING AGENCIES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—If a private educational lender is supervised by a Federal banking agency, the private educational lender shall seek written approval from the Federal banking agency that the terms and conditions of the loan rehabilitation program of the lender meet the requirements of section 128(e)(23) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(23)).

“(II) FEEDBACK.—An appropriate Federal banking agency shall provide feedback to a private educational lender within 120 days of a request for approval under subclause (I).

“(iii) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subparagraph—

“(I) the term ‘appropriate Federal banking agency’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813); and

“(II) the term ‘private education loan’ has the meaning given the term in section 140(a) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650(a)).”.

SEC. 5. IMPROVED CONSUMER PROTECTIONS FOR PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS.

Section 128(e) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)), as amended by section 3, is further amended—

(1) by adding at the end the following:

“(19) DISCHARGE OF PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS IN THE EVENT OF DEATH OR DISABILITY OF THE BORROWER.—Each private education loan shall include terms that provide that the liability to repay the loan shall be cancelled—

“(A) upon the death of the borrower;

“(B) if the borrower becomes permanently and totally disabled, as determined under section 437(a)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087(a)(1)) and the regulations promulgated by the Secretary under that section; or

“(C) if the Secretary of Veterans Affairs or the Secretary of Defense determines that the borrower is unemployable due to a service-connected condition or disability, in accordance with the requirements of section 437(a)(2) of such Act and the regulations promulgated by the Secretary under that section.

“(20) TERMS FOR CO-BORROWERS.—Each private education loan shall include terms that clearly define the requirements to release a co-borrower from the obligation.

“(21) PROHIBITION OF ACCELERATION OF PAYMENTS ON PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a private education loan executed after the date of enactment of this paragraph may not include a provision that permits the private educational lender, loan holder, or entity engaged in servicing such loan to accelerate, in whole or in part, payments on the private education loan.

“(B) ACCELERATION CAUSED BY A PAYMENT DEFAULT.—A private education loan may include a provision that permits acceleration of the loan in cases of payment default.

“(22) PROHIBITION ON DENIAL OF CREDIT DUE TO ELIGIBILITY FOR PROTECTION UNDER SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT.—A private educational lender may not deny or refuse credit to an individual who is entitled to any right or protection provided under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) or subject, solely by reason of such entitlement, such individual to any other action described in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 108 of such Act.

“(23) REHABILITATION OF PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If a borrower of a private education loan successfully and voluntarily makes 9 payments within 20 days of the due date during 10 consecutive months of amounts owed on the private education loan, or otherwise brings the private education loan current after the loan is charged-off, the loan shall be considered rehabilitated, and the lender or entity engaged in servicing such loan shall request that any consumer reporting agency to which the charge-off was reported remove the delinquency that led to the charge-off and the charge-off from the borrower’s credit history.

“(B) TERMS.—No private educational lender shall offer a borrower rehabilitation of loans where the payment required to rehabilitate a defaulted private education loan is less than the monthly payment amount required upon completion of rehabilitation.”;

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

“(D) requirements for a co-borrower, including—

“(i) any changes in the applicable interest rates without a co-borrower; and

“(ii) any conditions the borrower is required meet in order to release a co-borrower from the private education loan obligation;”;

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (O), (P), (Q), and (R) as subparagraphs (P), (Q), (R), and (S), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (N) the following:

“(O) in the case of a refinancing of education loans that include a Federal student loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.)—

“(i) a list containing each loan to be refinanced, which shall identify whether the loan is—

“(I) a private education loan;

“(II) a Federal student loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.); or

“(III) a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title VII or title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 292 et seq. and 296 et seq.); and

“(ii) benefits that the borrower may be forfeiting, including income-driven repayment options, opportunities for loan forgiveness, forbearance or deferment options, interest subsidies, and tax benefits;”;

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (O) and (P) as subparagraphs (P) and (Q), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (N) the following:

“(O) in the case of a refinancing of education loans that include a Federal student loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.)—

“(i) a list containing each loan to be refinanced, which shall identify whether the loan is—

“(I) a private education loan;

“(II) a Federal student loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.); or

“(III) a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title VII or title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 292 et seq. and 296 et seq.); and

“(ii) benefits that the borrower may be forfeiting, including income-driven repayment options, opportunities for loan forgiveness, forbearance or deferment options, interest subsidies, and tax benefits;”.

SEC. 6. KNOW BEFORE YOU OWE.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE TRUTH IN LENDING ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 128(e) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)), as amended by sections 3 and 5, is further amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) INSTITUTIONAL CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), before a creditor may issue any funds with respect to an extension of credit described in this subsection, the creditor shall obtain from the relevant covered educational institution where such loan is to be used for a student, such institution’s certification of—

“(i) the enrollment status of the student;

“(ii) the student’s cost of attendance at the institution as determined by the institution under part F of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087kk et seq.); and

“(iii) the difference between—

“(I) such cost of attendance; and

“(II) the student’s estimated financial assistance, including such assistance received

under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) (except for Federal Direct PLUS Loans made on behalf of the student) and other financial assistance known to the institution, as applicable (except for loans made under the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.)).

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), a creditor may issue funds, not to exceed the amount described in subparagraph (A)(iii), with respect to an extension of credit described in this subsection without obtaining from the relevant covered educational institution such institution’s certification if such institution fails to provide within 15 business days of the creditor’s request for such certification—

“(i) notification of the institution’s refusal to certify the request; or

“(ii) notification that the institution has received the request for certification and will need additional time to comply with the certification request.

“(C) LOANS DISBURSED WITHOUT CERTIFICATION.—If a creditor issues funds without obtaining a certification, as described in subparagraph (B), such creditor shall report the issuance of such funds in a manner determined by the Director;”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(24) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—

“(A) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO STUDENTS.—

“(i) LOAN STATEMENT.—A creditor that issues any funds with respect to an extension of credit described in this subsection shall send loan statements, where such loan is to be used for a student, to borrowers of such funds not less than once every 3 months during the time that such student is enrolled at a covered educational institution.

“(ii) CONTENTS OF LOAN STATEMENT.—Each statement described in clause (i) shall—

“(I) report the borrower’s total remaining debt to the creditor, including accrued but unpaid interest and capitalized interest;

“(II) report any debt increases since the last statement; and

“(III) list the current interest rate for each loan.

“(B) NOTIFICATION OF LOANS DISBURSED WITHOUT CERTIFICATION.—On or before the date a creditor issues any funds with respect to an extension of credit described in this subsection, the creditor shall notify the relevant covered educational institution, in writing, of the amount of the extension of credit and the student on whose behalf credit is extended. The form of such written notification shall be subject to the regulations of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

“(C) ANNUAL REPORT.—A creditor that issues funds with respect to an extension of credit described in this subsection shall prepare and submit an annual report to the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection containing the required information about private student loans to be determined by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, in consultation with the Secretary.

“(25) UNLAWFUL CONDUCT.—An extension of credit described in this subsection shall be void if made to a student to attend—

“(A) a covered educational institution that, at the time of the execution of such extension of credit, was not lawfully authorized to operate in the State in which the student resided at the time; or

“(B) a covered educational institution that engaged in any unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices, as those terms are described in section 1031 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5531), related to the student’s recruitment, enrollment, instruction, job placement, or other interactions with the covered educational institution or its agents.”.

(2) DEFINITION OF PRIVATE EDUCATION LOAN.—Section 140(a)(8) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650(a)(8)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii);

(ii) in clause (i), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(iii) by adding after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) is not made, insured, or guaranteed under title VII or title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 292 et seq. and 296 et seq.); and”;

(iv) in clause (iii), as redesignated by clause (i), by striking “regardless of” and all that follows through “educational lender” and inserting the following: “regardless of—

“(I) whether the loan is provided through the institution or provider of postsecondary education that the subject student attends or directly to the borrower from the private educational lender; or

“(II) whether some or all of the postsecondary education financed by the private education loan has already been provided;”;

(B) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) does not include—

“(i) an extension of credit under an open-end consumer credit plan, unless such open-end credit is extended expressly for postsecondary education expenses;

“(ii) a reverse mortgage transaction;

“(iii) a residential mortgage transaction;

or

“(iv) any other loan that is secured by real property or a dwelling; and”.

(3) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 365 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall issue regulations in final form to implement paragraphs (3), (24), and (25) of section 128(e) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)), as amended by paragraph (1). Such regulations shall become effective not later than 6 months after their date of issuance.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.—

(1) PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AGREEMENTS.—Section 487(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (28) and inserting the following:

“(28)(A) Upon the request of a private educational lender, acting in connection with an application initiated by a borrower for a private education loan in accordance with section 128(e)(3) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(3)), the institution shall within 15 days of receipt of a certification request—

“(i) provide such certification to such private educational lender—

“(I) that the student who initiated the application for the private education loan, or on whose behalf the application was initiated, is enrolled or is scheduled to enroll at the institution;

“(II) of such student’s cost of attendance at the institution as determined under part F of this title; and

“(III) of the difference between—

“(aa) the cost of attendance at the institution; and

“(bb) the student’s estimated financial assistance received under this title (except for Federal Direct PLUS Loans made on behalf of the student) and other assistance known to the institution, as applicable (except for loans made under the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.));

“(ii) notify the creditor that the institution has received the request for certification and will need additional time to comply with the certification request; or

“(iii) provide notice to the private educational lender of the institution’s refusal to certify the private education loan under subparagraph (D).

“(B) With respect to a certification request described in subparagraph (A), and prior to providing such certification under subparagraph (A)(i) or providing notice of the refusal to provide certification under subparagraph (A)(iii), the institution shall—

“(i) determine whether the student who initiated the application for the private education loan, or on whose behalf the application was initiated, has applied for and exhausted the Federal financial assistance available to such student under this title and inform the student accordingly; and

“(ii) provide the borrower whose loan application has prompted the certification request by a private educational lender, as described in subparagraph (A)(i), with the following information and disclosures:

“(I) The availability of, and the borrower’s potential eligibility for, Federal financial assistance under this title, including disclosing the terms, conditions, interest rates, and repayment options and programs of Federal student loans.

“(II) The borrower’s ability to select a private educational lender of the borrower’s choice.

“(III) The impact of a proposed private education loan on the borrower’s potential eligibility for other financial assistance, including Federal financial assistance under this title.

“(IV) The borrower’s right to accept or reject a private education loan within the 30-day period following a private educational lender’s approval of a borrower’s application and about a borrower’s 3-day right to cancel period.

“(C) For purposes of this paragraph, the terms ‘private educational lender’ and ‘private education loan’ have the meanings given such terms in section 140 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650).

“(D)(i) An institution shall not provide a certification with respect to a private education loan under this paragraph unless the private education loan includes terms that provide—

“(I) the borrower alternative repayment options, including loan consolidation or refinancing; and

“(II) for the discharge of the borrower and co-borrower’s, if applicable, liability to repay the loan pursuant to paragraphs (19) and (20) of section 128(e) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)).

“(ii) In this paragraph, the term ‘disability’ means a permanent and total disability, as determined in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of Education, or a determination by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs that the borrower is unemployable due to a service connected disability.”.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the effective date of the regulations described in subsection (a)(3).

(3) **PREFERRED LENDER ARRANGEMENT.**—Section 151(8)(A)(ii) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1019(8)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting “certifying,” after “promoting.”.

(c) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 24 months after the issuance of regulations under subsection (a)(3), the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection and the Secretary of Education shall jointly submit to Congress a report on the compliance of—

(A) private educational lenders with section 128(e)(3) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)), as amended by subsection (a); and

(B) institutions of higher education with section 487(a)(28) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)), as amended by subsection (b).

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The report under paragraph (1) shall include information about the degree to which specific institutions utilize certifications in effectively—

(A) encouraging the exhaustion of Federal student loan eligibility by borrowers prior to taking on private education loan debt; and

(B) lowering student private education loan debt by borrowers.

SEC. 7. CENTRALIZED POINT OF ACCESS.

Part G of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“**SEC. 493E. CENTRALIZED POINT OF ACCESS.**

“Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Student Loan Borrower Bill of Rights, the Secretary shall establish a centralized point of access for all borrowers of loans that are made, insured, or guaranteed under this title that are in repayment, including a central location for account information and payment processing for such loan servicing, regardless of the specific entity engaged in servicing.”.

SEC. 8. EDUCATION LOAN OMBUDSMAN.

Section 1035 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5535) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “**PRIVATE**”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “a Private” and inserting “an”;

(B) by striking “private”;

(3) in subsection (b), by striking “private education student loan” and inserting “postsecondary education loan”;

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “subsection” and inserting “section”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “private”;

(C) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) coordinate with the unit of the Bureau established under section 1013(b)(3), in order to monitor complaints by borrowers and responses to those complaints by the Bureau or other appropriate Federal or State agency;”;

(D) in paragraph (3), by striking “private”;

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “on the same day annually”;

(ii) by inserting “and be made available to the public” after “Representatives”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) **CONTENTS.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include information on the number, nature, and resolution of complaints received, disaggregated by postsecondary educational lender or servicer, region, State, and institution of higher education.”;

(6) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **BORROWER.**—The term ‘borrower’ means a borrower of a postsecondary education loan.

“(2) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given the term in section 140 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650).

“(3) **POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION LOAN.**—The term ‘postsecondary education loan’ means—

“(A) a private education loan, as defined in section 140 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650);

“(B) a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B, D, or E of title IV of the Higher

Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq., 1087a et seq., and 1087aa et seq.); or

“(C) a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title VII or title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 292 et seq. and 296 et seq.).”.

SEC. 9. REPORT ON PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS AND PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL LENDERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection and the Secretary of Education, in consultation with the Commissioners of the Federal Trade Commission and the Attorney General of the United States, shall submit a report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives on private education loans (as that term is defined in section 140 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650)) and private educational lenders (as that term is defined in such section).

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The report required by this section shall examine, at a minimum—

(1) the growth and changes of the private education loan market in the United States;

(2) factors influencing such growth and changes;

(3) the extent to which students and parents of students rely on private education loans to finance postsecondary education and the private education loan indebtedness of borrowers;

(4) the characteristics of private education loan borrowers, including—

(A) the types of institutions of higher education that they attend;

(B) socioeconomic characteristics (including income and education levels, racial characteristics, geographical background, age, and gender);

(C) what other forms of financing borrowers use to pay for education;

(D) whether they exhaust their Federal loan options before taking out a private education loan;

(E) whether such borrowers are dependent or independent students (as determined under part F of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087kk et seq.)) or parents of such students;

(F) whether such borrowers are students enrolled in a program leading to a certificate, license, or credential other than a degree, an associate degree, a baccalaureate degree, or a graduate or professional degree; and

(G) if practicable, employment and repayment behaviors;

(5) the characteristics of private educational lenders, including whether such creditors are for-profit, non-profit, or institutions of higher education;

(6) the underwriting criteria used by private educational lenders, including the use of cohort default rate (as such term is defined in section 435(m) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1085(m)));

(7) the terms, conditions, and pricing of private education loans;

(8) the consumer protections available to private education loan borrowers, including the effectiveness of existing disclosures and requirements and borrowers’ awareness and understanding about terms and conditions of various financial products;

(9) whether Federal regulators and the public have access to information sufficient to provide them with assurances that private education loans are provided in accord with

the Nation's fair lending laws and that allows public officials to determine lender compliance with fair lending laws; and

(10) any statutory or legislative recommendations necessary to improve consumer protections for private education loan borrowers and to better enable Federal regulators and the public to ascertain private educational lender compliance with fair lending laws.

SEC. 10. REPORT ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION LOAN SERVICING.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection and the Secretary of Education shall submit a joint report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives on servicing of postsecondary education loans, including—

(1) any legislative recommendations to improve servicing standards; and

(2) information on proactive early intervention methods by postsecondary educational lenders or servicers to help distressed postsecondary education loan borrowers enroll in any eligible repayment plans.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 484—CONDEMNING THE TERRORIST ORGANIZATION HAMAS

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 484

Whereas the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides the right to free speech, to peacefully assemble, and to practice one's religion without fear of persecution;

Whereas the First Amendment does not provide the right to engage in defamation, or to threaten or incite violence in support of the ideology of terrorist organizations;

Whereas there have been protests across the United States in support of Hamas in the wake of the ongoing conflict between Israel and terrorist groups in the Gaza Strip;

Whereas the majority of protests have been peaceful assemblies in support of Israelis and Palestinians;

Whereas a small minority of individuals has used the conflict to sow animosity and violence in support of terrorist groups such as Hamas;

Whereas Hamas is a terrorist organization, supported by the current Iranian regime, dedicated to destroying the Jewish state of Israel through any means necessary;

Whereas Hamas does not protect or support the Palestinian people, but uses them to shield its weapons and militants;

Whereas Israel, exercising its right to self-defense, uses its military to shield its people;

Whereas antisemitism is fundamental to the principles of Hamas, whose heinous attacks led to the single worst mass killing of Jews since the Holocaust;

Whereas constructive dialogue on peaceful co-existence between Palestinians and Israelis has been co-opted by Hamas to further create division between the majority of the Palestinian and Israeli people who are simply seeking a peaceful and prosperous life; and

Whereas terrorist organizations, acts of terrorism, and the misinformation perpetrated by terrorist organizations should never be defended or sympathized with: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the October 7, 2023, attack on Israel and the Jewish community by the terrorist organization known as Hamas;

(2) recognizes that religious freedom is a universal human right;

(3) encourages respect for the right of individuals to peacefully assemble and practice their religion freely without perpetrating violence on others;

(4) acknowledges the right of Israel to defend and secure its nation;

(5) acknowledges the effort that must be made by Palestinians and Israelis to reach a resolution that opposes the objectives of terrorist organizations and creates prosperity for all individuals in the region; and

(6) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to oppose all forms of terrorism.

SENATE RESOLUTION 485—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATING TO THE COMMEMORATION OF THE 190TH ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 485

Whereas 2023 marks the 190th anniversary of the March 20, 1833, signing of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and the Kingdom of Thailand (formerly known as Siam), which initiated diplomatic relations between the 2 countries during the administration of President Andrew Jackson and the reign of King Rama III;

Whereas Thailand was the first treaty ally of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region and remains a steadfast friend of the United States;

Whereas Thailand has supported the United States through periods of both adversity and prosperity for the 2 countries;

Whereas, in December 2003, the United States designated Thailand as a major non-NATO ally, which improved the security of both countries, particularly by facilitating joint counterterrorism efforts;

Whereas, for more than 40 years, Thailand has been the host country of Cobra Gold, the United States Indo-Pacific Command's annual multinational military training exercise, which is designed to ensure regional peace and promote regional security cooperation;

Whereas the United States hosted the inaugural Thailand-United States Strategic and Defense Dialogue in Washington, D.C., from May 9 to 10, 2022, to enhance all aspects of the United States-Thailand strategic partnership, ranging from enhancing political and security cooperation and strengthening economic partnerships, to upholding democracy and respect for human rights, deepening people-to-people ties, and promoting a peaceful and stable environment conducive to recovery from COVID-19;

Whereas the President of the United States welcomed the Prime Minister of Thailand to the White House in May 2022 for the first-ever Association of Southeast Asian Nations

(referred to in this preamble as "ASEAN") summit in Washington, D.C., to reaffirm the importance of the enduring partnership between the United States and the nations of Southeast Asia and to discuss their shared commitment to promoting peace, security, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond;

Whereas the United States Secretary of State met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand in Bangkok, Thailand, on July 10, 2022, to further enhance the United States-Thailand strategic alliance and partnership as well as to promote closer cooperation based on shared values and mutual benefits;

Whereas Thailand and the United States signed the United States-Thailand Communiqué on Strategic Alliance and Partnership on July 10, 2022, to enhance our strategic alliance and partnership, as well as strengthen cooperation on economic prosperity, defense and security, democracy and human rights, humanitarian assistance, global public health advancement, people-to-people ties, as well as environmental protection, law enforcement, and technology and cybersecurity, both bilaterally and in regional fora;

Whereas Thailand and the United States signed a Memorandum of Understanding on promoting supply chain resilience on July 10, 2022;

Whereas the Vice President of the United States visited Thailand in November 2022 to attend the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Economic Leaders' Meeting to strengthen the partnership between the United States and Thailand and to reaffirm the United States commitment to the Mekong subregion;

Whereas Thailand is a valued trading partner of the United States, with bilateral trade totaling approximately \$74,000,000,000 per year;

Whereas bilateral investment has reached over \$13,000,000,000;

Whereas the United States is among the first development partners of the Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy, an economic framework initiated by Thailand in 2003, with an aim to reduce economic development gaps and promote sustainable growth in the Mekong subregion;

Whereas the United States has launched the Mekong-US Partnership in 2020, building on the Lower Mekong Initiative, which was established in 2009, to enhance cooperation in the areas of economic connectivity, energy security, human capital development, transboundary water and natural resources management, and nontraditional security among the Mekong countries;

Whereas Thailand is one of the founding members of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework;

Whereas the United States and Thailand closely collaborate on science and technology and innovation and education through high-level engagements, including, among others, the Joint Committee Meeting on Science and Technology, the Thailand-United States Space Dialogue in Thailand, and the Fulbright Thailand Program which is a binational program for academic exchanges between Thailand and the United States;

Whereas more than 300,000 people of Thai descent live in the United States, joining in the pursuit of the American Dream;

Whereas Thailand continues to be a friend to the United States and strives to lead Southeast Asia to a new level of economic prosperity and accomplishment;

Whereas for decades Thailand has continued to provide refuge for displaced populations, including people escaping war and

political repression in countries throughout Southeast Asia and the broader region;

Whereas Thailand has played a leading role in the development of the ASEAN, which serves as a valued partner in Asia for the United States; and

Whereas the President of the United States launched the United States-ASEAN Comprehensive Strategic Partnership on November 12, 2022; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 190th anniversary of diplomatic relations and enduring alliance between the United States and the Kingdom of Thailand;

(2) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to a strong alliance with Thailand, based on shared values and strategic interests; and

(3) looks forward to further enhancing the enduring ties of friendship between the peoples of Thailand and the United States, with the understanding that strong democratic institutions, independent civil society, and free and fair elections are central to the shared vision of an Indo-Pacific region that is free and open.

SENATE RESOLUTION 486—COM-
MENDING MARIA CORINA
MACHADO AS VENEZUELA'S LE-
GITIMATE PRESIDENTIAL OPPO-
SITION CANDIDATE

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 486

Whereas, on October 26, 2023, María Corina Machado was declared the winner of the primary election that was held by the National Primary Commission of Venezuela;

Whereas the primary election drew more than 2,400,000 voters in Venezuela and abroad;

Whereas the intent of the National Primary Commission was to choose a candidate to oppose the illegitimate Nicolás Maduro regime in Venezuela's 2024 presidential election;

Whereas the National Primary Commission successfully organized and carried out the primary election despite obstacles, threats, and attacks by the illegitimate Maduro regime;

Whereas María Corina Machado deserves the recognition of the United States and all democratic states as Venezuela's duly chosen presidential opposition candidate;

Whereas the Biden administration should rally the international community to recognize María Corina Machado as the legitimate leader of the Venezuelan opposition in furtherance of the administration's stated goal of supporting free and fair elections in Venezuela, and Venezuela's return to democratic governance;

Whereas the United States Government should not recognize the results of the general elections in Venezuela unless María Corina Machado is officially allowed to run as the legitimate presidential candidate of the opposition in Venezuela's 2024 presidential election without repression, the election is free, fair, transparent, and internationally supervised, and all political prisoners are released unconditionally;

Whereas the United States and all democratic states must stand with the people of Venezuela in their quest to restore civil, political, and human rights;

Whereas, because the illegitimate Maduro regime has forced millions of Venezuelans into exile and potential disenfranchisement, the United States and the international com-

munity must support the Venezuelan diaspora's voice and its right to be recognized in Venezuela's 2024 presidential election; and

Whereas, on October 30, 2023, the illegitimate supreme court of Nicolás Maduro declared the suspension of "all effects" of the Venezuelan primary election, thereby negating the deal between the Maduro regime and the opposition that was facilitated by the United States Government; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends María Corina Machado as Venezuela's official presidential opposition candidate;

(2) condemns efforts by the illegitimate Maduro regime to prevent María Corina Machado from participating in Venezuela's 2024 presidential election;

(3) rejects the illegitimate Maduro regime's efforts to carry out fraudulent presidential elections, including barring the participation of the opposition candidate chosen by the Venezuelan voters;

(4) demands that the illegitimate Maduro regime permit reputable election observers, such as the Organization of American States, the European Union, the International Republican Institute, the National Democratic Institute, and other credible organizations;

(5) calls for the immediate, unconditional release of all political prisoners in Venezuela;

(6) denounces efforts by the illegitimate Maduro regime to persecute its political opponents, such as members of the National Primary Commission;

(7) condemns efforts by the illegitimate supreme court of Venezuela to invalidate the primary election held by the National Primary Commission; and

(8) urges the President to strengthen and reimpose sanctions because the negotiated conditions have not been met.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO
MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have two requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, December 5, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, December 5, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY,
DECEMBER 6, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, December 6; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be re-

served for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Rayes nomination; further, that the cloture motions filed during yesterday's session ripen at 12:30 p.m.; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Wednesday's session, that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT 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 adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:58 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, December 6, 2023, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 5, 2023:

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. LEIGH A. SWANSON

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. SEAN A. GAINERY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. HEIDI J. HOYLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. LAURENCE S. LINTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. STACY M. BABCOCK

To be brigadier general

COL. PEGGY R. MCMANUS

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ANDREW J. GEBARA

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. COLLINS

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. AMY S. BUMGARDNER
 COL. IVORY D. CARTER
 COL. RAJA J. CHARI
 COL. JASON E. CORROTHERS
 COL. JOHN B. CREEL
 COL. NICHOLAS B. EVANS
 COL. BRIDGET V. GIGLIOTTI
 COL. CHRISTOPHER B. HAMMOND
 COL. LESLIE F. HAUCK III
 COL. KURT C. HELPHINSTINE
 COL. ABRAHAM L. JACKSON
 COL. JOY M. KACZOR
 COL. CHRISTOPHER J. LEONARD
 COL. CHRISTOPHER E. MENUEY
 COL. DAVID S. MILLER
 COL. JEFFREY A. PHILLIPS
 COL. ERIK N. QUIGLEY
 COL. MICHAEL S. ROWE
 COL. DEREK M. SALMI
 COL. KAYLE M. STEVENS
 COL. JOSE E. SUMANGIL
 COL. TERENCE G. TAYLOR
 COL. JASON D. VOORHEIS
 COL. MICHAEL O. WALTERS
 COL. ADRIENNE L. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. COREY A. SIMMONS

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. GEORGE M. WIKOFF

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. FREDERICK W. KACHER

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. SEAN M. CARPENTER
 COL. MARY K. HADDAD
 COL. JAMES L. HARTLE
 COL. AARON J. HEICK
 COL. JOSEPH D. JANIK
 COL. MICHAEL T. MCGINLEY
 COL. KEVIN J. MERRILL
 COL. TARA E. NOLAN
 COL. RODERICK C. OWENS
 COL. MARK D. RICHEY
 COL. NORMAN B. SHAW, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. KRISTIN A. HILLERY
 COL. MICHELLE L. WAGNER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. ELIZABETH E. ARLEDGE
 BRIG. GEN. ROBERT M. BLAKE
 BRIG. GEN. VANESSA J. DORNHOEFER
 BRIG. GEN. CHRISTOPHER A. FREEMAN
 BRIG. GEN. DAVID P. GARFIELD
 BRIG. GEN. MITCHELL A. HANSON
 BRIG. GEN. JODY A. MERRITT
 BRIG. GEN. ADRIAN K. WHITE
 BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM W. WHITTENBERGER, JR.
 BRIG. GEN. CHRISTOPHER F. YANCY

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. CARLOS M. CACERES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. WILLIAM F. WILKERSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. EVELYN E. LAPTOOK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. RONALD R. RAGIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. BRANDON C. ANDERSON
 COL. BETH A. BEHN
 COL. MATTHEW W. BRAMAN
 COL. KENNETH J. BURGESS
 COL. THOMAS E. BURKE
 COL. CHAD C. CHALFONT
 COL. KENDALL J. CLARKE
 COL. PATRICK M. COSTELLO
 COL. ROBY A. CROOKS
 COL. TROY M. DUDLEY
 COL. SARA E. DUDLEY
 COL. JOSEPH E. ESCANDON
 COL. ALRIC L. FRANCIS
 COL. GEORGE C. HACKLER
 COL. WILLIAM C. HANNAN, JR.
 COL. PETER G. HART
 COL. GREGORY L. HOLDEN
 COL. PAUL D. HOWARD
 COL. JAMES G. KENT
 COL. CURTIS W. KING
 COL. JOHN P. LLOYD
 COL. SHANNON M. LUCAS
 COL. LANDIS C. MADDOX
 COL. KAREEM P. MONTAGUE
 COL. JOHN B. MOUNTFORD
 COL. DAVID C. PHILLIPS
 COL. KENNETH N. REED
 COL. CHARLONE E. STALLWORTH
 COL. JENNIFER S. WALKAWICZ
 COL. CAMILLA A. WHITE
 COL. SCOTT D. WILKINSON
 COL. JEREMY S. WILSON
 COL. SCOTT C. WOODWARD
 COL. JOSEPH W. WORTHAM II
 COL. DAVID J. ZINN

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. DAVID R. EVERLY
 COL. KELVIN W. GALLMAN
 COL. ADOLFO GARCIA, JR.
 COL. MATTHEW T. GOOD
 COL. TREVOR HALL
 COL. RICHARD D. JOYCE
 COL. OMAR J. RANDALL
 COL. ROBERT S. WEILER

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. WALTER D. BRAFFORD
 CAPT. ROBERT J. HAWKINS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. AMY N. BAUERNSCHMIDT
 CAPT. MICHAEL B. DEVORE
 CAPT. THOMAS A. DONOVAN
 CAPT. FREDERIC C. GOLDHAMMER
 CAPT. IAN L. JOHNSON
 CAPT. NEIL A. KOPROWSKI
 CAPT. PAUL J. LANZILOTTA
 CAPT. JOSHUA LASKY
 CAPT. DONALD W. MARKS
 CAPT. CRAIG T. MATTINGLY
 CAPT. ANDREW T. MILLER
 CAPT. LINCOLN M. REIFSTECK
 CAPT. FRANK A. RHODES IV
 CAPT. THOMAS E. SHULTZ
 CAPT. TODD E. WHALEN
 CAPT. FORREST O. YOUNG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JULIE M. TREANOR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) CASEY J. MOTON
 REAR ADM. (LH) STEPHEN R. TEDFORD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) RICK FREDMAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) KENNETH W. EPSS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) STEPHEN D. BARNETT
 REAR ADM. (LH) MICHAEL W. BAZE
 REAR ADM. (LH) RICHARD T. BROPHY, JR.
 REAR ADM. (LH) JOSEPH F. CAHILL III
 REAR ADM. (LH) BRIAN L. DAVIES
 REAR ADM. (LH) MICHAEL P. DONNELLY
 REAR ADM. (LH) DANIEL P. MARTIN
 REAR ADM. (LH) RICHARD E. SEIF, JR.
 REAR ADM. (LH) PAUL C. SPEDERO, JR.
 REAR ADM. (LH) DEREK A. TRINQUE
 REAR ADM. (LH) DENNIS VELEZ
 REAR ADM. (LH) DARRYL L. WALKER
 REAR ADM. (LH) JEROMY B. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. FRANK G. SCHLERETH III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JOSHUA C. HIMES
 CAPT. KURTIS A. MOLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. THOMAS J. DICKINSON
 CAPT. KEVIN R. SMITH
 CAPT. TODD S. WEEKS
 CAPT. DIANNA WOLFSON

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS W. HARRELL
 BRIG. GEN. JEANNINE M. RYDER

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JAMES W. BIERMAN, JR.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. CURTIS R. BASS
 BRIG. GEN. KENYON K. BELL
 BRIG. GEN. CHARLES D. BOLTON
 BRIG. GEN. LARRY R. BROADWELL, JR.
 BRIG. GEN. SEAN M. CHOQUETTE
 BRIG. GEN. ROY W. COLLINS
 BRIG. GEN. JOHN R. EDWARDS
 BRIG. GEN. JASON T. HINDS
 BRIG. GEN. JUSTIN R. HOFFMAN
 BRIG. GEN. STACY J. HUSER
 BRIG. GEN. MATTEO G. MARTEMUCCI
 BRIG. GEN. DAVID A. MINEAU
 BRIG. GEN. TY W. NEUMAN
 BRIG. GEN. CHRISTOPHER J. NIEMI
 BRIG. GEN. BRANDON D. PARKER
 BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL T. RAWLS
 BRIG. GEN. PATRICK S. RYDER
 BRIG. GEN. DAVID G. SHOEMAKER
 BRIG. GEN. REBECCA J. SKONISS
 BRIG. GEN. CLAUDE K. TUDOR, JR.
 BRIG. GEN. DALE R. WHITE

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. BRADFORD J. GERING

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. GREGORY L. MASIELLO

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JAMES P. DOWNEY

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. BRENNAN, JR.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. KARL O. THOMAS

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. MICHAEL S. CEDERHOLM

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DERIN S. DURHAM

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. BRANDI B. PEASLEY

COL. JOHN D. RHODES

COL. EARL C. SPARKS IV

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS, UNITED STATES ARMY, AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 7036 AND 7073:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM GREEN, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MARK T. SIMERLY

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. RYAN P. HERITAGE

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. CRAIG A. CLAPPERTON

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. BRIAN R. MOORE

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. DANIEL W. DWYER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) DARIN K. VIA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS SURGEON GENERAL OF THE NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 8077:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

REAR ADM. (LH) DARIN K. VIA

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. SCOTT L. PLEUS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

BRIG. GEN. DALE R. WHITE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DAVID A. HARRIS, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DAVID R. IVERSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. LAURA L. LENDERMAN

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DAVID M. HODNE

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ROGER B. TURNER, JR.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. YVETTE M. DAVIDS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. BRENDAN R. MCLANE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JOHN E. GUMBLETON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. CHRISTOPHER S. GRAY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. CHARLES B. COOPER II

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JAMES E. PITTS

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. LINDA S. HURRY

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MIGUEL A. MENDEZ

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. MARLENE K. MARKOTAN

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. DAVID M. CASTANEDA

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. ROBERT M. GAUCHER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. DOUGLAS G. PERRY

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. KARL H. GINGRICH

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) KENNETH R. BLACKMON

REAR ADM. (LH) MARC S. LEDERER

REAR ADM. (LH) ROBERT C. NOWAKOWSKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JEFFREY A. JURGEMEYER

CAPT. RICHARD S. LOFGREN

CAPT. MICHAEL S. MATTIS

CAPT. RICHARD W. MEYER

CAPT. BRYON T. SMITH

CAPT. MICHAEL R. VANPOOTS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JOHN E. BYINGTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JOHN A. ROBINSON III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. DAVID E. LUDWA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. PETER K. MUSCHINSKE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. MARC F. WILLIAMS

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. ANDREW M. ROHLING

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOHN B. RICHARDSON IV

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. JEFFREY W. HUGHES

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. HEATH A. COLLINS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JEFFREY A. KRUSE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MICHAEL G. KOSCHESKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. DONNA D. SHIPTON

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ANTHONY R. HALE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. LAURA A. POTTER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. HARTMAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JOHN S. KOLASHESKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. MATTHEW N. GEBHARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. KATHERINE M. BRAUN

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDER, MARINE FORCES RESERVE, AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 804:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. LEONARD F. ANDERSON IV

THE JUDICIARY

LOREN L. ALIKHAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MARY V. KRUEGER
BRIG. GEN. ANTHONY L. MCQUEEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS A CHAPLAIN UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be brigadier general

COL. JACK J. STUMME

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. JAMES F. PORTER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. BETH A. SALISBURY

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MICHAEL J. LUTTON

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS L. JAMES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES D. COSTANZA

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JAMES H. ADAMS III

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. PHILIP A. GARRANT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DONALD J. COTHERN
BRIG. GEN. TROY L. ENDICOTT
BRIG. GEN. TIMOTHY A. SEJBA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE PERMANENT GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 716:

To be major general

MAJ. GEN. SHAWN N. BRATTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. SHAWN N. BRATTON

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN

THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. LAURA L. CLELLAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. JOHN B. HINSON

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. MICHAEL T. SPENCER

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. LISA J. HOU

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JACKIE A. HUBER
BRIG. GEN. WARNER A. ROSS II

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. PAUL W. DAHLEN
COL. HUBERT L. DAVIDSON, JR.
COL. SHAWN M. FUELLENBACH
COL. ERIC L. GAGNON
COL. JOY L. GRIMES
COL. JOHN C. KINTON
COL. SCOTT J. LEWIS
COL. JASON A. SALSGIVER
COL. DARIN D. SCHUSTER
COL. GEOFFREY G. VALLEE

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. MATTHEW S. ALLEN
COL. LAWRENCE T. SULLIVAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. TRENT C. DAVIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. SEAN M. FARRELL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ADRIAN L. SPAIN

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE SURGEON GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY, AND FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 7036:

To be lieutenant general

BRIG. GEN. MARY V. KRUEGER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. RENEVA V. DORVALL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. ROBERT S. CROCKEM, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. CLIFFORD R. GUNST

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) HEIDI K. BERG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JEFFREY T. JABLON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. BLAKE L. CONVERSE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) MICHAEL A. BROOKES

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DAVID N. MILLER, JR.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. PAUL T. SELLARS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. MICHAEL C. HENDERSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. KRISTINA J. GREEN
COL. COLIN J. MORROW

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. ANTHONY B. POOLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JAMES A. BENSON
BRIG. GEN. KAREN A. BERRY
BRIG. GEN. BOBBY L. CHRISTINE
BRIG. GEN. JEFFREY L. COPELAND
BRIG. GEN. DANIEL A. DEGELOW
BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH A. DINONNO
BRIG. GEN. TERRY L. GRISHAM
BRIG. GEN. DAVID L. HALL
BRIG. GEN. CHARLES D. HAUSMAN
BRIG. GEN. CINDY H. HAYGOOD
BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN F. LOGAN
BRIG. GEN. CORWIN J. LUSK
BRIG. GEN. JESSE M. MOREHOUSE
BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN E. SCHEMENAUER
BRIG. GEN. ISABEL R. SMITH
BRIG. GEN. CRAIG W. STRONG
BRIG. GEN. KATHERINE E. WHITE

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL J. REGAN, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. HAROLD W. LINNEAN III

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. DOUGLAS A. SIMS II

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DAVID T. ISAACSON

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DOUGLAS A. SCHIESS

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. HOPE C. RAMPY

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS P. SHERMAN

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. MICHAEL A. AKE
COL. ALLEN D. ALDENBERG
COL. TOBY J. ALKIRE
COL. ERICH H. BABBITT
COL. RONNIE S. BARNES
COL. ANDREW J. BATES
COL. JASON P. BENSON
COL. KEVIN M. BERRY
COL. BRIAN S. BISCHOFF
COL. TODD M. BOOKLESS
COL. GEORGE H. BRAUCHLER
COL. DANIEL N. BREWER
COL. KENT D. CAVALLINI
COL. ERICA M. CHRISTIE
COL. RICHARD P. CIPRO
COL. PATRICK G. CLARE
COL. ANDREW W. COLLINS
COL. ANDREW T. CONANT
COL. HERMAN E. CROSSON
COL. JON D. FARR
COL. THADDEUS D. FINERAN
COL. PETER E. FIORENTINO
COL. JOHN R. FLEET
COL. JEREMY R. FOOT
COL. STEVE A. FOSTER
COL. PAUL M. FRANKEN
COL. JASON W. FRYMAN
COL. DAVID L. GIBBONS III
COL. BOBBY M. GINN, JR.
COL. JERRY B. GLASS
COL. ALAN R. GRONWOLD
COL. BARRY W. GROTON, JR.
COL. WYATT E. HANSEN
COL. ALEXANDER V. HARLAMOR
COL. KRISTINE L. HENRY

COL. GEORGE W. HORSLEY
COL. ROBERT C. HORVATH
COL. DAVID L. JOHNSON
COL. MARVIN D. JOHNSON
COL. ROBERT C. JORGENSEN, JR.
COL. GUNNAR D. KIERSEY
COL. JEFFREY G. LAPIERRE
COL. LEON M. LAPOINT
COL. ERIC J. LECKEL
COL. BRADLEY A. LEONARD
COL. EDWARD W. LEWIS
COL. REECE J. LUTZ
COL. CRAIG M. MACERI
COL. JASON P. MAHFOUZ
COL. CHARLES B. MARTIN, JR.
COL. MARC R. MCCREERY
COL. JOHN W. MCELVEEN
COL. RUSSELL E. MCGUIRE
COL. BRIAN L. MEDCALF
COL. DONALD S. MITCHELL
COL. SETH L. MORGULAS
COL. LAWRENCE M. MUENNICH
COL. HEIDI R. MUNRO
COL. TRACY R. NORMAN
COL. ZOE M. OLLINGER
COL. BRYAN K. OUELLETTE
COL. ANDREW S. RENDON
COL. LINDA J. RIEDEL
COL. PIA ROMERO
COL. KEIR A. SCUBES
COL. JAMES D. SEWARD
COL. CHRISTOPHER M. THOMAS
COL. STEVEN R. TODD
COL. STEVEN C. TURNER
COL. THEODORE O. UNBEHAGEN
COL. MATTHEW A. VALAS
COL. RAVINDRA V. WAGH
COL. EDWARD J. WALLACE
COL. ZARA A. WALTERS
COL. JEFFREY D. WOOD

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. PATTI L. FRIES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. TOMMY F. TILLMAN, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. STEVEN J. BUTOW

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. RICHARD T. APPELHANS
BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. BARTHLOMEES
BRIG. GEN. JACQUELINE D. BROWN
BRIG. GEN. LANCE G. CURTIS
BRIG. GEN. MICHELLE K. DONAHUE
BRIG. GEN. THOMAS M. FELTEY
BRIG. GEN. ANDREW C. GAINNEY
BRIG. GEN. DAVID W. GARDNER
BRIG. GEN. GAVIN J. GARDNER
BRIG. GEN. CLAIR A. GILL
BRIG. GEN. GARRICK M. HARMON
BRIG. GEN. RICHARD A. HARRISON
BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH E. HILBERT
BRIG. GEN. DARYL O. HOOD
BRIG. GEN. CHARLES T. LOMBARDO
BRIG. GEN. DOUGLAS S. LOWREY
BRIG. GEN. STEVEN M. MARKS
BRIG. GEN. MARK C. QUANDER
BRIG. GEN. JOHN T. REIM, JR.
BRIG. GEN. LORI L. ROBINSON
BRIG. GEN. MONTE L. RONE
BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM A. RYAN III
BRIG. GEN. ERIC P. SHIRLEY
BRIG. GEN. DAVID F. STEWART
BRIG. GEN. CURTIS D. TAYLOR
BRIG. GEN. BRANDON R. TEGTMEIER
BRIG. GEN. COLIN P. TULLEY
BRIG. GEN. JOHN W. WEIDNER
BRIG. GEN. JAMES P. WORK
BRIG. GEN. RICHARD L. ZELLMANN

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING ROSALYNN CARTER

HON. LUCY MCBATH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a truly exceptional First Lady, Rosalynn Carter. I thank my Georgia colleagues for their kind words during this time. It is important we unite as a state delegation to honor her, just as our state and our Nation recently had the opportunity to pay their respects and mark her legacy of service.

I consider it one of the great blessings of my life that I was able to spend time in Plains, Georgia with both President Carter and the former First Lady during my first year in Congress. Their dedication to public service and to our Nation was strengthened by the love and partnership shared over their 77 years of marriage. It's widely been pointed out that the legacy of President Carter would not be complete without a full accounting of the many contributions Rosalynn made during that time in office.

In metro Atlanta, her memory will forever live on at the Rosalynn Apartments through the work of 3Keys, whose mission to support and empower individuals with mental illness to live a life filled with purpose and dignity was directly by her own work. In all that she did, she touched people's lives and made a real difference for the people she was called to serve.

I am holding the Carter family in my prayers and in my heart during this difficult time.

RECOGNIZING THE HEROIC EFFORTS OF THE RUSH CREEK YACHT CLUB

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the youth sailors of the Rush Creek Yacht Club of Heath, Texas, for their role in rescuing a windsurfer in distress.

On July 16, 2021, Bob Cummings was windsurfing on Lake Hubbard near Dallas, Texas, when he lost his foil board in strong winds. Mr. Cummings was stranded in the middle of the lake and located two miles from the nearest shore. He was tired, cold, and anxious about his fate. To his good fortune, youth sailor León van Os was sailing on the same lake and spotted Mr. Cummings struggling in the water. León quickly notified the rest of his crew and utilized their "man overboard" training to rescue Mr. Cummings.

In recognition of their efforts, the U.S. Sailing Safety at Sea Committee has awarded the Rush Creek Yacht Club the Arthur B. Hanson Rescue Medal for the crew's actions. This Medal was established in 1990 to recognize those who have rescued fellow sailors from

danger and made significant contributions in improving rescue efforts nationwide. The crew of young heroes includes León van Os, Mercedes Porter-Via, Alex Deaton, Genevieve Young, Ian Park, Ally Ravji, and Elizabeth Cleaves.

I have requested a United States flag to be flown over our Nation's Capitol in recognition of each of these individuals for their bravery and heroic action. I thank them for their efforts and may God Bless them all.

RECOGNIZING THE LUXEMBURG-CASCO FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the Luxemburg-Casco football team for their runner-up finish at the 2023 WIAA Division 4 State Football Championship.

For the first time in school history, the Luxemburg-Casco football team traveled to Madison for the Division 4 state football championship game. After an impressive season and playoff run, they would be in for a matchup with the talented Lodi team at Camp Randall. With a record of 12–2, the entire team and coaching staff displayed great determination and hard work to make it to the 2023 state championship for the first time in their school's history.

Even though the Spartans did not come out on top in the championship, the Luxemburg-Casco community is incredibly proud of these young men for their hard work throughout the season. Making it to the state football championship is an outstanding achievement and one which will be remembered for generations to come. To head coach Neil Seering and the entire team, I congratulate you on this outstanding milestone and applaud your tireless commitment and dedication throughout the season. I also want to give special congratulations to the graduating seniors: Sawyer Dorn, Chris Vanderwielen, Trace Schoenebeck, Braeden Schley, Ezra Waege, Max Thayse, Ryland Day, and Cole DeJardin.

Once again, I extend my sincere congratulations to head coach Neil Seering and the entire Luxemburg-Casco football team on this historic accomplishment and wish them many seasons of continued success. I urge my colleagues to join me in applauding the Luxemburg-Casco football team for their runner-up finish at the 2023 WIAA Division 4 State Football Championship.

RECOGNIZING THE CAREER OF DEBORAH BUCKI

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am honored to recognize a leader within our community, Deborah Bruch Bucki. Not only has she excelled in her professional career, but she consistently devoted time and energy toward countless organizations in Western New York. The spirit and vigor that Debbie has displayed for over five decades is emblematic of our community and its commitment to one another.

A graduate of Villa Maria Academy and D'Youville College, Debbie also received her Ph.D. from University at Buffalo before her career began in nursing. She cared for individuals at multiple hospitals in the area, most notably at Buffalo General Hospital. But more than any singular accomplishment, Debbie's commitment to Buffalo's largest suburb, the Town of Amherst, has been nothing short of impressive. She has served on the town board in various roles since 2006, including a stint as Town Clerk from 2009 to 2011. Currently, Debbie serves as the Deputy Supervisor. This is in addition to work for the Amherst Democratic Committee, Amherst 9/11 Commemoration Ceremonies, Amherst Museum, Amherst Symphony Orchestra, and Amherst Youth Board. Debbie is an active member of the League of Women Voters, numerous Polish-American organizations, and several educational associations. And though it may be hard to imagine, this is far from a comprehensive list: she has played a role in too many organizations and efforts to properly recall.

It is not often that one citizen can have such a positive and broad impact on her community; this dedication ought to be both recognized and applauded. Debbie is an asset for the Town of Amherst, and all of these groups and organizations owe her a debt of gratitude. Hopefully, Debbie will allow herself the chance to enjoy additional time with her husband, Carl, and their son, Craig. But as long as Deborah Bucki continues to serve the people of the Town of Amherst, they are in capable hands, and I am thrilled that she is receiving the recognition that she deserves.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, upon reflection I regret having cast a no vote for Roll Call No. 578, H. Res. 798. I wish to reflect that my vote for H. Res. 798 should have been yes.

● 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.

CELEBRATING THE 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROCKWALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S CLUB

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 47th anniversary of the Rockwall County Republican Women's Club (RCRW) and commend their advocacy for conservative values.

In 1976, Jim and Gerry Glasgow founded the RCRW shortly after moving to Rockwall, Texas. At the time, there were only a handful of Republicans in Rockwall who regularly met to discuss the future of politics. Furthermore, the community lacked a group dedicated for Republican women interested in political activism. After much deliberation and consultation, Billie Tuttle was soon selected to serve as the first President of the RCRW.

On May 10, 1976, the RCRW held its first general meeting in Lakeside Village. In its first meeting, there were about twenty participants, but this number quickly skyrocketed when the RCRW hosted its first campaign rally in the summer of 1980. Local newspapers estimated that over 5,000 people attended the rally and barbecue, including the Governor of Texas, U.S. Senators, and many more! From knocking on Rockwall residents' doors to phone banking at the campaign headquarters, the RCRW has consistently delivered in its commitment to mobilizing Republican voters and provide essential community outreach. RCRW members have annually participated in numerous community service projects to assist students and families in need, especially during the holiday season.

I have requested the United States flag to be flown over our Nation's Capitol in recognition of this historic occasion. Furthermore, I am honored to recognize the accomplishments of the RCRW in its mission to educate, empower, and support the women of Rockwall County. I wish them continued success for many more years to come.

STRONGLY CONDEMNING AND DENOUNCING THE DRASTIC RISE OF ANTISEMITISM IN THE UNITED STATES AND AROUND THE WORLD

SPEECH OF

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 4, 2023

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, all fair-minded Americans must agree the rise in antisemitism is despicable and dangerous. Such hatred is against everything the United States stands for. I will never fail to use my office to stand against antisemitism.

While I will vote for this resolution, I condemn House Republicans for politicizing our fight against antisemitism. Specifically, this resolution directly references an incident in Clifton, New Jersey on October 8, 2023. After checking directly with Clifton leaders and police, I found out this incident did not occur as described in the resolution. And while an in-

vestigation was conducted, no formal complaint was ever filed.

We have seen a startling rise in antisemitism since the Hamas massacre on October 7, 2023. There is no shortage of genuine examples to draw from, but Republicans included this unvetted falsehood anyway.

The resolution also conveniently ignores how a resurgence in right-wing extremism has long been a major source of increased antisemitic violence. By turning the fight against antisemitism into one more partisan vehicle, House Republicans are threatening to render frivolous true acts of anti-Jewish hate.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF COACH LISA TAYLOR

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Traverse City Central Coach Lisa Taylor for her incredible career and upcoming retirement. Coach Taylor is leaving behind an illustrious legacy from her 30 years as a coach at Traverse City Central High School for their track and cross-country programs.

Throughout her tenure as Head Coach, Lisa Taylor amassed an impressive list of accolades. Coach Taylor led the Trojans to 16 Regional Titles, 20 Conference Championships, and qualified for 28 State Championship meets. She also led the students to one Michigan State Championship and five runner-up finishes.

As a testament to her character, Coach Taylor has been nominated for the Michigan Interscholastic Track Coach Association's Coach of the Year an historic 13 times, winning the award in 2008. She was also a finalist in the National High School Coaches Association's Coach of the Year awards.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Coach Lisa Taylor as she embarks on her new journey in retirement. I'd like to congratulate her on decades of success and wish her the best in her future endeavors.

STRONGLY CONDEMNING AND DENOUNCING THE DRASTIC RISE OF ANTISEMITISM IN THE UNITED STATES AND AROUND THE WORLD

SPEECH OF

HON. LLOYD DOGGETT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 4, 2023

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I will vote "present" for H. Res. 894, not for a lack of commitment to condemn antisemitism and the Hamas atrocities as well as the outrageous examples of violent antisemitism referenced in the Resolution, but because of some of the language tucked into this measure and some that is omitted.

While Anti-Zionism can be a cover for antisemitism, not all actions that are anti-Zionist are antisemitic. This resolution states "clearly and firmly" that "anti-Zionism is antisemitism"—such a blanket statement is

wrong. It fails to reflect the complexities of the Jewish people or the definition of Zionism and anti-Zionism itself. Undeniably, some in the Jewish community do not support the Zionist movement.

Although I personally believe in Israel as an independent Jewish state, I have often criticized the Netanyahu government. Surely it would only devalue the meaning of antisemitism to misapply it to the many—Jewish and non-Jewish—who strongly disagree with that government.

Much is omitted from this Resolution. Mr. Netanyahu's ultra-right wing government and the Israeli settlers, who have terrorized Palestinians in the West Bank, share a common view with some Palestinians—all want only one country; they differ only on who gets to expel the other. I believe and have long advocated for a future with two states, living in peace and security—one is Israeli and another Palestinian.

Additionally, after the murder of a six-year-old child because he was a Muslim and the shooting of three Palestinians, apparently because they were Palestinian, and numerous examples of hate directed against Muslims, this Resolution fails to acknowledge that Islamophobia is just as wrong as antisemitism or Asian hate or other expressions of racism. Indeed, all these forms of bigotry have historically arisen from ultra-right wing white nationalists like those who marched in Charlottesville shouting "Jews will not replace us." This resolution should have condemned all forms of hate speech. None of us are truly safe unless all of us are safe.

Finally, the timing of this Resolution is troubling. It occurs on a day when the United Nations has described conditions in Gaza as "apocalyptic." Along with demanding accountability from Hamas for its terrorism, we should be focused on how to stop the killing of innocents and secure the release of all remaining hostages.

Because I do not want my views on Hamas, antisemitism or other hate to be misconstrued and because no amendments to correct this defective resolution are permitted, I will vote "present."

CONGRESSIONAL VETERAN COMMENDATION FOR MASTER SERGEANT ROBERT LADD

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Master Sergeant Robert Ladd of Van Alstyne, Texas, and award him a Congressional Veteran Commendation. Sergeant Ladd honorably served in the United States Army during the Gulf War and Afghanistan War.

As a young man, Sergeant Ladd knew that he wanted to be a soldier and defend his country. Even though he battled asthma, he excelled and was able to join the Army in 1987. In the Army, he became a Unit Supply Specialist, where he successfully managed logistics for Army equipment deliveries, Sergeant Ladd served for over 29 years, with deployments to Kuwait, Iraq, Bosnia, Afghanistan, and Southeast Asia.

In Afghanistan, he directed military communications with the Afghanistan Army and provided security for important Afghan military leaders in their fight against the Taliban. Additionally, Sergeant Ladd also partook in dangerous supply runs so that our troops were able to fulfill their duties. On numerous occasions, he volunteered for combat missions so that other soldiers would not be put in harm's way. For his outstanding service and actions, Sergeant Ladd was awarded the Bronze Star three times, along with several other awards.

After retiring from the Army in 2016, Sergeant Ladd continued to positively impact his community in many ways. Sergeant Ladd is passionate about animals, and he would take time to assist animals on the street if he saw they were at risk. Without question, he truly embodies the values of an upstanding American soldier. Sergeant Ladd's exceptional display of heroism and selfless service in the line of duty has saved the lives of fellow soldiers and protected our great Nation.

I am honored to represent Sergeant Ladd in Texas' 4th Congressional District. It is a pleasure to award him the Congressional Veteran Commendation for his service to our Nation and to the people of North Texas.

RECOGNIZING DONALD "TOBY"
PETERSON

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of a remarkable man, Mr. Donald "Toby" Peterson.

Born in 1933, Toby spent his childhood growing up in rural Oconto County in the Oconto Falls area, known as "Swedetown." Toby attended Oconto Falls High School and while in school, met Shirley Jean Elbe who he affectionally called his, "Lovely Lady". Following their marriage in 1956, Toby and Shirley started a family that would grow to six children: Lynette, Mike, Kathryn, Mari Jo, Jan, and Beth, who were the center of their world.

Throughout his life, Toby's strong work ethic resulted in his professional success as he and his father owned and operated two gas stations in Oconto Falls that serviced and sold cars and trucks. In 1973, Toby and Shirley purchased the local Ford dealership, which was operated by the family for the next 48 years. Toby and his family built a lasting business that provided many individuals throughout Northeast Wisconsin with stable jobs. Throughout the years, the dealership provided exceptional service and support for the entire Oconto Falls community. I commend Toby and Shirley for their unwavering commitment and dedication to their business and community throughout the years.

As his business grew and nourished, so did his efforts to give back to his community. Toby cherished and devoted much of his time and efforts to his hometown. Toby was a member of the River Island Golf Course, served on the Oconto Falls Fire Department, and on the Community Bank Board. Toby undoubtedly made a lasting impact on the entire Oconto Falls community and built a legacy that will be remembered for years to come. I thank Toby for his years of dedication to our community

and offer my sincere condolences to his family during this time.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Northeast Wisconsin thank Donald "Toby" Peterson for his extraordinary commitment and dedication to the Oconto County community and Northeast Wisconsin. My thoughts and prayers are with his family and to all of the lives he touched.

CELEBRATING THE KANSAS CITY
PUBLIC LIBRARY'S 150TH ANNI-
VERSARY

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the Kansas City Public Library (KCPL) for one hundred and fifty years of service and commitment to the community. For over a century, the Kansas City Public Library has served as a gateway for people to gain knowledge and wisdom. The library offers resources and services that cultivate a love and appreciation for reading and learning. On this momentous occasion, let us reflect on the irreplaceable assets the Kansas City Public Library, and all libraries, have given us.

In 1873, the Public School Library of Kansas City was established as an invaluable resource for fostering a love of reading, allowing all who visit the library to immerse themselves in new worlds. In times of extreme economic hardship, KCPL has stood as a beacon of hope and prosperity. The library offered a sense of culture and sophistication, thereby helping establish the foundation upon which Kansas City was built. This institution started with just a few books and has flourished into what we now know as the Kansas City Public Library, with ten branches, thousands of books, and an immeasurable amount of online assistance.

By offering a variety of children's books, novels, textbooks, and databases, libraries represent different things to different people. Synonymous with education, a library can fuel a student's love for learning, allowing them to better understand themselves, friends, family, and the world. Lending books allows prolonged access to knowledge that may not be available anywhere else. Catalogs and records help us learn from the past and recognize how it shaped our present and future. Libraries inspire creativity and imagination, creating an open space for people to share stories and engage with each other. A place unlike any other where all ages can come together, the Kansas City Public Library is not only a quiet place for students to study but also a place to make a friend, pick up a new hobby, access the internet, and attend educational events.

The Kansas City Public Library does more than just provide access to knowledge. The library system is keenly aware of the needs and hardships of many who enter their doors. Specialists throughout the branches help individuals with common issues that everyday people face, from taxes and budgeting to health and fitness. A safe haven is provided for those who enter any of the Kansas City branches. In 2016, the Outreach Team, alongside the AmeriCorps VISTAs, began "Coffee & Conversations." These meetings invite people experiencing hardships and housing insecurity

to have open discussions about their lives; ensuring they have food, emergency supplies, and the support needed to stay on their feet. Additionally, there is also an initiative to help those who just came to the United States. Refugee & Immigrant Services & Empowerment connects the immigrant community with opportunities, services, and resources to help immigrants gain citizenship and integrate into their new home.

Numerous awards and acknowledgements have been given to the Kansas City Public Library to recognize the extraordinary work being accomplished. Multiple five-star ratings have been given by the Library Journal because of program attendance, library visits, internet computer usage, and circulation. The library system received the National Medal for Museum and Library Service in 2008 in recognition of children's programs and free events. There is no denying the outstanding performance of this library. The awards, ratings, and reviews for all the services this library system offers, proves KCPL is a premier library in the country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in honoring the Kansas City Public Library on one hundred and any years of resilience and engagement within Missouri's Fifth Congressional District. I have no doubt they will continue to foster a love of reading and prove to be an invaluable resource for all visitors. It is fitting to celebrate this milestone and reflect on the significance of libraries in our community. Here's to another hundred and fifty years of the Kansas City Public Library being a shining light for knowledge, inspiration, and opportunity.

CELEBRATING MID-KANSAS COOP-
ERATIVE AS THE AGRICUL-
TURAL RETAILERS ASSOCIATION
RETAILER OF THE YEAR

HON. RON ESTES

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Mid-Kansas Cooperative being honored as the Agricultural Retailers Association Retailer of the Year. I am incredibly proud that MKC's commitment to their customers and dedication to their community is being recognized.

MKC is a full-service farm cooperative offering a complete line of products, programs, and services for farm and urban customers throughout Kansas. The cooperative has more than 11,000 members and 8,000 customers, and their connection to my district and constituents is deep and stretches back decades. MKC has several large-scale facilities serving the farmers and customers of the 4th district, including their recently opened executive leadership office in Wichita. MKC's continued investment in the district provides good jobs and new markets for the world-class agricultural products grown in Kansas.

The Agricultural Retailers Association's Retailer of the Year award is given to the agricultural retailer who goes above and beyond in environmental stewardship, community leadership, customer engagement and employee relations. MKC works tirelessly to ensure that it gives the highest level of service in all of

these categories. I want to congratulate the MKC team for all their hard work and wish them continued success.

CONGRATULATING THE NEWEST
CITIZENS OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. Fallon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate our newest United States citizens in North Texas. Today is a remarkable milestone in each one of their lives.

Since the founding of our Nation, people from all over the world have flocked to the shores of the United States. They have escaped conflicts, persecution, and violence, while others simply dreamed of a better life for themselves and their families, just like many of the men and women here today.

My fellow citizens are now part of our Nation's rich history after devoting much of their time and labor into learning what it means to be an American. In our great Nation, we are afforded the most important liberties and freedoms that are seldom found anywhere else. These unalienable rights protect all Americans from injustice.

The naturalization process was never meant to be simple or swift, and for good reason. By diligently completing each required task, they have now proven that they are determined to overcome the most difficult challenges and are ready to welcome new opportunities. It is my hope that they reflect upon the work and effort that led them to this very moment, and take pride in their new responsibilities as an American citizen.

I have requested a United States flag to be flown over our Nation's Capital in recognition of each of our Nation's newest citizens for their hard-earned achievements. I wish every one of them continued success and prosperity as they unlock the next chapter of their life as a citizen of the United States of America.

RECOGNIZING YURI
HRESHCHYSHYN'S LIFETIME OF
ADVOCACY

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am honored to recognize the hard work, commitment, and leadership of my good friend, Yuri Hreshchychshyn. Born in 1959, Yuri has been an inspiring advocate and dedicated servant in the maintenance and growth of Buffalo. The Ukrainian-American community, City of Buffalo, and all of Western New York owe Yuri a debt of gratitude for his enduring vision of what our community should look like.

A committeeman with the Erie County Democratic Committee, he has worked closely with elected leaders on several community projects. Yuri worked as an advisor and volunteer with Buffalo Green Code and None Like You/We Care to right the wrongs of environmental injustices, plan educational outreach,

and design city green space. Whether it was cutting grass, trimming trees, or planting gardens, each project was a chance to make a tangible difference in the lives of his neighbors. As Executive Director Emeritus of the Central Terminal Restoration Corporation, Yuri was instrumental in the redevelopment of the terminal and surrounding area. He also offered indispensable leadership in the fight to clean up Buffalo's waterways. It is safe to say that the Buffalo River and Old First Ward would not look the same in the absence of his stewardship.

Yuri has also been steadfast in preserving Ukrainian customs and traditions in Western New York. He has formerly served as the President of the Ukrainian American Civic Center and as a board member of the Ukrainian American Welcome Foundation of WNY. Yuri has been the President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee (Buffalo Chapter) since 2019. In light of Russia's baseless invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, he has been helping displaced Ukrainians, collecting humanitarian aid for the front lines, and serving as my personal counsel for accurate information on the war's developments.

In the "City of Good Neighbors," we are blessed to have no shortage of caring residents; nevertheless, those looking for a model citizen should look no further than Yuri Hreshchychshyn. Yuri embodies everything good about our community, and it is my honor to thank him for all that he has done for our community and our country.

COMMENDING MOBILE RETIRED
EDUCATORS FOR THEIR SERVICE
TO ALABAMA DISTRICT ONE

HON. JERRY L. CARL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. CARL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mobile Retired Educators and their service to Alabama's First Congressional District. Educating the young minds in our District is arguably one of the most important jobs there is.

Though their job may not be the easiest, it is vital in laying the groundwork for successful citizens. Being an educator is not just a career; it is being a mover, shaper, and inspiration to young people.

We are grateful for their sacrifices and time in their dedication to their careers for shaping the young minds of our future and the betterment of our community. We wish them the best in their hard-earned, well-deserved retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I was not able to cast my vote during Roll Call No. 691 on December 1, 2023, due to circumstances that necessitated my remaining in the District. As a consequence, I was unavoidably delayed and was not present in the House Chamber to

cast votes on this date. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

On Roll Call No. 691, on Agreeing to the Resolution (H. Res. 878), "Providing for the expulsion of Representative George Santos from the United States House of Representatives", I would have voted YEA.

CONGRESSIONAL VETERAN COM-
MENDATION FOR SENIOR AIR-
MAN ELISHIA BAXTER

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Senior Airman Elishia Lorraine Baxter of Little Elm, Texas, and award her a Congressional Veteran Commendation. Senior Airman Baxter honorably served in the United States Air Force during the Iraq War.

Born in a military household, Senior Airman Baxter had a longtime desire to defend her nation and joined the Air Force in 2003. She trained as an Air Transportation Apprentice, and was stationed at Tinker Air Force Base and Warner Robbins Air Force Base. In this role, she upheld safe and efficient flight protocols for passengers and cargo onboard Air Force aircraft. Senior Airman also served as a career advisor and fitness monitor for fellow servicemembers so that they were prepared for success.

Following her discharge from the Air Force in 2011, Senior Airman Baxter has committed to improving the lives and wellbeing of fellow veterans in our community. For her master's degree, she specialized in social work and assisting veteran grant programs through United Way. Through Senior Airman Baxter's work, over a million dollars was distributed to veterans in Denton County facing difficult financial circumstances. She even finds time to manage a mental health pilot program for veterans. I am confident that her continued veteran outreach efforts reassure the men and women that fought for our country that their sacrifices will never be forgotten.

I am honored to represent Senior Airman Baxter in Texas' 4th Congressional District. It is a pleasure to award her the Congressional Veteran Commendation for her service to our Nation and to the people of North Texas.

HONORING THE CAREER OF MS.
JOYCE ALLEGRUCCI

HON. SHARICE DAVIDS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the career of Ms. Joyce Allegrucci, a dedicated public servant for the state of Kansas. Over a long and lasting career, Ms. Allegrucci served as Assistant Secretary of the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services for Children and Family Policy, where she fiercely advocated for policies to make Kansas a safer place where children and families can thrive.

She's also supported other public officials on the state level to ensure fair and equitable

policies are at the fore, having served as chief of staff to former Governor Kathleen Sebelius and on Governor Laura Kelly's transition in 2018.

Ms. Allegrucci is an example to us all of what it means to commit yourself to public service. We in Kansas owe her a tremendous debt of gratitude, and it is a privilege to honor her here today. I congratulate Ms. Allegrucci on an impressive, successful career, and wish her a peaceful retirement.

RECOGNIZING OFFICER CRAIG HELM, SPRINGGETTSBURY POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. SCOTT PERRY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Officer Craig Helm on earning the 2022 Springgettsbury Township "Officer of the Year."

Officer Helm joined the Springgettsbury Township Police Department in November 2015. Throughout his career, Officer Helm has served tirelessly in enforcing the laws of the Commonwealth. In 2022, he made 37 criminal arrests, 188 traffic contacts, 400 incident reports, and investigated 46 traffic accidents. His outstanding work in DUI investigations previously earned him the "DUI Top Gun" award.

Officer Helm frequently serves as the Officer in Charge (OIC) during shifts, and is poised and professional in his leadership. He leads by example, and always volunteers to cover a shift when manpower issues arise. His frequent guidance and support to newer officers, providing them with everything they need to ensure successful outcomes, earned him selection in 2022 as Field Training Officer.

In one of his most notable and heroic actions in 2022, Officer Helm was dispatched for a shooting while serving as the OIC. He arrived on the scene and immediately began dispensing lifesaving first aid to the victim, while simultaneously directing officers to secure the crime scene. His leadership in commanding the situation resulted in the Criminal Investigation Department identifying the suspect, who eventually was charged with attempted homicide.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged and honored to recognize and commend Officer Craig Helm on earning the 2022 "Officer of the Year" for Springgettsbury Township Police Department. He is the standard by which we all should be judged.

COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARMY ROTC AT UTEP

HON. VERONICA ESCOBAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Ms. ESCOBAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Army Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program at the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP).

The Army ROTC program has been an integral part of the UTEP and the El Paso com-

munity since its establishment on July 1, 1948, as an Air Defense Artillery ROTC unit of the College of Mines and Metallurgy. Today, the Army ROTC program offers UTEP students basic and advanced courses of Military Science, including a Minor in Military Studies, and provides training in small unit leadership and military skills, in both classrooms across campus and in a field environment.

The Officers commissioned through the UTEP Army ROTC program have served their nation in all major conflicts from the Korean War through the Global War on Terrorism, having preserved the liberties that have enriched this nation. Additionally, the Officers are always at the forefront of providing voluntary service to our country in terms of disaster preparedness and response, community development and environmental protection.

Today, it is my privilege to honor the UTEP Army ROTC, and all those associated with the program, for the important role in preparing individuals to serve their country and their communities, for the last 75 years. I wish them continued success and impact for many years to come.

CONGRESSIONAL VETERAN COMMENDATION FOR PETTY OFFICER STEPHEN LUNSFORD

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Petty Officer Third Class Stephen Lunsford of Rockwall, Texas, and award him a Congressional Veteran Commendation. PO3 Lunsford honorably served in the United States Navy during the Vietnam War.

PO3 Lunsford comes from a military household and sought to continue his family's tradition of service. In 1961, he joined the Navy and first trained as an Aviation Metalsmith on the A-3B Skywarrior strategic bomber. After being transferred to the Seventh Fleet, he served as a Plane Captain on several aircraft carriers, including the USS *Constellation* (CV-64), USS *Midway* (CV-41), and the USS *Coral Sea* (CV-43). In this role, PO3 Lunsford directed flight operations on the carriers' runway and ensured that F-4 Phantom IIs safely took off for their combat missions. Additionally, he served on the USS *Constellation* when it sailed to the Gulf of Tonkin to provide air cover for American destroyers that were believed to be attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats. For his service, PO3 Lunsford was bestowed the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and Navy Unit Commendation with bronze star, along with several other awards.

Today, he vividly recalls his experience working on the flight deck of aircraft carriers and that it was an exciting opportunity for someone as young as him to maintain the airworthiness and flight operations of the most advanced aircraft at the time. After his discharge from the Navy, PO3 Lunsford was able to transform the skills he gained in the Navy to successfully operate several businesses, including a nonprofit organization. For the past 40 years, he has served as a deacon at his church and taught Sunday school. PO3 Lunsford has also served as a disaster recov-

ery chaplain and assisted victims of natural disasters. I strongly commend him for his efforts to set a positive example for his family and uplift our community through his generosity.

I am honored to represent PO3 Lunsford in Texas' 4th Congressional District. It is a pleasure to award him the Congressional Veteran Commendation for his service to our Nation and to the people of North Texas.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NO FENCING AT THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the No Fencing at the United States Supreme Court Act, which would prohibit the installation of permanent fencing at the U.S. Supreme Court. Earlier this year, I introduced a bill that would prohibit the installation of permanent fencing at the U.S. Capitol complex.

After the Supreme Court's draft opinion in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health* was leaked in May 2022, the Supreme Court installed temporary anti-climb fencing around its grounds, which remained in place until late August 2022. While the Supreme Court has not announced plans to install permanent fencing, temporary security measures often become permanent.

While I understand the importance of protecting the Supreme Court building, Supreme Court Justices and Supreme Court employees, we can and must maintain our commitment to security without sacrificing public access by using the least restrictive means necessary to address security.

Permanent fencing would send an un-American message to the nation and the world by transforming our democracy from one that is accessible and of the people to one that is exclusive and fearful of its own citizens. The Supreme Court has long welcomed First Amendment demonstrations without becoming a fortress.

Public property should be open to the public. The distance between government and the people has grown, with trust in government, including the Supreme Court, low. We should not entrench that distance further by placing intimidating barriers between public servants and the people they serve. There are more effective, less obtrusive security solutions than archaic fencing.

Moreover, the Supreme Court is in a residential neighborhood in the District of Columbia. The Supreme Court grounds are widely used by both D.C. residents and visitors. Permanent fencing would block that use.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF DONALD J. HERRINGTON

HON. LLOYD SMUCKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give thanks for the many years of service of

Donald J. Herrington to the New Holland community, as he retires from public service as a member of the New Holland Borough Council.

Mr. Herrington's selfless service to the New Holland Community exceeds thirty years across two millennia. He entered service to the borough as a member of the Planning Commission, serving seven years followed by a term as Mayor of the borough for four years ending in 1989.

Mr. Herrington was recalled to the service of the borough in June of 2000, as a Borough Council Member, a position which he held through the end of this year.

In addition to his dedication to the borough, he also served his community as a coach for several local Garden Spot sports teams, and with the local Jaycees, eventually serving as the 37th President of the Pennsylvania Jaycees.

Mr. Speaker, our communities across the nation are enriched through the selfless service of dedicated and talented individuals like Mr. Donald J. Herrington. We offer him our thanks and gratitude for his work to strengthen his community and we wish him well in all his future endeavors.

CONGRATULATING EYOLE MBONGO

HON. JOAQUIN CASTRO

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Eyole M. Mbongo of San Antonio, Texas, who received the Outstanding Congressional Staffer Award on December 1, 2023 from the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) in recognition of his exceptional dedication to advancing equity in education.

In 2014, Mr. Mbongo joined my Congressional staff as an intern while completing his master's degree in public administration at the University of Texas, San Antonio. After his graduation, I hired him as a constituent services representative in my district office, where he worked to help residents of the 20th District of Texas access programs and services within the federal government. After almost two years in my district office, he joined my staff in Washington D.C., where he now serves as a senior legislative assistant.

Over the course of his work with my office, Mr. Mbongo has led the fight to bring hundreds of millions of dollars in federal funding back to San Antonio schools and universities—helping them chart a path forward through the darkest days of the COVID-19 pandemic and close racial and socioeconomic gaps in college attendance and completion.

During the current session of Congress, Mr. Mbongo has been a critical advisor in the introduction of several bills and resolutions, including:

The Hispanic Educational Resources and Empowerment Act (HERE Act), which would authorize a grant program to support partnerships between Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) and school districts with high enrollment of Latino students to improve college readiness and degree attainment.

The Advanced Coursework Equity Act, which would authorize a grant program to address equity gaps in enrollment and performance in advanced programs and courses.

A resolution to designate the week beginning on September 11, 2023 as National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week.

There is no one more qualified or deserving of this award than Mr. Mbongo, and I am grateful to the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities for recognizing the profound impact of his work.

I congratulate Mr. Mbongo—he makes San Antonio proud.

CONGRESSIONAL VETERAN COMMENDATION FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL MICHAEL CATES

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Brigadier General Michael "Mike" Cates of Frisco, Texas, and award him a Congressional Veteran Commendation. General Cates honorably served in the United States Army as the 23rd Chief of the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps.

In 1980, General Cates followed in his family's footsteps and joined the Army after obtaining his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree at Texas A&M University. He specialized in veterinary services in South Korea and Germany, and was the first veterinarian to command the Army's Center for Health Promotion and Preventative Medicine. I commend his extensive efforts to improve public health and the wellbeing of animals in the military. For his exemplary service, General Cates was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, and several other awards. In 2005, he was named a Distinguished Alumnus of Texas A&M's College of Veterinary Medicine.

After his retirement in 2008, General Cates continued to make profound impacts in his community in many ways. He became a professor at Kansas State University's College of Veterinary Medicine and served as their Master of Public Health Graduate Program Director. As the Program Director, General Cates helped prepare students for success in public health careers. When he retired from academia, he served as a board member for the Heritage Association and Pet Partners in Frisco. In these roles, General Cates helped preserve Frisco's rich history and supported local animal shelters so that they may have a safe place to call home. These actions highlight his commitment to uplifting the world around him and being a voice for those in need.

I am honored to represent BG Cates in Texas' 4th Congressional District. It is a pleasure to award him the Congressional Veteran Commendation for his service to our Nation and to the people of North Texas.

OSCAR ORTIZ'S COMMENDATION

HON. DELIA C. RAMIREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of my dear friend and constituent, Oscar Ortiz, a devoted orga-

nizer and champion for educational equity. Oscar was a visionary: he fought for a just, inclusive future where everyone thrives. He was a beloved husband, father, brother, son, and respected member of the Illinois Third Congressional District community.

Born in our great City of Chicago on April 21, 1962, to Benito and Mirta Ortiz, Oscar dedicated his life to empowering our community through education. He believed that education was a powerful tool to build a just future. He knew education could unlock our collective potential and enable us to realize our dreams. With that in mind, Ortiz became an elementary and high school teacher, helping our young people find their power and joy in learning. Whether it was at Jahn and Lowell Elementary Schools or Jefferson Alternative School, el maestro Ortiz was always present for all his students, their parents, and faculty.

His desire to serve our community and defend public education in Chicago led him to join the Chicago Teachers Union (CTU) in May 2003, where he quickly became a committed and active member, never missing a meeting or event. There, Oscar served as a sergeant-at-arms, as the Lowell delegate, and as a member of the Legislative Committees, always with the intention of advancing social justice and equity through education.

Oscar generously committed his time on earth to countless social justice causes. He believed in the power of organized communities and worked tirelessly to build a better future for Chicago and our nation. I, personally, will miss his calls to action and the way he could stir our passions and stoke our courage on the bullhorn at direct actions. May his passion for change and love of community always—guide us! I will miss him dearly, and I know that countless others will, too. He was a true, loyal friend.

His wife, Sabina; sons, Gabriel and Daniel; brother Ed; parents, Benito and Mirta; all his loved ones, and to the entire CTU family, are in my heart and in my prayers. Together, as we mourn his passing, let us celebrate the blessing he was in all of our lives, the impact he had on our community, and the mark he has left in our great City of Chicago. Oscar vive, la lucha sigue. Rest in power, Oscar.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF PASTOR CHARLES GILCHRIST ADAMS

HON. RASHIDA TLAIB

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, today the 12th Congressional District mourns the loss of Pastor Charles Gilchrist Adams, a beloved spiritual and community leader and activist in our district whose influence reached many across our state and the world.

Pastor Charles Gilchrist Adams graduated with honors from the University of Michigan and Harvard University and went on to become a doctoral fellow in Union Theological Seminary in New York City. From 1962 to 1969, Dr. Adams served as Pastor of the historic Concord Baptist Church in Boston. Shortly after, Pastor Charles Gilchrist Adams was appointed as lead pastor for the historic Hartford Memorial Baptist Church in Detroit, a role

he held for more than fifty years. As pastor, he dedicated his life and mission to service, fighting for justice for our communities and improving the lives of residents in Northwest Detroit. He was a tireless advocate in the fight for safe housing for all and for affordable childcare for working families. Pastor Adams served as President of the Detroit Branch of the NAACP in 1984 and served on its executive board consecutive years until 1992.

His bold and grounded leadership is a testament to his impactful work and legacy. The 12th Congressional District sends our deepest and heartfelt condolences to Pastor Adams's family and to the entire Hartford Memorial Baptist Church family on this significant loss to our community. Our thoughts and prayers are with his wife Agnes Adams and his children, Dr. Tara Adams Washington and Reverend Charles Christian Adams.

Please join me in remembering Pastor Charles Gilchrist Adams for his incredible spiritual leadership and impact on our district and the community. May he rest in love and his legacy continue to impact our community.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF
MARYLAND ELECTIONS ADMINISTRATOR
LINDA LAMONE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of my friend Linda Lamone: Maryland's longest-serving Elections Administrator and the second-longest-serving chief elections official in America. In September, she retired after overseeing our elections for more than a quarter century. Linda is a woman of tremendous vision, integrity, and reverence for our democratic institutions, and we appreciate her outstanding service.

After serving Marylanders for decades as a Counsel to the Maryland State Assembly, the Chief Legal Counsel to Governor Schaefer's legislative office, a private attorney, and an Assistant Attorney General under Governor Glendening, Linda started as Elections Administrator in 1997. She oversaw 13 federal general elections, including six presidential elections, over the course of her impressive career.

Linda started the role at a pivotal moment for American elections. New digital technologies offered new opportunities to enhance our electoral system. Around the same time, the 2000 presidential election revealed how vulnerabilities in our elections can undermine the American people's faith in our democracy. That experience led me and a bipartisan group of Members to pass the Help America Vote Act to keep our elections secure, accessible, and transparent.

Linda was instrumental in helping the Election Assistance Commission and I implement HAVA in Maryland and beyond. From modernizing and standardizing our state's voting machines to digitizing campaign finance and voter registration resources, Linda brought our elections into the twenty-first century. She helped other states make progress in these areas through her involvement with the National Association of State Election Directors.

Linda also helped our state and our democracy weather unprecedented crises. She led

the effort to ensure that Marylanders could vote safely in the 2020 election during the Covid-19 pandemic. She also sought to maintain Americans' faith in their democratic system amid a wave of election denialism. We were fortunate to have Linda's leadership in 2020 and all the years before and since.

No matter the task at hand or the challenge before her, Linda tackled it with determination. She always knew that she could count on the support of her family—especially her husband of 53 years, Rudy. As Dean of the Robert H. Smith School of Business at the University of Maryland, College Park, and as a prominent academic and entrepreneur, Rudy was another crucial leader in our community. We all mourned with Linda when he passed away earlier this year, and we continue to keep him in our prayers.

As Linda brings her career to a close, we find ourselves at another pivotal moment for American elections. We see leaders openly cast doubt on the outcome of free and fair elections. Some people deliberately try to erode our electoral system and other democratic institutions. Linda Lamone serves as an example of the countless hardworking, principled elections officials across the country who help uphold our democracy in the face of these threats. Their work isn't easy, but it is absolutely essential.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Linda and the democratic principles she devoted her career to protecting.

CONGRESSIONAL VETERAN COMMENDATION FOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER
WILLIAM ANDERSON

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Chief Petty Officer William "Bill" Anderson of Denison, Texas, and award him a Congressional Veteran Commendation. CPO Anderson served in the United States Navy, and his impressive career experience highlights his genuine passion for helping our community.

CPO Anderson was inspired to join the Navy after gaining a deep respect and appreciation for our nation's veterans of prior conflicts. Originally, CPO Anderson wanted to stay in the Navy Reserves, but after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, he wanted to do more to bring the perpetrators of this attack to justice. To accomplish this, he pursued a deployment to Iraq in 2005 and Afghanistan in 2008, where he served in numerous support roles, including the Naval Security Forces and Navy Customs. Furthermore, CPO Anderson qualified as a Seabee Combat Warfare Officer. Seabees are well known for being able to build infrastructure anywhere around the world at a moment's notice. If you needed a military base, airfield, or bridge halfway around the world, CPO Anderson is the person you'd call to get the job done. For his service to our nation, CPO Anderson was bestowed the Bronze Star, Army and Navy Commendation medals, and many more awards. In 2005, he met his future wife Teresa, and they married three years later. Together, they raised two children.

After his retirement from the Navy in 2013, CPO Anderson continued to serve his nation

through various civilian roles, and even supported counterinsurgency operations in Afghanistan. When he returned to Texas, CPO Anderson worked at the Denison Dam Power Plant to help maintain Texas' electrical grid. Today, he continues his career with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers providing emergency power relief to those affected by natural disasters. In his recreational time, he is a Scoutmaster for Troop 55 in Pottsboro and Denison, where seven boys have attained the rank of Eagle Scout under his guidance.

I am honored to represent CPO Anderson in Texas' 4th Congressional District. It is a privilege to award him the Congressional Veteran Commendation for his service to our Nation and to the people of North Texas.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SYLVIA R. GARCIA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I was serving as Ranking Member in the House Financial Services Committee on November 29 when votes were called on the House Floor. The Chairman did not recess the committee in time for me to make the first vote of the series, therefore I missed recording my vote on Roll Call No. 678.

Had I been able to vote, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 678.

WELCOMING DAMIAN SCIPIO
JOHNSON

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to congratulate my Legislative Director and Counsel, Julian Johnson, and his wife Agnieszka Johnson (née Dziadek), on the birth of their first child. It was my honor to officiate the couple's wedding on October 22, 2016, and now I am delighted that their family continues to expand.

Damian Scipio Johnson was born at 4:14 a.m. on Sunday, October 8, 2023, in Washington, D.C., and he is quite possibly the cutest baby the hospital has ever seen. His given names represent strength and an indomitable spirit. Damian is a dual citizen by birth, and he will always have a home in the United States and in Poland.

I have known Julian since 2009 and have long valued his contributions over the years to my office and to the people of the Second Congressional District of Georgia. He is an integral member of my team and champion for the American people, and I continue observing with great pride what the future holds for him both personally and professionally.

My wife Vivian and I give our best wishes to Julian and Agnieszka, their respective families, and their own growing family.

RECOGNIZING WRIGHTSTOWN
FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the Wrightstown Tigers Football Team for their runner-up finish at the 2023 WIAA Division 5 State Boys Football Championship.

Following an impressive season and playoff run, the Wrightstown football team traveled to Camp Randall in Madison to compete in the 2023 WIAA State Football Championship Game. With a record of 11–3 during the season, the Wrightstown team worked together all season to become a dominant force in the conference. I commend head coach Steve Klister, the coaching staff, and the entire team for their unwavering commitment and dedication to an incredibly impressive season.

This being their first trip to the state championship since 2011, the entire team and community have much for which they should be proud. Although they lost a tough battle to a talented La Crosse Aquinas team, the team displayed great skill and determination throughout the season. Congratulations to the entire team for this remarkable achievement, and a special congratulations to the senior players on the team: Riley Verbeten, Quade Thompson, Payton Vande Hey, Kevin Biese, Riley Sundin, Landon Helpfrey, Elijah Lemke, Ben Zemple, Sam Keuler, Charlie Garvey, Trent Vande Hey, Garrett Hitner, Brendan Gustafson, Carter Lamers, Everett Lamers, and Gavin Ducat.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my sincere congratulations to head coach Steve Klister and the entire Wrightstown Football Team for his outstanding accomplishment. It is my honor to recognize this team and I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding their remarkable season.

CONGRESSIONAL VETERAN COM-
MENDATION FOR GUNNERY SER-
GEANT MICHAEL DEHAVEN

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Gunnery Sergeant Michael DeHaven of Denison, Texas, and award him a Congressional Veteran Commendation. GySgt DeHaven honorably served in the United States Marine Corps during the Gulf War and the Global War on Terrorism.

As a young man, GySgt DeHaven heeded the call to serve his nation in the Marine Corps. In 1986, he joined the Marines and later became a member of the 5th Force Reconnaissance Company. GySgt DeHaven specialized in high-altitude parachuting, underwater operations, and reconnaissance in support of Marine Expeditionary Forces. Some of his responsibilities included protecting government officials, safeguarding intelligence officers, training allied forces, and conducting raids on high value targets. GySgt DeHaven's efforts helped to protect the wellbeing of

countless Americans and our allies. For his selfless service and contributions to our national security, GySgt DeHaven was awarded the National Intelligence Medal for Valor.

After he was honorably discharged in 1998, GySgt DeHaven pursued a successful career in technology. However, the September 11 terrorist attacks reinforced his desire to defend his nation from all threats, foreign and domestic. He returned to military service, and served as a ground reconnaissance advisor with the 6th Marine Regiment and as an anti-terrorism advisor to our intelligence community until 2021. When he returned to Texas, GySgt DeHaven looked for ways to protect our nation's children in the wake of the terrible events in Uvalde. He opened a private consulting company to help enhance school safety and threat prevention efforts. Through his valuable expertise, the Denison Independent School District selected him to serve as their Director of Safety and Security. Without question, GySgt DeHaven's extensive experience in combatting hostile threats will help to protect our schools and communities.

I am honored to represent GySgt DeHaven in Texas' 4th Congressional District. It is a pleasure to award him the Congressional Veteran Commendation for his service to our Nation and to the people of North Texas.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADRIANO ESPAILLAT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I voted NAY on Roll Call No. 681 when I intended to vote YEA.

RECOGNIZING McALLISTER TOW-
ING, PRESIDENT AND CEO BRIAN
BUCKLEY McALLISTER, AND
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, CAP-
TAIN CHUCK RUNNION

HON. JARED MOSKOWITZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. MOSKOWITZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize McAllister Towing, their President and CEO Brian Buckley McAllister, and their recipient of the Patriot Award, Senior Vice President Captain Chuck Runnion.

Founded in 1864, McAllister Towing operates a fleet of more than 70 tugboats, crew boats, and barges in 14 locations along the U.S. East Coast from Eastport, Maine, to San Juan, Puerto Rico. McAllister is engaged in each port's ship docking, general harbor towing, coastal towing, windfarm support, and bulk transportation. Additionally, McAllister manages and operates the POLARIS ATB Unit that is used to bunker vessels with Liquefied Natural Gas in Cape Canaveral. The assets and talented teams at McAllister continue the McAllister family tradition of being an innovative force in marine transportation.

Furthermore, I would like to recognize Brian Buckley McAllister the President and CEO of McAllister Towing and the Bridgeport and Port Jefferson Steamboat Company. Mr. McAllister

serves on the Steamship Mutual P&I Club boards, the Seamen's Church Institute, and the Coast Guard Foundation. He is also a Member of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York and New Jersey and the American Bureau of Shipping. He served as Chairman of the American Waterways Operators from 2013 to 2014.

McAllister's senior vice president, Captain Chuck Runnion, also received the prestigious Patriot Award. Captain Runnion has worked in the industry since 1980, adding invaluable experience and insight to McAllister's Southeast operations. Captain Runnion is being honored for his effort to hire and retain veterans through thoughtful efforts that support specific veteran needs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in recognizing McAllister Towing, their President and CEO Brian Buckley McAllister, and their Senior Vice President, Captain Chuck Runnion, for their contributions to ports across the eastern shore and Port Everglades, proudly located in Florida's 23rd Congressional District.

CONGRESSIONAL VETERAN COM-
MENDATION FOR SERGEANT
JOHANN SCHRAP

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2023

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Staff Sergeant Johann Schrap of Rockwall, Texas, and award him a Congressional Veteran Commendation. Sergeant Schrap honorably served in the United States Air Force during the Vietnam War.

As a young man, Sergeant Schrap sailed with his family when they immigrated to the United States. As his ship passed by the Statue of Liberty, he understood that the values of democracy and freedom it represents and knew these come only through sacrifices. During the Second World War, Sergeant Schrap's father helped provide refuge for Jewish citizens in the Netherlands from persecution by the Nazi regime. For these actions, his father was imprisoned but was rescued by American forces when the Allies liberated Holland. As a token of appreciation for American assistance to his family, Sergeant Schrap chose to serve his country and joined the Air Force. He was eventually sent to Saigon, Vietnam as part of the 75th Military Airlift Squadron where he assisted in postal and administrative operations. In this role, Sergeant Schrap managed incoming mail and ensured that soldiers received correspondence from home in a timely fashion. For his service and contributions to our nation, Sergeant Schrap received several awards, including the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal, and Silver Rose.

After returning home, Sergeant Schrap attended California Baptist University in California and later received a degree in Biblical Studies. As part of the First Baptist Church in Garland, Texas, he participated in several mission trips to help rebuild homes that were damaged by natural disasters. Sergeant Schrap ran a very successful small business specializing in home repairs, painting, and remodeling. He is a member of Vietnam Veterans of America and Disabled American Veterans, where he conducts veteran outreach

and provides guidance for veterans to receive assistance. Sergeant Schrap also has a keen eye for spotting veterans in public, and he will happily engage with them in order to listen to their stories or help in any way he can. I high-

ly commend Sergeant Schrap for continuing to uplift the men and women who served our nation and uplifting the community around him.

I am honored to represent Sergeant Schrap in Texas' 4th Congressional District. It is a

pleasure to award him the Congressional Veteran Commendation for his service to our Nation and to the people of North Texas.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S5719–S5766

Measures Introduced: Eighteen bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3394–3411, and S. Res. 484–486. **Pages S5749–50**

Measures Reported:

S. 2685, to make data and internal guidance on excess personal property publicly available, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 118–120)

S. 229, to require SelectUSA to coordinate with State-level economic development organizations to increase foreign direct investment in semiconductor-related manufacturing and production.

S. 318, to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Foundation, to amend to Marine Debris Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 484, to require the Secretary of Commerce to provide training and guidance relating to human rights abuses, including such abuses perpetrated against the Uyghur population by the Government of the People's Republic of China. **Page S5749**

Richard Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Elizabeth H. Richard, of Virginia, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large. **Pages S5739–40**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 63 yeas to 37 nays (Vote No. EX. 329), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S5740**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that all post-cloture time be considered expired and Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader in consultation with the Republican Leader. **Page S5740**

Federico Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Richard E.N. Federico, of Kansas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit. **Page S5740**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of 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. **Page S5740**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S5740**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S5740**

Raves Nomination—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, December 6, 2023, Senate resume consideration of the nomination of Nathalie Raves, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Croatia; and that the motions to invoke cloture filed during the session of the Senate of Monday, December 4, 2023, ripe at 12:30 p.m. **Page S5762**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 51 yeas to 50 nays, Vice President voting yea (Vote No. EX. 328), Loren L. AliKhan, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia. **Pages S5719–28**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 51 yeas to 50 nays, Vice President voting yea (Vote No. EX. 327), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S5726**

99 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

220 Army nominations in the rank of general.

16 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of general.

79 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

8 Space Force nominations in the rank of general.

Pages S5728–33

Messages from the House: Page S5744

Measures Referred: Page S5744

Executive Communications: Pages S5744–49

Additional Cosponsors: Pages S5750–51

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:
Pages S5751–62

Additional Statements: Pages S5743–44

Authorities for Committees to Meet: Page S5762

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today.
(Total—329) Pages S5726, S5728, S5740

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:58 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, December 6, 2023. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S5762.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

DRUG SHORTAGES

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine drug shortages, focusing on supply challenges, impacts, and policy solutions from a Federal health program perspective, after receiving testimony from Inmaculada Hernandez, University of California San Diego Skaggs School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, La Jolla; Marta E. Wosinska, The Brookings Institution Schaeffer Initiative on Health Policy, Washington, D.C.; Allan Coukell, Civica Rx, Lehi, Utah; and Jason R. Westin, Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas, on behalf of the Association on for Clinical Oncology.

FBI OVERSIGHT

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after receiving testimony from Christopher A. Wray, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 25 public bills, H.R. 6585–6609; and 5 resolutions, H. Res. 908–912, were introduced. Pages H6143–44

Additional Cosponsors: Pages H6145–46

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:
H.R. 4250, to maintain the free flow of information to the public by establishing appropriate limits on the federally compelled disclosure of information obtained as part of engaging in journalism, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 118–299). Page H6143

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Cloud to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. Page H6113

Recess: The House recessed at 10:47 a.m. and reconvened at 12 p.m. Page H6118

Amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to modify the period before the date of any primary election or general election during which a mass mailing is not frankable by a Member of the House who is a candidate in such election: The House agreed to discharge from committee and agree to H. Res. 731, Amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to modify the

period before the date of any primary election or general election during which a mass mailing is not frankable by a Member of the House who is a candidate in such election. Page H6120

Recess: The House recessed at 1:09 p.m. and reconvened at 1:32 p.m. Page H6127

Choice in Automobile Retail Sales Act of 2023, Defending Education Transparency and Ending Rogue Regimes Engaging in Nefarious Transactions Act, and Providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to “Improving Income Driven Repayment for the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program and the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program”—
Rule for Consideration: The House agreed to H. Res. 906, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4468) to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing a proposed rule with respect to emissions from vehicles; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5933) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require additional information in disclosures of foreign gifts and contracts from foreign sources, restrict contracts with

certain foreign entities and foreign countries of concern, require certain staff and faculty to report foreign gifts and contracts, and require disclosure of certain foreign investments within endowments; and providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 88) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to “Improving Income Driven Repayment for the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program and the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program”, by a recorded vote of 213 ayes to 201 noes, Roll No. 693, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 209 yeas to 200 nays, Roll No. 692.

Pages H6120–27, H6127–29

Suspensions—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

One Seat Ride Act: H.R. 1547, amended, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a study on the costs and benefits of commuter rail passenger transportation involving transfers, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 356 yeas to 61 nays, Roll No. 694;

Pages H6129–30

Housing our Military Veterans Effectively Act of 2023: H.R. 3848, amended, to make certain improvements in the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs relating to homelessness, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 408 yeas to 10 nays, Roll No. 695;

Page H6130

Elizabeth Dole Home- and Community-Based Services for Veterans and Caregivers Act of 2023: H.R. 542, amended, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve certain programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs for home and community based services for veterans, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 414 yeas to 5 nays, Roll No. 696; and

Pages H6130–31

Strongly condemning and denouncing the drastic rise of antisemitism in the United States and around the world: H. Res. 894, strongly condemning and denouncing the drastic rise of antisemitism in the United States and around the world, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 311 yeas to 14 nays with 92 answering “present”, Roll No. 697.

Pages H6131–32

Committee Election: The House agreed to H. Res. 908, electing a Member to a certain standing committee of the House of Representatives.

Page H6132

Privileged Resolution—Intent to Offer: Representative McClain announced her intent to offer a privileged resolution.

Page H6132

Senate Referrals: S. 1278 was held at the desk. S. 2087 was held at the desk. S. 2644 was held at the desk.

Page H6118

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H6118.

Quorum Calls Votes: Five yea-and-nay votes and one recorded vote developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H6128, H6128–29, H6129–30, H6130, H6130–31, and H6131–32.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 4:36 p.m.

Committee Meetings

HOLDING CAMPUS LEADERS ACCOUNTABLE AND CONFRONTING ANTISEMITISM

Committee on Education and Workforce: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Holding Campus Leaders Accountable and Confronting Antisemitism”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

AMERICA’S FUTURE: LEADING A NEW ERA OF ENERGY DOMINANCE, SECURITY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy, Climate, and Grid Security held a hearing entitled “America’s Future: Leading a New Era of Energy Dominance, Security, and Environmental Stewardship”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF THE NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held a hearing entitled “Oversight of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration”. Testimony was heard from Alan Davidson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information and Administrator, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Full Committee began a markup on H.R. 5677, the “5G Spectrum Authority Licensing Enforcement Act”; H.R. 6544, the “Atomic Energy Advancement Act”; H.R. 5718, the “Nuclear Fuel Security Act of 2023”; H.R. 4167, the “Protecting America’s Distribution Transformer Supply Chain Act”; H.R. 6192, the “Hands Off Our Home Appliances Act”; H.R. 6185, the “Guaranteeing Reliable Infrastructure Development Act”; H.R. 6421, the “Affordable HOMES Act”;

H.R. 4045, the “Hydropower Clean Energy Future Act”; legislation on the Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act; legislation on the Deploying American Blockchains Act; H.R. 5390, the “Critical Infrastructure Manufacturing Feasibility Act”; H.R. 5398, the “Advancing Tech Startups Act”; H.R. 5146, the “Advancing Gig Economy Act”; H.R. 3950, the “Transparency In Charges for Key Events Ticketing Act”; H.R. 6568, the “STOP Act of 2023”; H.R. 6543, the “No Hidden Fees on Extra Expenses for Stays Act”; H.R. 6125, the “Online Dating Safety Act of 2023”; H.R. 5202, the “Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Reauthorization Act”; H.R. 2964, the “Wastewater Infrastructure Pollution Prevention and Environmental Safety”; H.R. 1797, the “Setting Consumer Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries Act”; H.R. 6132, the “Awning Safety Act of 2023”; H.R. 4310, the “Youth Poisoning Protection Act”; H.R. 4814, the “Consumer Safety Technology Act”; H.R. 2365, the “National Plan to End Parkinson’s Act”; H.R. 5372, the “Expanding Seniors’ Access to Lower Cost Medicines Act of 2023”; H.R. 2880, the “Protecting Patients Against PBM Abuses Act”; H.R. 5393, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure fair assessment of pharmacy performance and quality under Medicare part D, and for other purposes; H.R. 5385, the “Medicare PBM Accountability Act”; H.R. 5386, the “Cutting Copays Act”; H.R. 4881, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to limit cost sharing for drugs under the Medicare program; H.R. 5389, the “National Coverage Determination Transparency Act”; H.R. 133, the “Mandating Exclusive Review of Individual Treatments Act”; H.R. 5396, the “Coverage Determination Clarity Act of 2023”; H.R. 5371, the “Choices for Increased Mobility Act of 2023”; H.R. 5388, the “Supporting Innovation for Seniors Act”; H.R. 5380, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase data transparency for supplemental benefits under Medicare Advantage; H.R. 3842, the “Expanding Access to Diabetes Self-Management Training Act of 2023”; H.R. 5397, the “Joe Fiandra Access to Home Infusion Act of 2023”; H.R. 6366, 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; H.R. 6369, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend incentive payments for participation in eligible alternative payment models; H.R. 5555, the “DMEPOS Relief Act of 2023”; H.R. 6545, the “the Physician Fee Schedule Update and Improvements Act”; H.R. 6364, the “Medicare Telehealth

Privacy Act of 2023”; and H.R. 1352, the “Increasing Access to Biosimilars Act of 2023”.

FOSTERING FINANCIAL INNOVATION: HOW AGENCIES CAN LEVERAGE TECHNOLOGY TO SHAPE THE FUTURE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Digital Assets, Financial Technology and Inclusion held a hearing entitled “Fostering Financial Innovation: How Agencies Can Leverage Technology to Shape the Future of Financial Services”. Testimony was heard from Valerie A. Szczepanik, Director, Strategic Hub for Innovation and Financial Technology, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission; Donna Murphy, Acting Deputy Comptroller, Office of Financial Technology, and Deputy Comptroller, Compliance Risk Policy, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency; Mark Mulholland, Deputy Chief Information Officer for Management, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Ann Epstein, Assistant Director, Office of Competition and Innovation, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau; Charles Vice, Director, Financial Technology and Access, National Credit Union Administration; Ann Epstein, Assistant Director of the Office of Competition and Innovation, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau; and Michael S. Gibson, Director, Division of Supervision and Regulation, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

THE FUTURE OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY IN BELARUS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Europe held a hearing entitled “The Future of Freedom and Democracy in Belarus”. Testimony was heard from a public witness.

THE SAHEL IN CRISIS: EXAMINING U.S. POLICY OPTIONS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Africa held a hearing entitled “The Sahel in Crisis: Examining U.S. Policy Options”. Testimony was heard from Robert Jenkins, Assistant to the Administrator, Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization, U.S. Agency for International Development; Molly Phee, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State; and Celeste Wallander, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy, Department of Defense.

PROTECTING OUR PREPAREDNESS: ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF THE BORDER CRISIS ON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Emergency Management and Technology held a

hearing entitled “Protecting our Preparedness: Assessing the Impact of the Border Crisis on Emergency Management”. Testimony was heard from Bruce Blakeman, County Executive, Nassau County, New York; and public witnesses.

IDENTITY MANAGEMENT INNOVATION: LOOKING BEYOND REAL ID

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security held a hearing entitled “Identity Management Innovation: Looking Beyond REAL ID”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution and Limited Government held a hearing entitled “Oversight of the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division”. Testimony was heard from Kristen Clarke, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Indian and Insular Affairs held a hearing on H.R. 4524, the “Parity for Tribal Law Enforcement Act”; H.R. 4748, the “Unrecognized Southeast Alaska Native Communities Recognition and Compensation Act”; H.R. 6368, the “Indian Buffalo Management Act”; and H.R. 6443, the “Jamul Indian Village Land Transfer Act”. Testimony was heard from Jason Freihage, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Management, Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; Chris French, Deputy Chief, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and public witnesses.

LIMITING ACCESS AND DAMAGING GATEWAY ECONOMIES: EXAMINING THE NATIONAL PARKS AIR TOUR MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled “Limiting Access and Damaging Gateway Economies: Examining the National Parks Air Tour Management Program”. Testimony was heard from Raymond Sauvajot, Associate Director, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science, U.S. National Park Service, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

EXAMINING OPPORTUNITIES TO PROMOTE AND ENHANCE TRIBAL FOREST MANAGEMENT

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Federal Lands held a hearing entitled “Examining Opportunities to Promote and Enhance Tribal Forest Management”. Testimony was heard from John

Crockett, Associate Deputy Chief, State, Private, and Tribal Forestry, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; Bodie Shaw, Deputy Regional Director, Trust Services (Northwest Region), Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTING FEMALE ATHLETICS AND TITLE IX

Committee on Oversight and Accountability: Subcommittee on Health Care and Financial Services held a hearing entitled “The Importance of Protecting Female Athletics and Title IX”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACTS: STATUS OF PAST PROVISIONS AND FUTURE NEEDS

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment held a hearing entitled “Water Resources Development Acts: Status of Past Provisions and Future Needs”. Testimony was heard from Michael L. Connor, Assistant Secretary, U.S. Army; and Lieutenant General Scott Spellmon, Chief of Engineers and Commanding General, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 522, the “Deliver for Veterans 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. 5914, to amend title 38, 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. 3722, the “Daniel J. Harvey, Jr., and Adam Lambert Improving Servicemember Transition to Reduce Veteran Suicide Act”; H.R. 5938, the “Veterans Exam Expansion Act of 2023”; H.R. 1753, the “Jax Act”; H.R. 5890, the “Every Veterans Claim Act of 2023”; H.R. 5785, to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the requirements of the Edith Nourse Rogers STEM Scholarship; H.R. 3790, the “Justice for ALS Veterans Act of 2023”; H.R. 4016, the “Veteran Fraud Reimbursement Act”; and H.R. 4190, the “Restoring Benefits to Defrauded Veterans Act”. H.R. 522, H.R. 3738, H.R. 5914, H.R. 3722, H.R. 5938, H.R. 1753, H.R. 5890, H.R. 5785, and H.R. 3790 were ordered reported, as amended. H.R. 4016 and H.R. 4190 were ordered reported, without amendment.

HEARING WITH THE IRS WHISTLEBLOWERS: HUNTER BIDEN INVESTIGATION OBSTRUCTION IN THEIR OWN WORDS

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Hearing with the IRS Whistleblowers: Hunter Biden Investigation Obstruction in Their Own Words”. Testimony was heard from Gary Shapley, Supervisory Special Agent in Charge, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury; and Joseph Ziegler, Special Agent in Charge, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury. This hearing was closed.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a business meeting on documents protected under Internal Revenue Code section 6103. A motion to submit documents protected under Internal Revenue Code Section 6103 to the United States House of Representatives was agreed to. This meeting was closed.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 2023

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: business meeting to consider the nominations of Basil Ivanhoe Gooden, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development, and Summer K. Mersinger, of South Dakota, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 12:30 p.m., S-219, Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Personnel, to hold hearings to examine the status of Department of Defense recruiting efforts and plans for fiscal year 2024, 3 p.m., SR-222.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold an oversight hearing to examine Wall Street firms, 9:30 a.m., SH-216.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold hearings to examine Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act investments in habitat and ecosystem restoration, pollinators, and wildlife crossings, 10 a.m., SD-406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine transnational repression, focusing on authoritarians targeting dissenters abroad, 10 a.m., SD-419.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: business meeting to consider the nominations of Hampton Y. Dellinger, of North Carolina, to be Special Counsel, Office of Special Counsel, and Henry J. Kerner, of

Virginia, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board, 11 a.m., SD-562.

Committee on Indian Affairs: to hold an oversight hearing to examine fentanyl in Native communities, focusing on Federal perspectives on the growing crisis, 2:30 p.m., SD-628.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH-219.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Member Day”, 9 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Cyber, Information Technologies, and Innovation, hearing entitled “Back to the Future”, 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on the Budget, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Member Day”, 9 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Full Committee, continue markup on H.R. 5677, the “5G Spectrum Authority Licensing Enforcement Act”; H.R. 6544, the “Atomic Energy Advancement Act”; H.R. 5718, the “Nuclear Fuel Security Act of 2023”; H.R. 4167, the “Protecting America’s Distribution Transformer Supply Chain Act”; H.R. 6192, the “Hands Off Our Home Appliances Act”; H.R. 6185, the “Guaranteeing Reliable Infrastructure Development Act”; H.R. 6421, the “Affordable HOMES Act”; H.R. 4045, the “Hydropower Clean Energy Future Act”; legislation on the Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act; legislation on the Deploying American Blockchains Act; H.R. 5390, the “Critical Infrastructure Manufacturing Feasibility Act”; H.R. 5398, the “Advancing Tech Startups Act”; H.R. 5146, the “Advancing Gig Economy Act”; H.R. 3950, the “Transparency In Charges for Key Events Ticketing Act”; H.R. 6568, the “STOP Act of 2023”; H.R. 6543, the “No Hidden Fees on Extra Expenses for Stays Act”; H.R. 6125, the “Online Dating Safety Act of 2023”; H.R. 5202, the “Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Reauthorization Act”; H.R. 2964, the “Wastewater Infrastructure Pollution Prevention and Environmental Safety”; H.R. 1797, the “Setting Consumer Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries Act”; H.R. 6132, the “Awning Safety Act of 2023”; H.R. 4310, the “Youth Poisoning Protection Act”; H.R. 4814, the “Consumer Safety Technology Act”; H.R. 2365, the “National Plan to End Parkinson’s Act”; H.R. 5372, the “Expanding Seniors’ Access to Lower Cost Medicines Act of 2023”; H.R. 2880, the “Protecting Patients Against PBM Abuses Act”; H.R. 5393, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure fair assessment of pharmacy performance and quality under Medicare part D, and for other purposes; H.R. 5385, the “Medicare PBM Accountability Act”; H.R. 5386, the “Cutting Copays Act”; H.R. 4881, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to limit cost sharing for drugs under the Medicare program; H.R. 5389, the “National Coverage Determination Transparency Act”; H.R. 133, the “Mandating Exclusive Review of Individual Treatments Act”; H.R. 5396, the “Coverage Determination Clarity Act of 2023”; H.R. 5371, the “Choices for Increased Mobility Act of 2023”; H.R. 5388, the “Supporting Innovation for

Seniors Act”; H.R. 5380, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase data transparency for supplemental benefits under Medicare Advantage; H.R. 3842, the “Expanding Access to Diabetes Self-Management Training Act of 2023”; H.R. 5397, the “Joe Fiandra Access to Home Infusion Act of 2023”; H.R. 6366, 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; H.R. 6369, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend incentive payments for participation in eligible alternative payment models; H.R. 5555, the “DMEPOS Relief Act of 2023”; H.R. 6545, the “the Physician Fee Schedule Update and Improvements Act”; H.R. 6364, the “Medicare Telehealth Privacy Act of 2023”; and H.R. 1352, the “Increasing Access to Biosimilars Act of 2023”, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance, hearing entitled “Housing Affordability: Governmental Barriers and Market-Based Solutions”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Member Day”, 10 a.m., 310 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 6570, the “Protect Liberty and End Warrantless Surveillance Act”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 1449, the “Committing Leases for Energy Access Now Act”; H.R. 3250, the “National Museum of Play Recognition Act”; H.R. 3396, the “Fire Department Reimbursement Act of 2023”; H.R. 5490, the “Bolstering Ecosystems Against Coastal Harm Act”; H.R. 6009, the

“Restoring American Energy Dominance Act”; H.R. 6011, the “ROWATA Act”; H.R. 6233, the “Community Reclamation Partnerships Act”; and H.R. 6285, the “Alaska’s Right to Produce Act of 2023”, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Accountability, Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Information Technology, and Government Innovation, hearing entitled “White House Policy on AI”, 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 6494, the “Promoting Innovation in Pipeline Efficiency and Safety Act of 2023”; H.R. 6276, the “Utilizing Space Efficiently and Improving Technologies Act of 2023”; and H.R. 6278, the “Maximizing Office Value and Efficiency Act of 2023”, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled “Background Checks: Are VA HR Failures Risking Drug Abuse and Veteran Harm?”, 10 a.m., 360 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Oversight, hearing entitled “Hidden Cost: The True Price of Federal Debt to American Taxpayers”, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Tax, hearing entitled “Tax Policies to Expand Economic Growth and Increase Prosperity for American Families”, 2 p.m., 1100 Longworth.

Joint Meeting

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: to hold hearings to examine sovereign asset confiscation for Ukrainian victory, 2 p.m., SD-608.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Wednesday, December 6

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Wednesday, December 6

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Nathalie Rayes, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Croatia, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 12:30 p.m.

Additional roll call votes are expected.

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of H.R. 4468—Choice in Automobile Retail Sales Act of 2023. Consideration of H.R. 5933—Defending Education Transparency and Ending Rogue Regimes Engaging in Nefarious Transactions Act.

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