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No. 39

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 5, 2024.

I hereby appoint the Honorable CLAUDIA TENNEY 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, 2024, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

RECOGNIZING THE 52ND ANNUAL THON

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and thank, and express my sincere gratitude for, an incredible group of students at Penn State University.

This group of students has spent the last year dedicating countless hours to support a fantastic cause benefiting pediatric cancer patients.

THON is a yearlong fundraising effort that culminates in an annual 46-hour dance marathon to support, financially and emotionally, more than 4,500 families with children who are battling cancer.

On February 16, Penn State students, staff, families, friends, volunteers, and spectators filled the Bryce Jordan Center for the 52nd annual THON to raise money for the Four Diamonds foundation.

THON was founded in 1973 by Penn State fraternities and sororities. What began as a small fundraiser, bringing in \$2,000 in its inaugural year, flourished into a campus-wide effort with more than 16,000 student volunteers across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In 1977, THON partnered with the Four Diamonds foundation. Since then, not a single Four Diamonds family has received a medical bill, thanks to the tireless work and dedication of Penn State students.

The Four Diamonds foundation was founded by Charles and Irma Millard in 1972 after their son, Christopher, lost his battle with cancer at 11 years old.

Before Christopher passed away, he wrote a story about a great knight who sought four diamonds of courage, wisdom, honesty, and strength to be saved from an evil sorceress. His parents realized these four qualities were all necessary to overcome cancer. They created the Four Diamonds foundation in his memory.

Over the past 50 years, THON has grown into the largest student-run philanthropy in the world. Students stood from 6 p.m. on Friday, February 16, until 4 p.m. on Sunday, February 18. It was an impressive feat to behold.

What is even more incredible is the drive, fortitude, and flexibility these students showed in their commitment to this cause.

This year, Penn State students raised a record-breaking \$16,955,683.63. This surpasses THON's 2023 record-breaking

total by nearly \$2 million. To date, students have shattered records and raised more than \$200 million.

Of course, their dedication is to be applauded, but ask any Penn State student, and they will agree: THON isn't about them. It is about the children and families fighting cancer.

THON is for the kids, and it is for families to focus on celebrating more birthdays, piano recitals, science fairs, graduations, and every other milestone a child should celebrate without fear. THON exists so one day, parents don't have to hear the words: "Your child has cancer."

Madam Speaker, I am proud of these students, but more importantly, I am proud of the children and families who have the courage to fight back against pediatric cancer.

Once again, I congratulate everyone involved in this year's THON. We Are.

SAVING SOCIAL SECURITY

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

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak about the Nation's number one insurance program, Social Security.

It has been that way since Franklin Delano Roosevelt first introduced it. It continues to be the number one anti-poverty program for the elderly and, frankly, Madam Speaker, the number one anti-poverty program for children.

Yet, Congress has been derelict in its duty. There has not been a vote to enhance Social Security since 1971. Richard Nixon was President of the United States.

As we speak today, there are close to 70 million Americans who rely on Social Security. Of those 70 million, it is important to understand that 10,000 baby boomers a day become eligible for Social Security.

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

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



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More than 5 million of our fellow Americans have worked and paid into a system and get below poverty-level checks from their government, the wealthiest in the world, with the Nation's number one antipoverty program that this body has not acted on in more than 50 years.

It is long overdue that we take the initiative and have a vote in the United States Congress that will help the American people.

Social Security is bedrock. Whether you are a Democrat, Republican, or Independent, you understand this.

Now, our colleagues on the other side have put forward something they call a study commission. We don't need to study Social Security. We know what needs to be done.

To have a study that goes behind closed doors and has an up-or-down vote that is unamendable, with no input from this body, is absurd, anti-democratic, and anti-elderly and -children from the standpoint of the havoc that it would wreak on this system.

The idea that they are doing this to save Social Security is a fallacy. They are doing it so they can go behind closed doors and cut the very program that sustains so many Americans. For more than 40 percent of all Americans who are on Social Security, this is the only pension benefit that they will have.

Madam Speaker, you know as well as I that it is not only a pension benefit. It is a disability benefit, as well as taking care of spouses and children.

Imagine, for our viewers in the audience, Congress has not taken a vote in more than 50 years for the Nation's number one antipoverty program.

It is long overdue that we not study this but do what we are elected to do by the public and actually vote.

If you have a better idea, put it out there, but we believe this, as well. I commend President Biden for saying, look, the way that we are going to pay for this is to lift the cap, or what is called Scrap the Cap, on people making over \$400,000.

This past month marked when millionaires have already stopped paying into the Social Security program. Bill Gates stopped paying back in January.

That is wrong. It is not right. To lift that cap will allow us not only to extend the solvency of Social Security but increase benefits across the board for its members, to make sure that WEP and GPO, which have hurt teachers and municipal employees over the years, is finally scrapped; to have in there a tax cut for more than 23 million Americans who continue to pay taxes on their Social Security; and to make sure that everyone's benefits are enhanced.

Where does that money go, Madam Speaker? The money from Social Security goes right back into every single Congressional district, and it allows those individuals in that district to sustain themselves. Nobody's going out and buying stock options with Social Security 2100.

HONORING SECRETARY BILL NORTHEY

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, today, I am proud to recognize the passing of Secretary of Agriculture Bill Northey.

Secretary Northey's tenure as Iowa's Secretary of Agriculture left a remarkable legacy and included countless contributions to Iowa's agricultural heritage and Iowa's agricultural landscape.

Under his leadership, Iowa saw significant advancements in conservation practices, soil health initiatives, and water quality improvement efforts.

Beyond his policy achievements, Secretary Northey was known for his genuine kindness, approachability, and dedication to serving the people of Iowa.

Secretary Northey's legacy will inspire future generations to continue to his work and uphold his vision for a vibrant and prosperous Iowa.

Bill's love for Iowa and Iowa agriculture was known to all, and his dedication to our farmers and the environment will be sorely missed.

RECOGNIZING 51ST RAGBRAI

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, today, I am thrilled to share exciting details about the upcoming 2024 Register's Annual Great Bicycle Ride Across Iowa, also known as RAGBRAI.

Earlier this year, it was announced that the route of the 51st edition of this renowned bicycle ride will cross southern Iowa towns for the first time in 5 years. The route will extend 424 miles from Glenwood to Burlington, Iowa. At the end of the ride, cyclists can take on the challenge and power their way up Snake Alley.

The ride will take place this summer from July 21 to July 27, and I look forward to cheering on everyone who will participate in this upcoming adventure.

CONGRATULATING ANDREW MARTINO

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I wish my nephew, Andrew Martino, a blessed confirmation.

Congratulations, Andrew, on this milestone.

RECOGNIZING CAITLIN CLARK

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I have introduced this resolution with the entire Iowa delegation. This resolution congratulates Iowa native Caitlin Clark on becoming the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division 1 basketball leading scorer.

Whereas, on March 3, 2024, during a baseball game between the University of Iowa Hawkeyes and the Ohio State University Buckeyes, Caitlin Clark, referred to in this preamble as Clark, became the National Collegiate Athletic Association, referred to in this preamble as NCAA, Division 1 basketball all-time leading scorer;

Whereas, because of Clark and the University of Iowa Hawkeyes women's basketball team, referred to in this preamble as the Hawkeyes, women's sports are being covered and talked about at the national level in the United States with the same fervor as men's sports;

Whereas, the Hawkeyes have sold out games at home at the Carver-Hawkeye Arena and on the road in arenas across the United States;

Whereas, every sold-out game is full of young girls watching Clark and the Hawkeyes demonstrate the excitement, competition, and fun that is possible because of women's sports;

Whereas, women's sports serve as an important way for young girls to develop discipline, teamwork, confidence, and leadership skills, and the achievements of female athletes should be celebrated;

Whereas, Clark serves as a role model, demonstrating that dreams are achievable with hard work and dedication;

Whereas, Iowans are proud of Clark and thankful for the opportunity to watch Clark, one of the greatest athletes to ever play basketball, compete for the Hawkeyes;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the House of Representatives congratulates Caitlin Clark on becoming the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division 1 basketball all-time leading scorer and respectfully requests that the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to Caitlin Clark; the athletic director of the University of Iowa, Beth Goetz; and the head coach of the University of Iowa Hawkeyes women's basketball team, Lisa Bluder.

Go Hawks.

□ 1215

HONORING MARIE RIDDER

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

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise this afternoon to honor the lifetime contributions of Marie Ridder to Virginia and to our Nation.

Marie, a distinguished journalist and one of the most passionate conservationists I have ever known, celebrated her 99th birthday just a few weeks ago. I believe her children have finally gotten her to agree to stop driving herself to every one of her many engagements.

Marie Ridder began her career as a journalist by covering the reconstruction of post-World War II Europe for the Philadelphia Bulletin. Over the years, she wrote for The Washington Post, The Boston Globe, and for Knight Ridder publications.

Not just a writer, Marie edited Vogue, Glamour, Mademoiselle, and also Conde Nast magazines.

I became close with Marie when she hosted my first political event more

than 36 years ago. When everyone else was skeptical, including my own family, she believed in me.

Marie is passionate about saving our landscapes and our environment. She has been the champion of the Piedmont Environmental Council for decades. She has served on the boards of the League of Conservation Voters and the Trust for Public Land.

She is also a master gardener. While working in her garden high above the Potomac River, she was bitten by a copperhead a few years ago and rushed to Sibley Memorial Hospital for the antivenom. When she was struck again by a copperhead a few years later, the emergency room doctor noted that he had only treated two snake bites in his life; both were Marie. It will come as no surprise that he was, yet again, the attending physician on her third snake bite. I do my best to avoid her garden.

Marie's public service history is both remarkable and intriguing. She was the deputy to the national director of Head Start where she also served as the direct liaison to First Lady Lady Bird Johnson for 4 years.

Later, she led the Sasha Bruce House, a compassionate home for lost children in our Capital City, the abused, abandoned, neglected, and run-aways.

Marie has won many awards in her fight for democracy, and in 2019, I was privileged to award her the Clara Mortenson Beyer Women and Children First Award for outstanding accomplishments and contributions to empowering women.

On a recent visit to her McLean home, we were regaled with the most recent bow and arrow and deer story in her garden—that same cursed garden. It was in season, of course.

Megan and I are most fortunate to count Marie Ridder as our beloved friend. Our America is the long beneficiary of her creativity, her energy, and her tireless commitment to others.

When you earn her trust, Marie will even tell you about her date with John F. Kennedy.

ARE YOU BETTER OFF TODAY

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, in the final week of the 1980 Presidential campaign, former President Ronald Reagan posed an important question to voters: "Are you better off today than you were 4 years ago?" We don't have to wait until November to answer that same question today. The answer lies right outside this building.

If you are not sure whether you are better off than you were 4 years ago, consider that last year, Washington, D.C., saw 274 homicides. That is the highest number in almost 30 years.

Homicides are up 23 percent from 2019 in Chicago. In New York City, homicides are up 23 percent from 2019. Felony assault is up 35 percent. Car thefts

have almost tripled. A record 5,363 NYPD officers were injured on the job last year. In major cities across this country, organized retail theft has claimed more than \$112 billion in property, up from just \$94 billion in 2021.

There are two reasons for this, Madam Speaker: bad policy and bad messaging.

House Republicans are committed to restoring law and order and opposing all efforts to defund the police and cracking down on rogue prosecutors who refuse to hold criminals accountable.

We passed into law a bill to stop the D.C. Council's dangerous plan to change the criminal code. It would have ended mandatory minimums for many offenses and reduced maximum penalties for burglary, carjacking, and robbery.

According to a recent article from The Washington Post, the D.C. Council is finally starting to reverse its position on these radical, progressive criminal reforms that it has been considering. It turns out that advocating for criminals isn't the best approach to stopping crime.

D.C. lawmakers are also starting to see the damage caused by catch and release. If things keep moving in this direction, we might even begin to see those accused of violent personal crimes remain behind bars while they await trial.

Last year, this city also experienced the worst officer shortage it has seen in 50 years. This is a direct result of the defund the police movement. It was more than a ridiculous slogan. It was a dangerous slogan that, unfortunately, garnered some traction around the country. It has become a cynical rallying cry, and I believe it is the reason law enforcement agencies across the country are having difficulty filling open positions.

Another reason is, frankly, it is a more dangerous job today than it was a few short years ago. Last year, 378 officers were shot. Madam Speaker, 46 of them lost their lives. That is up 20 percent from 2020.

So, no, we are not better off than we were 4 years ago, Madam Speaker. In fact, those who live and visit our Nation's Capital are not better off than they were just 2 years ago.

House Republicans are proud to stand with the men and women who keep our communities safe. We are also committed to taking on the extreme policies of the Biden administration, including bail reform and our wide-open southern border.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ZINKE) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Guard both our hearts and our mouths today, O God. Let no thought enter our hearts that may hinder our closeness with You, nor let any word come from our mouths that is not meant for Your hearing. But set a guard over our mouths; keep watch over the door of our lips.

Do not let any unwholesome talk leave our mouths, but only that which is helpful to the value of the institution and the benefit of the people we have been called to serve.

Show us how to speak in such a way that edifies the conversation. Despite our differences, may we vow to benefit those with whom we dialogue.

Inspire us to energize and not jeopardize discussion, to invigorate and not denigrate our interlocutors. May we cultivate dignity and demonstrate respect for all with whom we engage this day.

Encourage us to build one another up, according to their needs, that we may succeed in strengthening the body and repairing the divisions that weaken our purpose to do good works in our service to You and to this country.

O God, our guardian, guide, and stay, abide with us this day, and grant us the blessing of Your divine guidance.

In Your sovereign name we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr.

THOMPSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania 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.

RECOGNIZING ROBERT DAVID LAUGHLIN

(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 Robert David Laughlin of Boalsburg in Centre County, Pennsylvania.

A lifelong central Pennsylvanian, Robert was born on March 9, 1924, in Altoona, and will be celebrating his 100th birthday this coming Saturday.

At 18, he enlisted in the United States Navy and was selected for officer training. He received his commission at the U.S. Naval Academy under an accelerated program for wartime midshipmen. At that time, he was one of the youngest commissioned officers in the fleet.

He served during World War II in the Pacific region as radar officer aboard the USS *Pittsburgh* and later aboard the USS *Pasadena*.

A Penn State graduate, Robert spent his career as a physicist studying electro-optical research for early airborne reconnaissance platforms and holds several U.S. patents. He later served as science adviser to the Governor of Pennsylvania under three administrations.

Most notably, he helped coordinate the initial State government response to the Three Mile Island accident in 1979.

Today, Robert is actively working on computer repairs, studying quantum physics, and spending time with his 8 grandkids and 10 great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Robert a happy birthday.

WORLD STAGE WEAKNESS

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

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, before President Biden took office, there was no war in Ukraine, Israel had not suffered a brutal attack from Iran-backed Hamas terrorists, and America was respected on the world stage.

Now, 3 years into the Biden administration, a message has been sent far and wide to our enemies and adversaries around the world: America's leadership is weak. Whether it was the botched Afghanistan withdrawal, the appeasement of Iran, or the delay and downright refusal to stand up to Moscow, the world has been plunged into chaos.

Now, we must deal with the consequences. Military servicemembers'

lives are at risk, Mr. Speaker. Our enemies are emboldened more than ever. That is why House Republicans are pursuing policies that counter China, promote peace through strength, and support our troops and allies to deter increasing global threats.

We are committed to the security of the United States of America.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1500

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEBER of Texas) at 3 p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Avery M. Stringer, one of his secretaries.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

SECURING THE CITIES IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4403) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make improvements to the Securing the Cities program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4403

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 "Securing the Cities Improvement Act".

SEC. 2. STC PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY, METRICS, AND CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.

Section 1928 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 596b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "high-risk urban areas" and inserting "jurisdictions designated under subsection (c)";

(2) by amending paragraph (7) of subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(7) establish performance metrics and milestones for the STC program, monitor expenditures for the program, and track the performance against program metrics and milestones; and";

(3) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "from among high-risk urban areas under section 2003" and inserting "based on the capability and capacity of the jurisdiction relating to preparedness and response, as well as the relative threat to such jurisdiction, vulnerability of such jurisdiction, and consequences for such jurisdiction, regarding terrorist attacks and other high-consequence events utilizing nuclear or other radiological materials"; and

(4) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

"(d) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report regarding participation in the STC program, the establishment of metrics and milestones for the STC program, performance against such metrics and milestones, and plans for any changes to the STC program."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 4403.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4403. Since 2007, DHS has operated the Securing the Cities program to help cities prepare for and respond to nuclear or radiological threats.

H.R. 4403, the Securing the Cities Improvement Act will remove the requirement for a jurisdiction to be designated as a high-risk urban area by FEMA, diminishing the uncertainty for cities to be removed from the STC program.

Additionally, this legislation will provide transparency by requiring the department to establish performance metrics and milestones for the STC program to track its performance and monitor its expenditures.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman CARTER for his work on this. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4430, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that we are here today to consider my bill, H.R. 4403, the Securing the Cities Improvement Act.

My bill will help cities build and maintain their security capabilities against nuclear or radiological threats.

While I will emphasize the critical nature of my bill, its effectiveness

hinges upon the reauthorization of the DHS Office of Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction, CWMD.

Without CWMD, the Securing the Cities program will cease to operate. Securing the Cities, also called STC, was launched by the Department of Homeland Security in fiscal year 2007 as a pilot program to support New York City, Jersey City, and Newark, New Jersey, in detecting and preventing nuclear or radiological threats.

Today, the STC program provides 14 local governments, including my hometown of New Orleans, with detection equipment, training, exercise support, operational and technical support, subject matter expertise, and programmatic support.

STC's work in New Orleans has supported important events such as Mardi Gras, which is a very special and joyous time in my hometown. As you know, we will have the Super Bowl next year. This will have a critical impact on its safety and delivering joy to the people of our country and our world.

However, STC is limited to high-risk urban areas designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency under the Urban Area Security Initiative, or UASI, program.

Linking STC and UASI together can create uncertainty for local governments participating in the program, as the composition of jurisdictions in the UASI program can fluctuate from one year to the next.

To ensure stability within the STC program and maintain partnerships with at-risk cities, I introduced the Securing the Cities Improvement Act. My legislation would allow CWMD to determine which cities to partner with for the STC program based on the jurisdiction's capability and capacity to prepare for and respond to threats of vulnerabilities against terrorist attacks and other high-consequence events utilizing nuclear or other radiological materials.

It would also establish performance metrics and milestones for the STC program and monitor expenditures for the program.

Furthermore, the legislation requires DHS to provide a report to Congress regarding participation in the STC program, the establishment of metrics and milestones for the program, and any proposed modifications for this program.

The bill is a commonsense measure, one that will ensure that our cities are protected from nuclear or radiological threats.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 4403, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4403 is important for sustaining local jurisdictions' capa-

bilities to counter chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats.

Without the support of programs like STC, addressing and mitigating threats could become more difficult or cease to exist altogether, which would jeopardize the safety and well-being of every individual residing in our country.

Passage of this legislation is vital to maintaining our preparedness and ensuring the security of the Nation against the evolving challenges posed by terrorist attacks and other high-consequence events that utilize nuclear or radiological materials.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support H.R. 4403, and I thank Chairman GREEN for his support in this measure.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I, again, urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4403. I thank Mr. CARTER, the gentleman from Louisiana, for his excellent work on this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4403.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IMPROVING TRAVEL FOR FAMILIES ACT

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5969) to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to revise certain regulations to permit certain children to accompany their parents or legal guardians through Global Entry airport lanes, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5969

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 "Improving Travel for Families Act".

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF GLOBAL ENTRY TO CERTAIN CHILDREN.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall revise section 235.12 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, to permit a child who is 10 years old or younger who is not a member of Global Entry in accordance with such section and who is traveling with such child's parent or legal guardian who is a member of Global Entry in accordance with such section to accompany such parent or legal guardian through a Global Entry lane upon arrival at an international airport in the United States.

(b) *APPOINTMENTS.*—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be

necessary to permit a parent or legal guardian of up to four children described in subsection (a) who is applying for membership in Global Entry on behalf of such children to schedule a single appointment for an interview relating to such membership for all such children.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 5969.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5969, the Global Entry program, which is managed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, grants expedited clearance for preapproved, low-risk travelers.

Millions of users are enrolled in the Global Entry program and Global Entry kiosks are deployed at many major airports throughout the United States. However, issues can arise when families are traveling with minor children who are not enrolled in the Global Entry program. Because Global Entry benefits are member specific, young children who are not enrolled in the program are not currently allowed to join their parents in the Global Entry line.

H.R. 5969 would rectify this by allowing children ages 10 and younger to join their Global Entry-enrolled parents or guardian through the Global Entry lane.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman LUTTRELL for his work on this very important bill. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5969, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5969 aims to make Global Entry more family friendly by allowing children ages 10 or under to accompany their parents or legal guardians through Global Entry lanes when clearing customs in the United States.

We would like to see all families with young children stay together throughout the customs process, and this bill would make travel more family friendly without compromising security.

This bill also makes it possible for parents to schedule interviews for Global Entry for their kids as groups as opposed to the current format which schedules appointments separately—a logistical nightmare for parents.

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

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LUTTRELL), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. LUTTRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to advocate for the passage of our bill, H.R. 5969, the Improving Travel for Families Act.

Global Entry has been a critical asset in expediting clearance for preapproved, low-risk travelers upon arrival in the United States. Reduced wait times and access to expedited entry into the United States are all the benefits of Global Entry membership.

Global Entry began as a small pilot program in 2008 with availability in just three airports. Today, the Global Entry program offers expedited preapproved travel clearance for millions of travelers and is available in over 60 U.S. airports.

Our bill would improve international travel for families by allowing children ages 10 and younger who are not currently enrolled in the Global Entry program to accompany their parents and guardians who are in the program in the designated precleared lanes upon arrival at international airports in the United States.

Additionally, the bill would streamline the Global Entry application process by permitting parents or guardians to schedule a single application appointment for up to four young children at a time, rather than having to book multiple individual appointments, thereby reducing the interview appointment backlog.

These small, but meaningful, advancements will be a marked improvement on the Global Entry program. Under current law, only preapproved Global Entry travelers, regardless of age, are permitted to utilize dedicated lanes and kiosks. This creates a major inconvenience for Global Entry-enrolled parents who are traveling with young children who are not currently enrolled.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman GREEN, Congressman GLENN IVEY, and the members and staff of the Homeland Security Committee for working with me and my staff on this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this sensible legislative measure that will afford law-abiding Americans the opportunity to travel with their children.

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. IVEY).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5969, the Improving Travel for Families Act. I am proud to cosponsor this bipartisan legislation with my friend and Homeland Security Committee colleague from Texas, Representative MORGAN LUTTRELL.

This bill aims to make the CBP Global Entry program more friendly for family travel at our international airports by allowing children ages 10 or

under to accompany their parent or guardian through Global Entry when clearing customs in the United States.

The bill also makes it possible for parents to schedule interviews for Global Entry for their kids as a group. It will do all of this without risking the security of children, as Global Entry approval requires multiple steps, including a background check.

As a father of six, I know how difficult the logistics can be for families traveling with young children.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense, bipartisan legislation that will make travel more friendly for families without compromising security.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1515

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

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LUTTRELL) for introducing this bill, and I commend the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. IVEY) for cosponsoring this bill aimed at improving the travel experience for families. I believe this bill will help families traveling with young children eliminate some of the difficulties that they may experience along the way.

I am happy to support this bill, and I urge all Members of the House to do the same.

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

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

I again urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5969. I, of course, thank again Mr. LUTTRELL for his excellent work on the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5969, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ERADICATING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND FORMULATING EFFECTIVE NEW TOOLS TO ADDRESS NATIONAL YEARLY LOSSES OF LIFE ACT

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 206) to require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to regularly review and update policies and manuals related to inspections at ports of entry.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 206

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLES.

This Act may be cited as the “Eradicating Narcotic Drugs and Formulating Effective New Tools to Address National Yearly Losses of life Act” or the “END FENTANYL Act”.

SEC. 2. ENSURING TIMELY UPDATES TO U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION FIELD MANUALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than triennially, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall review and update, as necessary, the current policies and manuals of the Office of Field Operations related to inspections at ports of entry to ensure the uniform implementation of inspection practices that will effectively respond to technological and methodological changes designed to disguise illegal activity, such as the smuggling of drugs and humans, along the border.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Shortly after each update required under subsection (a), the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives that summarizes the policy and manual changes implemented by such update.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 206.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 206. In 2019, the Government Accountability Office issued a report which determined that U.S. Customs and Border Protection did not regularly update their inspection policies at ports of entry. In some cases, policies had not been updated in 20 years and did not accurately reflect current operating conditions, presently deployed technology, or adequately address how to handle things like fentanyl.

S. 206 would require CBP to review and update policies and manuals at least once every 3 years and also provide reports to Congress on changes made by those updates. This should ensure that CBP is employing the latest and most efficient methods to stop illegal activity at the ports of entry and prevent it from entering the United States.

I thank Senator SCOTT and Congressman GUEST for their important work

on this bill. I urge my colleagues to support S. 206, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This bill is a commonsense step to address the fentanyl crisis and save American lives. By requiring U.S. Customs and Border Protection to incorporate and continually update uniform policies and standards for their operations at ports of entry, we can be sure our officers continually adapt and implement their inspection practices to the changing dynamics of illicit activities along U.S. borders.

It is important that we continue supporting necessary improvements for our ports of entry, where approximately 90 percent of CBP's fentanyl seizures occur.

This bill complements the unprecedented progress that the Department of Homeland Security has made in recent years to stop fentanyl from entering our communities. DHS has launched new cross-government efforts to target smugglers and put more personnel, technology, infrastructure, and resources at our border. As a result, DHS has seized more fentanyl and arrested more criminals for fentanyl-related crimes in the last 2 years than over the last previous 5 years combined.

DHS has taken serious action to thwart human trafficking and human smuggling through ports of entry. The END FENTANYL Act builds on these efforts, as well.

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

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST), the leader of the House companion bill to S. 206 and the vice chair of the Committee on Homeland Security.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 206, the END FENTANYL Act. I am a proud sponsor of the House companion bill. I thank my friend, Senator RICK SCOTT, for leading this bipartisan effort in the United States Senate. I also thank Congressman DAVID TRONE for co-leading this legislation in the House.

This bill would require the United States Customs and Border Protection, CBP, to regularly review and update their inspection practices at ports of entry. It would also require them to respond to any new or innovative smuggling methods. This bill would require CBP to brief Congress on new inspection practices. The goal of this bill is to ensure that CBP is employing the most up-to-date methods to interdict and prevent illegal activities, such as the smuggling of deadly narcotics like fentanyl into our country.

As Chairman GREEN said, this bill was introduced in direct response to a 2019 Government Accountability Office report, which found that CBP's inspection techniques were not uniform across different ports of entry and in

some cases found that they were entirely outdated. The GAO report determined: "Because CBP has not updated many of its policies—in a few cases for almost 20 years—they do not always reflect changes in technology or processes, such as those for conducting searches and handling fentanyl."

Mr. Speaker, the END FENTANYL Act will be a valuable tool in our fight against the deadly scourge of fentanyl, which has devastated families and communities across our country. From May of 2022 to May of 2023, the U.S. suffered over 112,000 overdose deaths, with many of those deaths being attributed directly or indirectly to the use of fentanyl. Fentanyl poisoning is now the leading cause of death for Americans between the ages of 18 and 45.

As cartels continue to develop new methods to traffic these deadly drugs in the United States, this bill will ensure that CBP responds to any new smuggling techniques in a uniform manner, with the most up-to-date and effective practices.

In closing, this bill will save lives and is a first step to securing our border from those smuggling drugs into our communities. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 206.

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

I thank the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) for introducing the END FENTANYL Act. It is a key step forward to ensure that we are better prepared to stop fentanyl smuggling. By regularly improving our strategies at our ports of entry, we can ensure that the Department of Homeland Security is keeping our communities safe.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this incredible measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I again urge my colleagues to support S. 206. I thank Mr. GUEST for his work in assisting Senator SCOTT, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 206.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

DHS BORDER SERVICES CONTRACTS REVIEW ACT

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4467) to direct the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to assess contracts for covered services performed by contractor personnel along the United States land border with Mexico, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4467

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 "DHS Border Services Contracts Review Act".

SEC. 2. ASSESSMENT OF CONTRACTS FOR COVERED SERVICES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security, in consultation with appropriate officials of the Department, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report regarding active contracts for covered services of the Department awarded on or before—

(A) September 30, 2023, or

(B) the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever occurs later.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The criteria used by the Department of Homeland Security to determine whether contractor personnel were necessary to assist the Department in carrying out its mission along the United States land border with Mexico.

(B) An analysis of the purpose, quantity, and location of contractor personnel to perform covered services of the Department with respect to effectively—

(i) addressing mission needs along such border; and

(ii) enhancing the capability of Department personnel to perform primary mission responsibilities, including the number of Department personnel not removed from their primary mission responsibilities by reason of the performance of covered services by contractor personnel.

(C) An assessment with respect to the benefits of contractor personnel performing covered services, including whether the performance of such services by contractor personnel is more efficient or effective than the performance of such services by Department employees.

(D) An assessment of opportunities to increase the efficiency of the Department with respect to contracting, including whether Department-wide contract vehicles for covered services would be the most cost effective option for the performance of covered services.

(E) A strategy to improve the procurement and delivery of covered services through contracts during the five-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act to—

(i) achieve the best value for the Department through the use of full and open competition; and

(ii) ensure no lapse in the performance of such services.

(F) Recommendations based on findings resulting from the analysis and assessments required in subparagraphs (B) through (D).

(G) Any other information relating to contracts for covered services that the Under Secretary for Management determines appropriate.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary for Management shall submit with the report required under subsection (a) a plan to implement

the recommendations and strategy contained in such report to enhance coordination, minimize overlap, and increase cost effectiveness among contracts for covered services.

(2) **BRIEFING.**—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Under Secretary for Management submits the report required under subsection (a) and the plan required under paragraph (1) and every 180 days thereafter until such plan is fully implemented, the Under Secretary, or the designee of the Under Secretary, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing with respect to the status of such implementation.

(c) **PROHIBITION ON FUNDING.**—No funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section. This section shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized to be made available for such purposes.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(2) **CONTRACT FOR COVERED SERVICES.**—The term “contract for covered services” means a contract (with a total contract value of \$50,000,000 or more in 2023 constant dollars, inclusive of contract options) relating to the procurement of covered services for the Department of Homeland Security.

(3) **COVERED SERVICES.**—The term “covered services” means, with respect to the United States land border with Mexico, any service, including related to border security, provided by a contractor to be used by the Department.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4467.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4467. As we are all aware, the volume of migrant encounters along the U.S.-Mexico border has increased exponentially in the past few years. As such, it has been necessary for the Department of Homeland Security to secure goods and services from contractors to care for migrants taken into custody by U.S. Customs and Border Protection. These contracts have enabled our dedicated Border Patrol agents and CBP officers to remain focused on their primary mission of securing our borders. Unfortunately, in the past, DHS has had issues with respect to awarding such contracts.

H.R. 4467, the DHS Border Services Contracts Review Act, directs DHS to assess active contracts for covered services performed by contractor personnel along the U.S. land border with

Mexico and submit to Congress a report with recommendations and strategies to improve the procurement and delivery of services through such contracts.

I thank Congressman BRECHEEN for his work on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 4467, a very important piece of legislation.

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

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

DHS spends billions of dollars on service contracts to support its various missions, including its mission to secure the southwest border. These contracts provide a wide range of services such as transportation, medical care, and facilities to house migrants.

Given both the cost and the importance of these contracts to DHS' southwest border mission, H.R. 4467, introduced by Mr. BRECHEEN, seeks to improve DHS' procurement of contractor services used along the southwest border.

The bill requires DHS to identify service contracts valued at more than \$50 million used along the southwest border and to assess whether those contracts are necessary to assist DHS in carrying out its mission.

The bill also calls upon DHS to identify areas to improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness in its use of service contracts along the southwest border and to develop a strategy and implementation plan to carry out such improvements.

Finally, the bill also requires DHS to share its assessments, strategy, and plans with Congress both through a report and in standing briefings.

H.R. 4467 had bipartisan support both in this Congress and last, passing through the committee by voice vote.

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

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the DHS Border Services Contracts Review Act, H.R. 4467.

It goes without saying that the Border Patrol is overwhelmed when handling hundreds of thousands of illegal aliens coming across our southern border, and our national debt is increasing by nearly \$1 trillion every 100 days. Congress must provide the oversight necessary and do everything in its power to simultaneously assist Border Patrol and also cut back on inefficient spending.

Federal contractors have a role within DHS when the Federal Government cannot meet the requirements necessary to carry out its mission. In the last decade, DHS has increasingly relied on service contracts to carry out these operations. According to the Government Accountability Office,

DHS' contracted services have increased by 40 percent between fiscal years 2013 and 2018, obligating nearly \$70 billion in contracts over that 5-year window.

In May of 2020, the GAO conducted a study on DHS service contracts that the Department uses for assistance. They examined eight DHS contracts and found that three-quarters of those contractors were never given any guidance by DHS on actions that are inherently under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. GAO also reported that DHS has no consistent plan for contract oversight necessary to prevent overlapping work with contractors. This lack of guidance and potential overlap in functions highlights a glaring need for this report, especially considering the financial dilemma that we find ourselves in today.

To combat this potential problem, H.R. 4467 directs the Department of Homeland Security Under Secretary for Management to assess contracts above \$50 million for covered services performed by contractor personnel along the U.S. border with Mexico to minimize overlap and cut inefficiencies.

This legislation requires the USM to report to Congress on active contracts, recommendations on how they can better be used to increase efficiency, and the criteria used to determine when contractor personnel is necessary for DHS to carry out its mission.

If enacted, this bill would provide needed clarity and oversight on which service contracts are helping DHS at the border and where there is room for improved efficiencies.

To ensure that taxpayer dollars are used responsibly, it includes a provision that prohibits the Department from requesting additional funding to carry out this legislation. I will reiterate that: Section 2(c) specifies that this legislation will not cost a dime.

I thank Chairman GREEN and the committee staff, and I urge all Members to support this commonsense legislation.

□ 1530

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN) for introducing this bill aimed at improving DHS' procurement of contracted services used along the southern border.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4467, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4467, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) that the House suspend the

rules and pass the bill, HR. 4467, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DHS BIODETECTION IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6174) to improve the biodefense functions of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6174

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 “DHS Biodefense Improvement Act”.

SEC. 2. DHS UTILIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL LABORATORIES AND SITES FOR CERTAIN BIODETECTION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT RELATING TO THE MISSIONS OF THE DHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct an assessment of how the Department of Homeland Security has utilized Department of Energy national laboratories and sites regarding research and development in carrying out the missions of the Department of Homeland Security, in accordance with section 309 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 189).

(b) STRATEGY ON BIODETECTION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate the assessment required under subsection (a), together with a strategy for how the Department of Homeland Security will conduct research and development in coordination with Department of Energy national laboratories and sites to address biodefense research and development of the Department of Homeland Security, including the following:

(1) Identifying biodefense technologies that can, either individually or together, meet the biodefense mission needs as outlined in Department of Homeland Security capabilities analysis and requirements documents and informed by studies produced by the Comptroller General of the United States, such as the National Re-Assessment of the BioWatch Collector Network to Increase the Fraction of Population Covered, as developed by the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office of the Department in November 2021, and other such future studies as applicable.

(2) Developing an acquisition and procurement plan to acquire and provide, in accordance with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department of Homeland Security acquisition and procurement management directives, the biodefense technologies referred to in paragraph (1) to existing BioWatch jurisdictions.

(3) Conducting periodic external evaluations to identify gaps and potential failure points with respect to such biodefense technologies, and recommending contingency plans in the event such biodefense

technologies do not perform as expected or intended.

(4) Assisting, as appropriate and in partnership with Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments, institutions of higher education (as such term is defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)), and the private sector, with the development of clearly defined program and technical requirements for future Department of Homeland Security environmental biodefense programs, including any related transformational program of research and development.

(c) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate an update of the assessment and strategy required under this section, including any challenges to implementing such strategy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 6174.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6174. The Department of Homeland Security established the BioWatch program to collect and test air samples for biological agents likely to be used in a bioterrorism attack. However, there have been ample criticisms and questions about the effectiveness of the BioWatch program.

As such, in 2019, DHS launched a new acquisition program to move into the next generation of detection of bioterrorism and to replace the BioWatch program with new and more reliable technology.

However, DHS has not used all the resources at its disposal, including the national laboratories housed within the Department of Energy.

H.R. 6174, the DHS Biodefense Improvement Act, would ensure that DHS is doing everything it can to improve biodefense research and development, including requiring DHS to explain how it plans to utilize the expertise of the Department of Energy national labs.

I thank Congressman STRONG for his work on this bill, and I hope all Members will support this legislation today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6174, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6174, the DHS Biodefense Improvement Act. This bill seeks to enhance biodefense capabilities at the Department of Homeland Security by leveraging resources at the Department of Energy's national laboratories.

Currently, DHS' Office of Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction, or CWMD, leads DHS' biodefense work. The premier biodefense program is BioWatch, which is outdated, expensive, and labor-intensive. CWMD's more recent efforts to advance biodefense technologies have been delayed because of this.

H.R. 6174 would move DHS' biodefense programs forward by requiring the Department to complete an assessment of how it is utilizing the Department of Energy's national laboratories for biodefense. The bill would require DHS to create the defined program and technical requirements necessary to advance biodefense programs, including critical research and development.

Further, the bill requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide Congress with a strategy for conducting regular external evaluations to identify capability gaps and recommend contingency plans if biodefense technologies underperform.

As foreign and domestic security threats evolve, Congress' support for advancements in biodefense programs is key.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. STRONG), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. STRONG. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman GREEN for his support, as well as that of my colleagues who join me in introducing this legislation, H.R. 6174, the DHS Biodefense Improvement Act.

Threats from America's enemies have continued to evolve and become more complex. The anthrax attack of 2001 opened our eyes to a new threat landscape that includes acts of bioterrorism. In the wake of the 2001 attacks, the Department of Homeland Security established the BioWatch program, which monitors, collects, and tests air samples for biological agents likely to be used in a terrorist attack.

This technology is vital in protecting Americans against bioweapons, and we must have full confidence that it will deliver timely, accurate, and comprehensive information to our partners that operate this system.

As a first responder myself, I know the difference that early detection makes. This becomes more vital when responding to an act of bioterrorism, which could have catastrophic consequences.

We have worked across all levels of government to improve prevention, detection, and response capabilities, but there remains work to be done.

DHS has faced continuous challenges in developing and acquiring new technologies to move toward the next generation of national biodetection. This legislation would ensure that DHS is fully leveraging every tool and resource to accomplish this goal, to include utilizing the Department of Energy's national labs to develop new technologies related to biodefense, developing a plan to acquire existing technologies that can meet the Department's biodetection mission needs, conducting external evaluations to identify gaps and potential failure points, and reporting to Congress a defined plan for the future of biodetection.

As our adversaries watch on, we cannot afford to fall behind. America's security depends on it.

I was proud to introduce this legislation, the DHS Biodetection Improvement Act, to ensure DHS is prepared to protect Americans against bioweapons.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, while DHS has worked to improve its biodetection capabilities, many challenges remain, and the current technologies are aging.

H.R. 6174 pairs DHS and the Department of Energy's national laboratories, which would improve biodetection innovation and, ultimately, keep our communities safe from biological threats.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this critical bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6174, and I appreciate and thank Mr. STRONG for his hard work on this bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6174.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GABRIELLA MILLER KIDS FIRST RESEARCH ACT 2.0

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 3391) to extend the Gabriella Miller Kids First Pediatric Research Program at the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3391

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 "Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0".

SEC. 2. FUNDING FOR THE PEDIATRIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE.

The Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 402A(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 282a(a)(2))—

(A) in the heading—

(i) by striking "10-YEAR"; and

(ii) by striking "THROUGH COMMON FUND";

(B) by striking "to the Common Fund" and inserting "to the Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives";

(C) by striking "10-Year";

(D) by striking "and reserved under subsection (c)(1)(B)(i) of this section"; and

(E) by striking "2014 through 2023" and inserting "2024 through 2028";

(2) in each of paragraphs (1)(A) and (2)(C) of section 402A(c) (42 U.S.C. 282a(c)), by striking "section 402(b)(7)(B)" and inserting "section 402(b)(7)(B)(i); and

(3) in section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)), by striking "the Common Fund" and inserting "the Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives".

SEC. 3. COORDINATION OF NIH FUNDING FOR PEDIATRIC RESEARCH.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Director of the National Institutes of Health should continue to oversee and coordinate research that is conducted or supported by the National Institutes of Health for research on pediatric cancer and other pediatric diseases and conditions, including through the Pediatric Research Initiative Fund.

(b) AVOIDING DUPLICATION.—Section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)) is amended by inserting "and shall prioritize, as appropriate, such pediatric research that does not duplicate existing research activities of the National Institutes of Health" before "; and".

SEC. 4. REPORT ON PROGRESS AND INVESTMENTS IN PEDIATRIC RESEARCH.

Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report that—

(1) details pediatric research projects and initiatives receiving funds allocated pursuant to section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)); and

(2) summarizes advancements made in pediatric research with funds allocated pursuant to such section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to

revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3391, the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0.

In the United States, it is estimated that nearly 10,000 children under the age of 15 will be diagnosed with cancer in 2024. Major advancements over the past several decades have improved survival rates, with 85 percent of children with cancer now living until 5 years or older. However, estimates predict that, tragically, over 1,000 children will still die from cancer this year, making it the leading cause of death from disease for kids.

This legislation would ensure progress toward a better understanding of childhood cancer and structural birth defects will continue. It would also prioritize nonduplicative research and coordination on pediatric research across the National Institutes of Health.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 3391, the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0.

This bipartisan legislation, sponsored by Representatives WEXTON and COLE, plays a crucial role in providing essential support for pediatric cancer and disease research.

This bill is named in honor of Gabriella Miller, a Virginia resident who was diagnosed with an inoperable brain tumor at the age of 10. Gabriella was an inspirational activist who tirelessly advocated for research into childhood diseases like cancer until her passing in October 2013.

Her strong voice and bravery turned tragedy into the original Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act, which was signed into law in 2014. This research program at the National Institutes of Health has made progress toward understanding childhood cancer and disease.

The original law established a 10-year pediatric research initiative fund and authorized funding for childhood disease research. The law has also led to the founding of the Gabriella Miller Kids First Data Resource Center, a comprehensive data resource for research and patient communities meant to advance discoveries.

Despite this progress, cancer is the top disease-related cause of death for children and teens in the United States. It is estimated that over 9,500 American children under age 15 will be diagnosed with cancer this year.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Representative WEXTON, for her leadership

on this legislation, and I encourage all of my colleagues to vote “yes” to make a significant impact in the fight against pediatric cancer.

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

□ 1545

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), the chairman of the Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee and a leader on consumer protection in this Congress.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. It has been great working with him all these years, and I appreciate him very much.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 3391, the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0. I am proud to be a colead on this bipartisan piece of legislation with my friend and colleague, Representative JENNIFER WEXTON, who does an outstanding job on these issues.

Again, she is retiring at the end of this Congress, and we are going to miss her. She did such wonderful work, particularly on the Parkinson's bill, and we are going to get it across the finish line.

I am grateful for her leadership on this particular bill, as well, to reauthorize the Kids First Pediatric Research Initiative at the National Institutes of Health. Our bill will continue the critical work being done to conduct biomedical research and discover new insights into pediatric conditions such as childhood cancers.

The Kids First program has helped facilitate a better understanding of shared genetic pathways between childhood cancers, birth defects, and other pediatric conditions, and H.R. 3391 ensures that this research will continue for another 5 years.

Further, the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act requires coordination of all Federal efforts related to pediatric cancer research, as well as a report detailing current federally funded programs and initiatives and all advancements made thus far, and there have been several advancements.

We all agree that these scientific discoveries could help unlock the key to developing future treatments and cures for our most vulnerable patients—our kids who suffer from pediatric cancers and rare diseases.

We must continue to fight the battle against kids' cancers, both inside and outside the Federal Government. I urge my colleagues to support our bill, the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, I simply would encourage all my colleagues to vote for this important bill to help cancer research, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the under-

lying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0, which will enable the continuation of critical research of treatments and cures for childhood cancer and rare diseases.

I'm proud to carry this legislation in honor of Gabriella, who was from Virginia's 10th Congressional District. Gabriella was diagnosed with an inoperable brain tumor and passed away in 2013 at age 10.

Gabriella was a fierce fighter not just in her own battle with cancer, but as an advocate on behalf of the millions of other children who have suffered from this terrible disease. In the months following her terminal diagnosis, Gabriella became a national force for change, urging Congress to “stop talking—start doing,” and increase funding to discover better treatments and cures.

Her heroic efforts delivered a successful push to pass the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act in 2014, bipartisan legislation named in her honor. The Kids First program has made remarkable progress since then—sequencing more than 55,000 genomes from over 21,000 patients in childhood cancer and structural birth defect cohorts and starting the Gabriella Miller Kids First Data Resource Center, a comprehensive data resource for research and patient communities meant to advance discoveries.

But there is still a long fight ahead to better understand, treat, and ultimately cure childhood cancer. Without action by Congress, funding for this critical program is set to expire this year. We must do better for our kids, and this bipartisan legislation would enable the critical work of the Kids First program to continue. For the Millers, and for the millions of American families who have had to go through the horror of receiving a cancer diagnosis for their child, I ask my colleagues to vote “yes” on this important legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3391, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

PREVENTING MATERNAL DEATHS REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2023

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3838) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize Federal support of States in their work to save and sustain the health of mothers during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, to eliminate disparities in maternal health outcomes for pregnancy-related and pregnancy-associated deaths, to identify solutions to improve healthcare

quality and health outcomes for mothers, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3838

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 “Preventing Maternal Deaths Reauthorization Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. SAFE MOTHERHOOD.

(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY REVIEW COMMITTEES.—Section 317K(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-12(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting “(including obstetricians and gynecologists)” after “clinical specialties”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(A)(i)—

(A) in subclause (I), by striking “as applicable” and inserting “if available”; and

(B) in subclause (III), by striking “, as appropriate” and inserting “and coordinating with death certifiers to improve the collection of death record reports and the quality of death records, including by amending cause-of-death information on a death certificate, as appropriate”.

(b) BEST PRACTICES RELATING TO THE PREVENTION OF MATERNAL MORTALITY.—Section 317K of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-12) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (f) and (g), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

“(e) BEST PRACTICES RELATING TO THE PREVENTION OF MATERNAL MORTALITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall, in consultation with the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, disseminate to hospitals, State professional society groups, and perinatal quality collaboratives, best practices on how to prevent maternal mortality and morbidity that consider and reflect best practices identified through other relevant Federal maternal health programs.

“(2) FREQUENCY.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall disseminate the best practices referred to in paragraph (1) not less than once per fiscal year.”.

(c) EXTENSION.—Subsection (g) of section 317K of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-12), as redesignated by subsection (b), is amended by striking “\$58,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023” and inserting “\$108,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LUTTRELL). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of my legislation, H.R. 3838, the Preventing Maternal Deaths Reauthorization Act of 2023.

During March, we celebrate National Women's History Month and honor the strong women in our lives, especially our mothers who make great sacrifices to bring life into this world.

According to the latest United States data, the maternal mortality rate rose yet again in 2021 to almost 33 deaths per 100,000 live births compared to a rate of 23 per 100,000 in 2020. While we know that over 80 percent of pregnancy-related deaths are preventable, we also understand that even one is too many.

The Preventing Maternal Deaths Reauthorization Act works to understand and reduce maternal mortalities by reauthorizing Federal support for State-led Maternal Mortality Review Committees.

Maternal Mortality Review Committees are multidisciplinary committees that review the causes of maternal deaths in their State and make recommendations based on their findings to prevent future deaths and improve maternal health outcomes during pregnancy, childbirth, and the first year afterward.

H.R. 3838 also requires the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to work in consultation with the Health Resources and Services Administration to disseminate best practices for the prevention of maternal mortality and morbidity to hospitals and other healthcare providers.

Maternal Mortality Review Committees are vital to understanding the drivers of maternal deaths and informing effective interventions. This way we will help to ensure that resources are directed where they will have the most positive impact.

Since its initial authorization in 2018, we have already seen the work of the Maternal Mortality Review Committees make a significant difference and increasing the number of Maternal Mortality Review Committees from 32 States to 49 States, the District of Columbia, New York City, Philadelphia, and Puerto Rico.

Through their work, this body was able to discover that over 50 percent of pregnancy-related deaths happen between 1 week and 1 year after delivery, leading to the critical extension of the State plan amendment for Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program to 12 months for postpartum coverage.

The critical importance of this bill is furthered by the news from my home State of Texas just last week. Effective March 1 of 2024, Texas extended postpartum coverage for the full 12 months for eligible Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program recipients through the Texas Health and Human Services Commission. I thank Governor Greg Abbott and the Texas legislature for their continued efforts to protect and defend life, especially the lives of new mothers and newborn babies.

Today, I am joined by 740 of my fellow OB/GYNs who are on the Hill with the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists urging a "yes" vote on this critically important bill.

I thank my fellow Representatives, DIANA DEGETTE, BUDDY CARTER, ROBIN KELLY, KAT CAMMACK, and KATHY CASTOR for working with me on this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I stand in strong support of H.R. 3838. I urge my fellow Members to vote for its passage today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. As Dr. BURGESS said, we are facing a maternal health crisis in this country.

From 2018 to 2021, the overall maternal mortality rate in the United States nearly doubled. We are simply failing American women as they become mothers, and we are particularly failing Black Americans, who in 2021 were nearly three times as likely than White Americans to die becoming mothers, irrespective of education or socioeconomic status.

This is exactly the trend that the former gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER) and I sought to address when we passed the original Preventing Maternal Deaths Act in 2018.

Through the programs developed by that legislation we now have a much greater knowledge of what is causing this crisis and the infrastructure we need to build further understanding and drive solutions.

Data generated by the Maternal Mortality Review Committees have provided us with the insight that 80 percent of maternal deaths are preventable. This understanding is the first step toward solutions, and we have to ensure that we not only don't lose but that we strengthen the process we have made in building, understanding, and standardizing data so that we have a clear picture across the country of why this is happening.

The Preventing Maternal Deaths Reauthorization Act will continue and bolster our support for the Maternal Mortality Review Committees. It will also ensure the timely and frequent dissemination of best practices to prevent maternal mortality.

Make no mistake, further action is needed, and this reauthorization in itself will not solve the crisis, but that further action depends on the critical insights that we can get from this legislation. It is the foundation on which the solution stands.

I am very grateful that my friend, Dr. BURGESS, has taken up the mantle on this legislation. I also thank my dear friend, KATHY CASTOR, and our ranking member here, Ms. SCHRIER, for their work on this legislation, and I urge a "yes" vote on this legislation.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Before I begin, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, the sponsor of this bill, Dr. BURGESS, for his outstanding work in healthcare, especially as a Member of this august body. For many years he has served here, and I know he is going to be retiring at the end of this year, and we are certainly going to miss his leadership, particularly in the healthcare space, and we appreciate him very much.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3838, the Preventing Maternal Deaths Reauthorization Act, which I am co-leading with Dr. BURGESS.

Maternal mortality is something that I have worked on for many, many years as a member of the Georgia State legislature and now as a Member of Congress. It baffles me as to why Georgia, my home State, would be one of the leading States in the Nation in maternal mortality. I have not been able to get my arms around that and understand why that is, but it is.

Our Nation's maternal mortality crisis, which, as I say, severely impacts Georgians, is alarming and trending in the wrong direction. In fact, in Georgia, the maternal mortality rate has increased to over 30 deaths per 100,000 live births. For women of color and people living in rural communities, those numbers are much higher.

The United States is trending in the wrong direction, as well, and we need to understand why moms are dying, despite us spending \$4.4 trillion on healthcare in 2022.

As a father, as a grandfather, and a healthcare professional, I believe that we can and we must do much better. It is time for this to become a national priority, which is why I am proud to be co-leading the Preventing Maternal Deaths Act with Dr. BURGESS.

This legislation would ensure continued support for the critically important work that the State Maternal Mortality Review Committees have done in addressing the maternal mortality crisis.

State Maternal Mortality Review Committees are crucial to collecting data so that each State can form a plan to address maternal health issues impacting their community.

This bipartisan bill is an important step toward ending the maternal mortality crisis in the U.S.

We value women, we value life, and this bipartisan bill prioritizes both.

I thank Dr. BURGESS again for working with me on this important issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. Speaker, the United States faces a significant crisis with one of the highest maternal mortality and morbidity rates among developed nations.

According to the most recent data, in 2021, more than 1,200 women died as a result of pregnancy or childbirth, continuing an upward trend over nearly 20 years.

Racial disparities in maternal outcomes continue with Black and indigenous women dying at three times the rate of White women.

Additionally, rural areas experience higher rates of maternal mortality compared to urban areas, and yet, experts and research using the Maternal Mortality Review Committee data indicates that at least 80 percent of maternal mortalities are preventable.

□ 1600

H.R. 3838, the Preventing Maternal Deaths Reauthorization Act of 2023, is bipartisan legislation to reauthorize support for State-based Maternal Mortality Review Committees until 2028. These committees play a critical role in reviewing pregnancy-related deaths to identify causes and make recommendations for the prevention of future mortalities in their State. The legislation also requires the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the CDC, to work with HRSA, the Health Resources and Services Administration, to share best practices to prevent maternal mortality with hospitals and healthcare providers.

Enacting this legislation will provide the needed ongoing support of Maternal Mortality Review Committees, ultimately enhancing the safety of women throughout their pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum experiences while reducing racial disparities and outcomes.

The legislation is supported by over 85 organizations across the healthcare spectrum. I am pleased that it is before us today, and I encourage all of my colleagues to vote “yes” on this important bill.

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

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

I do want to point out in this bill, probably one of the most important aspects is the collection and dissemination of data by the CDC and HRSA, the best practices that occur across the country. There is no reason why one hospital should have excellent statistics and another hospital have questionable statistics. We should be able to be good enough that every hospital has excellent statistics.

I know this to be true, because where I did my residency at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, they have consistently had some of the best maternal mortality statistics in the country, and they take care of a population that is low income, women of color, underinsured, uninsured, the very populations you think would be at greatest risk.

I know we can do it. I have seen it done, and it is so important to me that we collect and disseminate this data.

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

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR).

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ms. SCHRIER for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Preventing Maternal Deaths Reauthorization Act. It is critical legislation that I am proud to co-lead to address the maternal mortality crisis in America, unconscionably the worst in the developed world.

Each of us deserves to live a healthy life. For mothers, for women, that includes access to the care they need before, during, and after pregnancy. Pregnancy in America right now is too often traumatic or is life-threatening, and our maternal health crisis in many places is tearing families apart.

This is particularly true for Black women, who often experience worse outcomes due to disparities in access to medical care, the care that they need and that they deserve.

Our bill will help recommit to the health of our neighbors by ensuring that more moms can have safe pregnancies by improving health outcomes for the patients at the highest risk of maternal mortality and morbidity.

In the Tampa Bay area, I am proud to represent outstanding OB/GYNs and providers, clinics like Evara Health or organizations like REACHUP, the Healthy Start Coalitions, and more. They have worked tirelessly to address our maternal mortality rates and improve the quality of care for new and expecting mothers.

This bill will help them and similar organizations across the country, in partnership with the CDC, by building upon the comprehensive framework of the Preventing Maternal Deaths Reauthorization Act, supporting Maternal Mortality Review Committees, and strengthening lifesaving initiatives to improve health outcomes.

For example, Florida's Maternal Mortality Review Committee has successfully created initiatives to reduce deaths associated with postpartum bleeding and opioid use disorder.

We have to do more. I look forward to working with my colleagues to address America's maternal mortality crisis through research, prevention, and evidence-based practices.

I thank my partners on the Committee on Energy and Commerce who brought this bill to the floor: Congressman BURGESS, Congresswoman DEGETTE, Congressman CARTER, Congresswoman KELLY for her years of advocacy, Congresswoman SCHRIER, and Congresswoman CAMMACK, as well. I thank them for co-leading this legislation with me. Families are counting on us. Please vote “yes.”

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. KELLY).

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this bipartisan effort to address the maternal health crisis.

One of the most glaring inequities in our country is the disparities in mater-

nal health outcomes. In the richest country in the world, the United States is falling behind and failing our mothers and babies.

Over 1,000 women died in 2021 because of complications from childbirth. This is up from 861 deaths in 2020 and 754 deaths in 2019. What is even worse, as you have heard, is that Black women are nearly three times more likely to die from pregnancy-related causes as non-Hispanic White women, and that depends on where you live. The area I represent is six times as likely. Indigenous women are more than twice as likely to die from pregnancy-related causes as non-Hispanic White women. Again, it depends on where they live. This is just unacceptable.

I am proud to say that this legislation will bring us closer to a future where no mother has to worry that growing her family will cost her life. The Preventing Maternal Deaths Reauthorization Act, that I co-lead with Representatives BURGESS, CAMMACK, CASTOR, CARTER, and DEGETTE, will strengthen and expand Federal support for Maternal Mortality Review Committees, or MMRCs. State-fashioned MMRCs are tasked with identifying maternal deaths, analyzing the factors that contributed to those deaths, and translating those lessons into policy changes.

I am proud to say that a piece of my comprehensive maternal health legislation, the MOMMA's Act, is included in this legislation.

The Preventing Maternal Deaths Reauthorization Act has received unanimous, bipartisan support from the Energy and Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Health and the full committee.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill and save moms' lives.

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

I am so pleased this bill is before us today. I encourage all of my colleagues to vote “yes” on this very important bill that will save lives.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill is personally important to me. My grandfather, who I never knew, my father's father, was an academic obstetrician at McGill Hospital in Montreal from the end of the World War I until his death in 1939.

During that time, maternal mortality was substantially reduced. The caregivers of that time, prior to the introduction of antibiotics, made great strides in reducing maternal mortality. Some of that was through the imposition of preventive medicine. Some of that was because of improved anesthesia and blood bank techniques. Of course, with the introduction of antibiotics in 1940, the rates came down even substantially more. We know it can be done.

At that time the major drivers of maternal mortality were hypertension, hemorrhage, and infection. Now, the major drivers are well after delivery, and they fall into the realm of cardiovascular disease, suicide, and drug overdose. This expansion of postpartum coverage to the first year after delivery was really work that was established in our committee. We did the research on that, and we provided the guidance that now has been taken up by a great many States.

I look forward to a day when we see these numbers are significantly reduced even over where they are now because of the changes that we have made as a result of this legislation. It is important work.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to vote “yes” on the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3838, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

FIREFIGHTER CANCER REGISTRY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2023

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3821) to reauthorize the Firefighter Cancer Registry Act of 2018.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3821

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 “Firefighter Cancer Registry Reauthorization Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF VOLUNTARY REGISTRY FOR FIREFIGHTER CANCER INCIDENCE.

Section 2(h) of the Firefighter Cancer Registry Act of 2018 (42 U.S.C. 280e-5(h)) is amended by striking “\$2,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2018 through 2022” and inserting “\$5,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

clude extraneous material in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3821, the Firefighter Cancer Registry Reauthorization Act.

Firefighters are among our Nation’s first responder heroes. They are on the front lines of the most dangerous and frightening emergencies, and they bravely answer the call to save our family members and loved ones from harm.

Tragically, cancer remains one of the leading causes of death for firefighters, and firefighters are more likely to develop certain types of cancer than the general public.

This legislation reauthorizes the voluntary National Firefighter Registry for Cancer, which will help us to monitor, study, and understand the relationship between the toxic exposures firefighters face and cancer risk.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives PASCRELL and FITZPATRICK for their work on this bipartisan legislation, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3821, the Firefighter Cancer Registry Reauthorization Act of 2023, sponsored by Representative PASCRELL from New Jersey.

H.R. 3821 reauthorizes funding for the critical research at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the CDC, to monitor and study the relationship between career-long exposure to dangerous fumes and toxins and the incidence of cancer in firefighters from 2024 to 2028.

Created in 2018, the National Firefighter Registry was established to address knowledge gaps and improve nationwide data collection capabilities and monitoring of cancer incidence from a large and diverse population of firefighters.

Studies have shown that firefighters may have a greater risk of some types of cancer due to their exposure to smoke, toxins, and hazardous chemicals. The registry’s work is a collaboration amongst epidemiologists, public health experts, clinicians, and firefighters. Thousands of firefighters have enrolled, making it the most extensive initiative ever undertaken in our country to comprehend and mitigate cancer risks among firefighters.

This bill is supported by the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the National Volunteer Fire Council, and National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, among others.

I encourage all of my colleagues to vote “yes” on this important bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

□ 1615

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the members of the Energy and Commerce Committee on both sides of the aisle for this reauthorization act. The time flies. When we put this together 5 years ago, it was bipartisan, as well.

Our fire heroes run into burning buildings while we run away, and they make harrowing rescues every single day, saving lives and protecting property. Nonetheless, there are dangerous carcinogens lurking in the air that they breathe and in the equipment that they use. The effects of these toxins are not fully known and may take years to determine.

In 2022, the International Association for Research on Cancer found that the very occupation of firefighting causes cancer. We are talking about thousands of volunteers and thousands of career firefighters.

Cancer is the leading cause, Mr. Speaker, as you just heard, of line-of-duty deaths for firefighters, but behind each statistic is a beloved public servant.

Eduardo Diaz, a firefighter in North Bergen, passed away from pancreatic cancer at the age of 53. Firefighter Diaz was a beloved resident of Hasbrouck Heights and a member of the Professional Firefighters of New Jersey, who are in town and who are supporting Federal aid for firefighters.

In my hometown of Paterson, my close friend, FMBA firefighter Jerry Behnke, tragically died from brain cancer.

These are but two of too many firefighters lost to cancer.

When someone is diagnosed with cancer, it is reported on the cancer registry in their State—Democrats and Republicans saw the significance of this 5 years ago when there was no registry—but specific details about their work are not collected.

To focus attention on this issue that can yield results, in 2018, the Congress rightfully created the National Firefighter Registry for Cancer. It is the largest effort in history to understand and reduce cancer among firefighters.

Because of this, the CDC has made a database of firefighters with cancer to monitor and study the ties between career-long exposure to dangerous fumes and toxins and the incidence of firefighter cancer. Since its opening year, more than 10,000 firefighters have voluntarily enrolled in the registry.

My bill would reauthorize the registry for another 5 years at a very modest funding level for what we hope can be lifesaving work.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support passage of this measure so we can get it onto the President’s desk as soon as possible.

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

Let me emphasize, Mr. Speaker, how important it is that we look out for our heroes, our firefighters, as well as they look out for us.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote “yes” on this very important bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from New Jersey for bringing this forward and working hard for this. He has seen what happens to firefighters in his community from 9/11 and on, and it is really important work that our firefighters do.

As he said, there is a group from Kentucky in town today with whom we had a chance to talk. They are the heroes who go into burning buildings to save our families and all the other things they do for us.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3821, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3821.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

9-8-8 LIFELINE CYBERSECURITY RESPONSIBILITY ACT

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 498) to amend title V of the Public Health Service Act to secure the suicide prevention lifeline from cybersecurity incidents, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 498

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 “9-8-8 Lifeline Cybersecurity Responsibility Act”.

SEC. 2. PROTECTING SUICIDE PREVENTION LIFELINE FROM CYBERSECURITY INCIDENTS.

(a) NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION LIFELINE PROGRAM.—Section 520E-3(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb-36c(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) taking such steps as may be necessary to ensure the suicide prevention hotline is protected from cybersecurity incidents and to eliminate known cybersecurity vulnerabilities of such hotline.”.

(b) REPORTING.—Section 520E-3 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb-36c) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) CYBERSECURITY REPORTING.—

“(1) NOTIFICATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The program’s network administrator receiving Federal funding pursuant to subsection (a) shall report to the Assistant Secretary, in a manner that protects personal privacy, consistent with applicable Federal and State privacy laws—

“(i) any identified cybersecurity vulnerability to the program within a reasonable amount of time after identification of such a vulnerability; and

“(ii) any identified cybersecurity incident to the program within a reasonable amount of time after identification of such an incident.

“(B) LOCAL AND REGIONAL CRISIS CENTERS.—Local and regional crisis centers participating in the program shall report to the program’s network administrator receiving Federal funding pursuant to subsection (a), in a manner that protects personal privacy, consistent with applicable Federal and State privacy laws—

“(i) any identified cybersecurity vulnerability to the program within a reasonable amount of time after identification of such a vulnerability; and

“(ii) any identified cybersecurity incident to the program within a reasonable amount of time after identification of such an incident.

“(2) NOTIFICATION.—If the program’s network administrator receiving funding pursuant to subsection (a) discovers, or is informed by a local or regional crisis center pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) of, a cybersecurity vulnerability or incident, within a reasonable amount of time after such discovery or receipt of information, such entity shall report the vulnerability or incident to the Assistant Secretary.

“(3) CLARIFICATION.—

“(A) OVERSIGHT.—

“(i) LOCAL AND REGIONAL CRISIS CENTER.—Except as provided in clause (ii), local and regional crisis centers participating in the program shall oversee all technology each center employs in the provision of services as a participant in the program.

“(ii) NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR.—The program’s network administrator receiving Federal funding pursuant to subsection (a) shall oversee the technology each crisis center employs in the provision of services as a participant in the program if such oversight responsibilities are established in the applicable network participation agreement.

“(B) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—The cybersecurity incident reporting requirements under this subsection shall supplement, and not supplant, cybersecurity incident reporting requirements under other provisions of applicable Federal law that are in effect on the date of the enactment of the 9-8-8 Lifeline Cybersecurity Responsibility Act.”.

(c) STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct and complete a study that evaluates cybersecurity risks and vulnerabilities associated with the 9-8-8 National Suicide Prevention Lifeline; and

(2) submit a report of the findings of such study to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 498, the 9-8-8 Lifeline Cybersecurity Responsibility Act, led by Mr. OBERNOLTE.

In 2021, more than 48,000 people died by suicide in the United States. That equates to 132 people every day. These are our family members, our neighbors, and our friends. This number is staggering, and unfortunately, suicide deaths are continuing to rise. People need hope and healing.

The 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline is a national network of local crisis centers used to support people in suicidal crisis or emotional distress. This has proven to be a vital resource, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic when government-imposed lockdowns led to increased social isolation and loneliness.

The lifeline suffered a cybersecurity attack in December 2022 and was proactively taken offline for several hours. It is unknown how many individuals were hurt by the outage, but we do know that individuals in emotional distress or suicide crisis were unable to utilize the lifeline for hours.

H.R. 498 would improve the lifeline’s cybersecurity protections by requiring coordination between SAMHSA and the chief information security officer within HHS.

Additionally, this bill would require the lifeline administrator and local call centers to report any cybersecurity incidents and vulnerabilities to SAMHSA as soon as they are identified. My hope is that this bill would help prevent future cyberattacks and disruption of services so individuals in crisis can access this resource and get the help they need.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 498, the 9-8-8 Lifeline Cybersecurity Responsibility Act, sponsored by my colleagues, Representatives CÁRDENAS and OBERNOLTE.

On July 16, 2022, the 988 lifeline became available to all landline and cell phone users to access a network of over 200 local- and State-funded crisis centers. The suicide and crisis lifeline is there for anyone who is struggling with anxiety, depression, or suicidal ideation.

Since its launch, according to data from the Kaiser Family Foundation,

the 988 lifeline has received almost 5 million contacts. Nearly 1 million are from the Veterans Crisis Line, a designated part of 988. The others have consisted of 2.6 million calls, almost three-quarters of a million chats, and more than 600,000 texts.

In December 2022, the 988 lifeline experienced a cybersecurity breach, which resulted in a daylong outage across the country. This lifeline is imperative to suicide prevention and utilized by constituents in every one of our districts.

The legislation on the floor today would require better coordination and reporting on potential cybersecurity vulnerabilities within the 988 lifeline with the goal of preventing future cyberattacks and disruption of services. The bill would require coordination between the lifeline and the chief information security officer at the Department of Health and Human Services to prevent cybersecurity attacks. The suicide hotline's regional and local network administrators would also be required to notify the government of cybersecurity vulnerabilities and incidents. Finally, the Government Accountability Office would be required to conduct a study evaluating cybersecurity risks and vulnerabilities in the 988 lifeline system.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to vote "yes" on this important bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE), who is a leader of cybersecurity in this Congress and a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky, my friend and colleague, for the opportunity to present my bill, H.R. 498, the 9-8-8 Lifeline Cybersecurity Responsibility Act.

Mr. Speaker, according to the CDC, in 2022, nearly 50,000 Americans took their own lives. This is a shocking and, frankly, shameful commentary on the state of mental health in this country. Mr. Speaker, that amounts to over 100 suicides a day.

In response to this growing crisis, in 2005, Congress authorized the 988 lifeline. 988 is a 24-hour, 7-day-a-week hotline that anyone with suicidal thoughts can call to be connected to counseling and resources.

In the first year of operation, the 988 lifeline received nearly 50,000 calls, and it has continued to grow in the years since then. It has undoubtedly saved thousands of American lives.

Unfortunately, 14 months ago, the 988 lifeline was taken down by a cyberattack on its systems operator.

Mr. Speaker, every minute that lifeline is offline is the potential for the loss of American lives because those resources are not available to them. This bill is an attempt to solve that problem.

H.R. 498 would require 988 systems operators to report cybersecurity vul-

nerabilities and would require the Department of Health and Human Services to coordinate in addressing those vulnerabilities.

The bill would also require the Comptroller General to create a study of the cybersecurity vulnerabilities on the hotline and the ways that those vulnerabilities can be addressed.

Mr. Speaker, the 988 lifeline is a vital resource for Americans who might be having suicidal thoughts or contemplating the irrevocable act of taking their own lives. This bill is a small step in making sure that that lifeline remains available to the Americans who are depending on it.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for bringing this bill forward to the floor, and I respectfully urge my colleagues to vote "yes" and pass this bill to the Senate.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from the State of California (Mr. CÁRDENAS) to discuss this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today—actually, I ran over here—as a proud partner with my colleague, Representative OBERNOLTE, to support the passage of the 9-8-8 Lifeline Cybersecurity Responsibility Act, which would help to protect the 988 lifeline from any future cyber interference.

Unfortunately, suicide is the second leading cause of death among our young people in America. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, it was the 10th leading cause of death in our Nation. We need to treat this as the legitimate health crisis that it is.

This is one of the reasons why I believe there is so much promise in the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline. Not only does the three-digit calling code provide a 24/7 lifeline to individuals in crisis from anywhere in the United States, but it also represents a change in the way we think and respond to mental illness as something that warrants help and support, just like other kinds of health conditions.

□ 1630

Mr. Speaker, 988, in its fullest form, is not just a number, but a connection to a full mental health crisis response.

Since I know that I have limited time, there is much more to be said, but let me tell my colleagues: This is a perfect example why the people of America send us to Washington, D.C.—to come together, to recognize what we need to fix, and to come together as Republicans and Democrats from both sides of the aisle to work together to create one of the best systems this country and this world will ever know.

Mr. Speaker, 911 is something that any American can take for granted, because we created that almost 70 years ago, where people will call 911, and they know somebody is going to come and save a life.

So 988 is exactly what we need to do for the American people. That is why I

am so proud to work with my colleague, Congressman OBERNOLTE, to make sure that we move this forward and put our children, our country, our families, and our communities in a better place in any moment of a mental health crisis.

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

Mr. Speaker, I have visited the 988 center in my area and seen the dedication of the providers, and we need to make sure that we protect this lifeline from cybersecurity risks.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill. We have our two good friends from California working together across the aisle in a bipartisan way in the Energy and Commerce Committee. This is an important bill to move forward.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MEUSER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 498, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEDICAID PRIMARY CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3836) to facilitate direct primary care arrangements under Medicaid, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3836

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 "Medicaid Primary Care Improvement Act".

SEC. 2. CLARIFYING THAT CERTAIN PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS ARE ALLOWABLE UNDER THE MEDICAID PROGRAM.

(a) *RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.*—Nothing in title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) shall be construed as prohibiting a State, under its State plan (or waiver of such plan) under such title (including through a medicaid managed care organization (as defined in section 1903(m)(1)(A) of such Act)), from providing medical assistance consisting of primary care services through a direct primary care arrangement with a health care provider, including as part of a value-based care arrangement established by the State. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term "direct primary care arrangement" means, with respect to any individual, an arrangement under which such individual is provided medical assistance consisting solely of primary care services provided by primary care practitioners, if the sole compensation for such care is a fixed periodic fee.

(b) *GUIDANCE.*—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall—

(1) convene at least one virtual open door meeting to seek input from stakeholders, including primary care providers who practice under the direct primary care model, state Medicaid agencies, and Medicaid managed care organizations; and

(2) taking into account such input, issue guidance to States on how a State may implement direct primary care arrangements (as defined in subsection (a)) under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to Congress a report containing—

(1) an analysis of the extent to which States are contracting with independent physicians, independent physician practices, and primary care practices for purposes of furnishing medical assistance under State plans (or waivers of such plans) under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.); and

(2) an analysis of quality of care and cost of care furnished to individuals enrolled under such title where such care is paid for under a direct primary care arrangement (as defined in subsection (a)) through a Medicaid managed care organization (as so defined).

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter statutory requirements under the State plan (or waiver of such plan) under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) for cost-sharing requirements or be construed to limit medical assistance solely to those provided under a direct primary care arrangement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support the work today of Congressman CRENSHAW, a fierce advocate for primary care access for patients in this country.

Primary care is the backbone of our healthcare system, and we know that investing now in connecting Americans to primary care will keep people healthier and save money along the way.

The Medicaid Primary Care Improvement Act is a straightforward bill that will help clarify current law to ensure that States have the tools and flexibility needed to offer primary care services in a variety of manners and settings through the Medicaid program.

One way to deliver primary care that shows promise is called direct primary care. Direct primary care clinics have been expanding around the country, and allow patients to pay a set amount per month for access to a primary care doctor to help address the basic need of healthcare.

This legislation makes sure that the State could explore an option like this for Medicaid enrollees in their State. It is a simple yet effective bill, and I believe it will lead to better outcomes and save taxpayers dollars in the long run.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3836, the Medicaid Primary Care Improvement Act, sponsored by Representative CRENSHAW from Texas and myself.

As a primary care physician and a Congresswoman, I am excited to see the Medicaid Primary Care Improvement Act come to the floor today.

Allowing Medicaid to utilize the direct primary care model is a huge shift in the way that Medicaid patients and doctors interact for the better. Direct primary care is structurally different than traditional care models, because it is not designed around fee-for-service billing, but, rather, focused entirely on providing patients the best care possible.

This is made possible by having Medicaid pay an affordable monthly fee that, in turn, allows doctors with a set number of patients the time and flexibility to provide the best possible care and the ability to schedule appointments that are the right length in order to provide all of the support those patients need for optimal health.

Some appointments might take 90 minutes. Some might take 10. In the direct primary care model, doctors have a number of patients, or a patient panel, that they are responsible for caring for, and a smaller patient population means more time spent on things like education, preventative care measures, and being able to talk through and address critical topics like nutrition, exercise, stress, and social determinants of health that can't always be thoroughly addressed during a typical time-limited primary care appointment.

In turn, this means better patient understanding of and involvement in their own healthcare, fewer visits to the emergency room, and ideally better outcomes. Other trials of direct primary care have shown exactly those outcomes.

Dr. Garrison Bliss is a pioneer in this effort, starting up the first direct primary care practice in Washington State in 1997. His last year in practice was 2020, the year we were met with COVID. He had just 450 patients with the average patient in their midsixties. Their age put them at an increased risk for COVID morbidity and mortality, and patients in this age group generally require more care or just a smaller-sized panel.

Not a single one of his patients died from COVID during that first year, when we still didn't have vaccinations

or treatments and we were still learning about the disease. He credits this to the fact that he could reach them, and they could reach him readily and have conversations about their care and talk with them about their COVID concerns.

He could send out newsletters directly with pertinent information. If his patients had a question about whether or not to go to the emergency room, he was available to give advice by being there for his patients. Consulting with him prevented ER visits with no compromise in care.

This model of care deserves to have more pilots around the country, hopefully with similar results, better outcomes, lower costs, tighter relationships between doctor and patient, and improved patient and physician satisfaction.

If these benefits are consistently achieved, then all people, no matter their level of income or insurance, deserve the option of a direct primary care model, including Medicaid.

I encourage all of my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 3836.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW), a strong proponent of this bill, and one of the strongest proponents in Congress for primary care.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Medicaid Primary Care Improvement Act.

I thank both the chair and the ranking member for their support. I also thank Representative SCHRIER for being such an excellent co-lead and advocate; and Representatives SMUCKER, BLUMENAUER, and PETTERSEN, who continue to also champion direct primary care.

Mr. Speaker, a lot of attention gets paid to the Members who come down here and raise their voices and scream and yell about all the things they are really mad at because they want the public to know how mad they are. Every once in a while, we can raise our voices and wave our arms for some good things that we all work on together just to improve people's healthcare.

This bill is just that. It is a first step for addressing one of the most important issues in healthcare, which is access. We can promise people health insurance, and we can add more money to it, but it doesn't necessarily translate into actual access to a provider.

Direct primary care is one of the easiest and most direct ways to deliver primary care to patients. It is a payment model that makes sense to patients because it is simple. It is unlimited access to primary care providers by paying a monthly fee. It is a win-win for both patients and doctors because it simplifies and guarantees that relationship.

It keeps patients out of costly emergency rooms. It saves money for the

entire healthcare system. It encourages more efficient preventative medicine, as well. This means treating prediabetes before it becomes diabetes. This means treating heart issues before they become heart disease.

The market has already created direct primary care, and it is a model that actually thrives in districts like mine, where we have doctors like my friend, Dr. Glenn Davis, whose direct primary care practice saves businesses lots of money on their premium payments and also delivers quality care to patients, but, as usual, the government has not caught up.

This bill removes the uncertainty about whether Medicaid can pay for direct primary care access and empowers States with the necessary guidance to provide direct primary care for vulnerable patients who need it most.

It is a game changer because many Medicaid patients aren't accessing primary care right now. They are more likely to show up at an ER than schedule regular visits with a primary care physician, and ER costs keep going up because too many people are not getting the preventative care that they need.

Why? Well, because the truth is a lot of primary care doctors simply can't serve Medicaid patients due to low reimbursement rates. If we allow States to tailor their Medicare programs for direct primary care, which this bill does, we can fundamentally change this dynamic.

Our legislation is straightforward, and it has zero cost. It clarifies that current laws don't prohibit direct primary care arrangements while offering guidance for States that want to use direct primary care in their Medicaid programs, just like my home State of Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I genuinely hope that we can push this forward in a truly bipartisan way.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER), a member of the Ways and Means Committee and a good friend of mine.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. GUTHRIE for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this bill, the Medicaid Primary Care Improvement Act, which I am proud to be an original cosponsor of.

Now, we have heard of the many benefits of direct primary care. Certainly, I have seen that in my community, where we have many patients accessing their care through doctors providing direct primary care, which is receiving primary care services for a simple, flat monthly fee. We have seen that it keeps patients out of emergency rooms, improves health outcomes, and it yields savings. I also believe it will yield savings to the Medicaid program in this case.

This bill clarifies that State Medicaid programs may include direct primary care arrangements and, as I said, will help vulnerable beneficiaries access low-cost and high-quality healthcare services.

I think giving States that flexibility is a great step in the right direction as well. When State Medicaid programs innovate on behalf of their patients, especially with something like this—leveraging value-based care delivery models like direct primary care—I think patients and taxpayers will be the winners.

I would also mention a bill that I have introduced, the Primary Care Enhancement Act, which would allow patients or individuals with health savings accounts to access primary care and have that cost be included as a qualified expense in the HSA. This will be another way to expand access to primary care.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. GUTHRIE for yielding time, and I thank Mr. CRENSHAW for his important work on this bill. I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes."

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, whatever we can do to expand affordable care, improve healthcare, strengthen the doctor-patient relationship, and bring down costs is a win for our constituents. That is why I am excited to sponsor this bill, the Medicaid Primary Care Improvement Act, that allows the use of direct primary care.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate Dr. SCHRIER and all the work that she has done, all the work that the two gentlemen who spoke as primary sponsors have done on this bill. It is a good bill.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3836, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3836, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1645

ACTION FOR DENTAL HEALTH ACT OF 2023

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3843) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize grants to address dental workforce needs.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3843

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 "Action for Dental Health Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS TO ADDRESS DENTAL WORKFORCE NEEDS.

Section 340G(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256g(f)) is amended by striking "2019 through 2023" and inserting "2024 through 2028".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3843, the bipartisan Action for Dental Health Act led by Representative SIMPSON.

Oral health plays an important role in the well-being of all Americans.

According to the Health Resources and Services Administration, we will be facing a shortage of close to 9,000 general dentists and more than 23,000 dental hygienists over the next 15 years.

The Action for Dental Health program directs Federal funding to State and local organizations to help support the dental workforce and improve access to care for patients.

This bill reauthorizes this important program for a 5-year period and strengthens the impact of existing resources to enhance oral healthcare.

Advancing early diagnosis and preventive dental treatments will improve the patient care and health outcomes. This reauthorization is an important step in addressing barriers to oral healthcare services.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3843, the Action for Dental Health Act, sponsored by Representatives Kelly and Simpson.

Access to oral healthcare is critical to ensuring a person's overall health and well-being. Too often, however, oral healthcare is overlooked. Tooth decay is the most common chronic disease in both children and adults in the United States. In fact, more than one in four adults have untreated cavities, and nearly half of American adults show signs of gum disease.

Clearly, we need to do more to expand access to oral healthcare, including strengthening the oral healthcare workforce.

The Action for Dental Health Act will reauthorize State oral health workforce improvement programs. These programs seek to enhance dental workforce planning and development through the support of innovative programs that meet the individual needs of each funded State.

I hope my colleagues will join me in this effort to strengthen and expand access to oral healthcare. I encourage all of my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 3843, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), a dentist who is a Member of the House, chairman of the subcommittee on the Appropriations Committee, and my good friend.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for yielding, and I thank both the gentleman from Kentucky and the gentleman from Washington for bringing this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3843, the bipartisan reauthorization of the Action for Dental Health Act of 2023.

First, I thank my colleague from Illinois, Congresswoman ROBIN KELLY, for her continued leadership on this issue. I was proud to partner with her in 2018 when the Action for Dental Health Act first passed, and I am pleased to see the House of Representatives working again in a bipartisan fashion to consider the reauthorization of the Action for Dental Health Act.

Since its implementation, the Action for Dental Health Act has improved dental care in communities across the United States, strengthened the dental safety net, and brought disease prevention and education into underserved communities.

This reauthorization is an essential step in continuing to address barriers to oral healthcare services that still exist, like tackling the oral health workforce issues and reducing the number of adults and children living with untreated dental disease.

As a former dentist in Blackfoot, Idaho, I know that the more we can provide patients with an early diagnosis, the better off our patients and our oral healthcare system will be.

As co-chair of the Congressional Oral Health Caucus, I am proud to, once again, join Congresswoman KELLY in this effort, and I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on this critical reauthorization so we can continue the work to decrease dental health disparities in communities where better access to care is most needed.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. KELLY).

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank you for considering the Action for Dental Health Act that I am proud to co-lead with Representative MIKE SIMPSON.

The Action for Dental Health Act was the first bill I passed when I ar-

rived in Congress, and I am honored to see the continuing support for this important piece of legislation.

Oral healthcare is a critical part of our overall health, and preventive dental care can reduce costs for families and helps so many people live better lives.

Oral disease is a common risk factor with chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. Oral health affects our ability to eat, speak, and show emotions. It plays a crucial role in shaping an individual's self-esteem, academic performance, and attendance at work or school.

Furthermore, many studies have shown a connection between poor oral health and increased mortality risk, showing that preventative oral healthcare not only enhances quality of life but also plays a pivotal role in promoting longevity and reducing mortality risk.

Additionally, oral health is an important part of perinatal health. Reducing bacteria in a woman's mouth during pregnancy can significantly reduce her risk of developing oral diseases and spreading decay-causing bacteria to her baby. Moreover, some evidence suggests that women with periodontal disease during pregnancy could be at greater risk for poor birth outcomes, such as preeclampsia, preterm birth, and low birthweight.

Regular preventive dental care is essential for good oral health, so one can find problems earlier when they are easier to treat and have better outcomes. Unfortunately, many don't get the care they need. More people are unable to afford dental care than other types of healthcare. Vulnerable populations, including children, low-income communities, minorities, and the elderly are particularly susceptible to experiencing limited access to dental care, leading to poorer oral health outcomes.

We must address the barriers to oral healthcare services. By prioritizing early diagnosis, intervention, and preventive dental treatments, we can significantly improve the well-being of patients and alleviate strain on our healthcare system.

I am proud the Energy and Commerce Health Subcommittee, as well as the full committee, has recognized the urgent need to address this pressing challenge for so many Americans.

The Action for Dental Health Act passed the Health Subcommittee and the full Energy and Commerce Committee with unanimous, bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I speak now as a pediatrician. In addition to limiting children's consumption of sweet drinks and frequent snacking on carbohydrates, to

providing fluoride for all of our patients, we absolutely need to expand the oral healthcare workforce to provide dental care for our patients.

I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 3843, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, in closing, this is an important piece of legislation. I thank my friends for bringing this forward. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3843, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3843.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

ASSESSMENT OF TRANS-ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FIBER OPTIC CABLE

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3385) to direct the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to submit to Congress a report containing an assessment of the value, cost, and feasibility of developing a trans-Atlantic submarine fiber optic cable connecting the contiguous United States, the United States Virgin Islands, Ghana, and Nigeria, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3385

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

SECTION 1. ASSESSMENT OF TRANS-ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FIBER OPTIC CABLE.

(a) *REPORT.*—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies as necessary, shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report containing an assessment of the value, cost, and feasibility of a trans-Atlantic submarine fiber optic cable connecting the contiguous United States, the United States Virgin Islands, Ghana, and Nigeria, to enhance the national security of the United States.

(b) *ELEMENTS.*—The report required by subsection (a) shall include an assessment of—

(1) the digital security, national security, and economic opportunities associated with a trans-Atlantic submarine fiber optic cable described in subsection (a);

(2) the lifespan of submarine fiber optic cables currently connecting the United States Virgin Islands to the contiguous United States;

(3) the current security of telecommunications between the contiguous United States and the United States Virgin Islands;

(4) the readiness of telecommunications infrastructure in the United States Virgin Islands to

support a trans-Atlantic submarine fiber optic cable described in subsection (a);

(5) the potential for engagement with trusted entities in the deployment of a trans-Atlantic submarine fiber optic cable described in subsection (a), and the associated geopolitical and economic advantages;

(6) the potential connectivity opportunities to maximize investments in the United States economy through the use of a trans-Atlantic submarine fiber optic cable described in subsection (a);

(7) the value, cost, and feasibility of establishing a data center and high-security cloud services facility, with independent power generation, in the United States Virgin Islands for communications of the United States Africa Command, communications of the United States Special Operations Command, and national security communications;

(8) the state of submarine fiber optic cables connected to United States telecommunications infrastructure; and

(9) any other related matters the Secretary determines are appropriate.

(c) **NO MANDATORY DATA COLLECTION.**—The Secretary may not require any entity to provide data for purposes of preparing the report required by subsection (a).

(d) **FORM.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form without any designation relating to dissemination control, but may include a classified annex.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **NOT TRUSTED.**—The term “not trusted” means, with respect to an entity, that the entity is determined by the Secretary to pose an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States, or the security and safety of United States persons, based solely on one or more determination described under paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 2(c) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1601(c)).

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

(3) **TRUSTED.**—The term “trusted” means, with respect to an entity, that the Secretary has not determined that the entity is not trusted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3385. This bill would direct the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to assess the value, cost, and feasibility of developing a trans-Atlantic submarine fiber optic cable connecting the United States, the Virgin Islands, Ghana, and Nigeria.

A trans-Atlantic submarine fiber optic cable could provide national security benefits to the United States,

making this an important issue to study.

I thank the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands and the gentleman from Idaho's First District for leading on this important legislation. I also thank the ranking member of the full committee, the gentleman from New Jersey, for his willingness to work with Republicans on this legislation in a bipartisan way through regular order in the committee process.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3385, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3385, a bill requiring the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the NTIA, to assess the value, cost, and feasibility of a trans-Atlantic submarine fiber optic cable connecting the United States, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Ghana, and Nigeria, and to submit a report to Congress with its findings.

The bill also directs the NTIA to report to Congress on the current state of telecommunications connecting the U.S. Virgin Islands and the United States, including an assessment of the lifespan and security of the telecommunications infrastructure linking the two.

This assessment and report will provide the Energy and Commerce Committee with vital information on the strength and resiliency of communications infrastructure in the U.S. Virgin Islands. It will help us determine whether the American interests can be served by connecting the United States and the African Continent with undersea cable infrastructure by way of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

H.R. 3385 is a critical step to enhance American communications security and competitiveness around the world. In recent years, the United States and many allies have recognized the threat posed by untrusted Chinese telecommunications equipment to our own national security.

Thanks to the work of the Energy and Commerce Committee and our colleagues, we have taken steps to remove suspect equipment from the American communications networks to protect against attacks or sabotage by our adversaries, but this work is not finished because network security does not end at the water's edge.

For decades, China and other adversaries have spent considerable time and money to deploy suspect telecommunications equipment and infrastructure across the African Continent. The assessment required in this bill is an important step to understanding the cost of securing the connection between the United States and our African allies, and how best to ensure a critical global communications channel is protected from the prying eyes of our adversaries.

□ 1700

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms.

PLASKETT) for her leadership of this bill and the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. FULCHER) for his partnership in this effort.

This legislation is critical to enhancing our Nation's national security and the security of communications between the United States and our African partners. I look forward to reviewing the results of NTIA's assessment when it becomes available.

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

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

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT), and I thank her for her leadership.

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Washington for the opportunity to speak on this matter, and I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for really digging into this information and recognizing the potential national security interests as you heard outlined by them both.

There are hundreds of undersea fiber optic telecommunications cables linking North America with Europe, South America, and a myriad of locations in Asia, but not a single undersea fiber optic telecommunications cable connects North America with the entire African Continent.

The DiasporaLink Act represents an opportunity to establish a high-speed, secure telecommunications data connection to Africa and from American soil facilitating deepened economic connections and aiding American regional security assistance. This link will allow America to establish a direct digital presence on the continent to capitalize on emerging economic opportunities, as well as to protect our Nation against cyber and military threats that may come from the African Continent.

The landing points of Lagos, Nigeria, and Accra, Ghana, have been selected as part of the study on the continent as landing points for the cables. These coastal cities are hubs for several undersea cables that connect West African nations to Europe and South America. Additionally, the strategically located American Embassies at these landing points provide additional security for us.

There are two other nations which have been proliferating throughout the African Continent at this time. Both of those are our adversaries, and it is incredibly important that we establish our own telecommunications internet undersea cable to the continent.

The first one, which is China, has a proliferation of Chinese telecommunications and military investments which is profound and growing. The Chinese multinational Huawei has constructed roughly 70 percent of Africa's information technology infrastructure. China continues to make similar investments in the Caribbean through its

Belt and Road Initiative. No less than 10 nations have signed agreements of various kinds to open their nations up to Chinese influence.

Russia, as well, has developed a multipolar world order. Its deployment of disinformation and its use of mercenaries have undermined democratic stability and driven conflict on the continent of Africa. Moscow's increasing ambitions to position itself as an ally to African countries and stoke anti-Western sentiment has assisted to turn the continent into a flash point in the global strategic competition between Russia and the West.

Russia's support of authoritarian governments, including its backing of a string of coups in recent years, is undermining the continent's democratic aspirations. Meanwhile, the involvement of Russia's Wagner Group is driving conflict, worsening human rights abuses, and spurring growing militarization in governance: Nigeria in 2023, Mali in 2022, Sudan in 2021, Guinea in 2023, Burkina Faso in 2024, all coups in the last few years with tremendous influence by Russia and China in that.

The undersea cable linking the American East Coast and Africa via the United States Virgin Islands would serve as both a national security instrument and a digital commerce expressway to boost America's global political, economic, and military advantages. Such undersea cable development would facilitate similar links that could be developed in the U.S. Virgin Islands which already has links between the Virgin Islands, South America, and the mainland United States.

We also need to be clear about the minerals that are in Africa that are being extracted continually by both Russia and China. Niger is the world's seventh largest producer of uranium. The Ministry of Mines says that Mali has one of the largest deposits of gold, and lithium, as well; cobalt in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Sudan, which also has tremendous minerals; and Burkina Faso with bauxite and phosphate. These are things being exploited by our adversaries on the continent, which we must have our own dedicated interest in.

The DiasporaLink Act is an opportunity to assure that the United States can continue its work countering the proliferation of Chinese influence in the global telecommunications space. The use of the U.S. Virgin Islands, which not only has those cables, but also has a National Guard installation on the island of St. Croix with a nearby military support airport could expand and support that interest, as well.

I thank the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee for reviewing this at the subcommittee level, having it go through the committee process, the regular order process that this House so desperately wants, and after working together, it unanimously coming out of committee here to the floor.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this measure for the interest not only

of our country but for the democracy in the African Continent, as well.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close. I just want to emphasize that H.R. 3385 is a matter of national security. I thank Representative PLASKETT for painting such a clear picture of that risk. For that reason, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, again to highlight, H.R. 3385, as stated in the bill, the report shall include an assessment of the digital security, the national security, and the economic opportunities associated with a trans-Atlantic submarine fiber optic cable. This is again essential for our security.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 3385, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCCORMICK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3385, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to submit to Congress a report containing an assessment of the value, cost, and feasibility of a trans-Atlantic submarine fiber optic cable connecting the contiguous United States, the United States Virgin Islands, Ghana, and Nigeria."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENERGY EMERGENCY LEADERSHIP ACT

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3277) to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act with respect to functions assigned to Assistant Secretaries, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3277

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 "Energy Emergency Leadership Act".

SEC. 2. FUNCTIONS ASSIGNED TO ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 203 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7133(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(12) Energy emergency and energy security functions, including—

"(A) responsibilities with respect to infrastructure, cybersecurity, emerging threats, supply, and emergency planning, coordination, response, and restoration; and

"(B) upon request of a State, local, or tribal government or energy sector entity, and in consultation with other Federal agencies as appropriate, provision of technical assist-

ance, support, and response capabilities with respect to energy security threats, risks, and incidents."

(b) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of Energy shall ensure that the functions of the Secretary described in section 203(a)(12) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (as added by this Act) are performed in coordination with relevant Federal agencies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN) and the gentleman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on this bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3277, the Energy Emergency Leadership Act. Sponsored by Representatives WALBERG and BLUNT ROCHESTER, H.R. 3277 has strong bipartisan support, passing out of the Energy and Commerce Committee 48-0 last May.

The bill is necessary to strengthen the Department of Energy's important energy emergency mission. It does so by requiring that the well-established energy emergency and cybersecurity functions at the DOE are organized under the leadership of an Assistant Secretary confirmed by the Senate.

This bill amends the Department of Energy Organization Act to establish in law this Assistant Secretary level of leadership at the Department of Energy's emergency response and cybersecurity functions.

This bill will ensure the Department has focused and accountable leadership to protect the public more fully from fuel and electricity supply disruptions against natural or manmade hazards, including emerging threats from our foreign adversaries to the Nation's electric grid.

Under this legislation, the DOE will carry out its responsibilities in coordination with other agencies with improved coordination across the Department, better interagency collaborations, and greater accountability to the United States Congress.

Establishing accountable leadership of this DOE mission is an important step in the face of increased threats, vulnerabilities, and interdependencies of energy infrastructure and end-use systems.

Protecting energy security requires defense in depth. This means a strong energy sector, strong State capabilities, and ensuring sector agencies like the Department of Energy have the tools that they need to respond to energy emergencies.

A vote for H.R. 3277 is a vote for ensuring accountable DOE leadership

over energy emergencies for the benefit of public safety and welfare and for stronger cybersecurity protections within the energy systems.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3277, the Energy Emergency Leadership Act. This is a bipartisan bill that passed the House in the 117th Congress and is necessary to protect our energy grid from cyberattacks. Our energy infrastructure and grid have seen a number of attacks over the past few years from state actors and other malicious actors. We must defend our grid from cyberattacks.

H.R. 3277 establishes a new Assistant Secretary position at the Department of Energy responsible for cybersecurity and emergency response issues. H.R. 3277 would give the new Assistant Secretary jurisdiction over all energy emergency and security functions related to energy supply, infrastructure, and cybersecurity. This includes responsibilities related to coordination, response, and restoration.

Given today's national security concerns, it is crucial that all of these responsibilities rest with an Assistant Secretary at the Department of Energy, the agency with sector expertise.

The bill would also vest the Assistant Secretary with the authority to provide DOE technical assistance and support to State, local, or Tribal governments upon request, and it would require the Assistant Secretary and DOE to coordinate with other relevant Federal agencies in carrying out the bill's provisions.

DOE already does great work to protect our energy infrastructure. The Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response has been at the forefront of protecting our grid and coordinating responses to attacks. By codifying an Assistant Secretary for cybersecurity and emergency response issues, this legislation would go a long way in helping to protect the Nation's electric infrastructure from hackers and other bad actors that attempt to disrupt our energy grid and harm our economy, our daily lives, and our overall national security.

I commend Representatives BLUNT ROCHESTER and WALBERG for their bipartisan efforts to protect our energy infrastructure. I hope we can continue to work together on cybersecurity matters moving forward to defend our country from the ongoing threat of cyberattacks.

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG), one of the authors of the bill.

□ 1715

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from South Carolina for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation, H.R. 3277, the Energy Emergency Leadership Act. Working with my good friend, Representative LISA BLUNT ROCHESTER, this bipartisan legislation was introduced to help address an ever-growing need.

We live in a world where energy infrastructure is constantly facing threats. As we become more reliant on technology in all aspects of our grid, it is important to understand the magnitude of the risks associated with this dependence.

We face the persistent threat of cyberattacks, like the Colonial Pipeline, which paralyzed multiple regions of our country for an entire week in 2021. Our energy infrastructure is the most targeted critical infrastructure sector, facing 39 percent of cyber incidents.

The sophistication and sheer numbers of cyberattacks are growing by the year, but these aren't the only threats. In addition, our energy systems have become increasingly more complex. They have also become more vulnerable to all manner of hazards, including natural disasters, physical attacks, and global shortages. According to *The Wall Street Journal*, physical attacks on energy infrastructure catapulted by 71 percent from 2021 to 2022.

We need to make sure the Department of Energy is properly equipped to combat these threats and respond in case of an emergency.

The FAST Act provided the DOE with several new energy security authorities to respond to physical attacks and cyberattacks on our critical energy infrastructure. The Trump administration built on this authority by creating the Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response, or CESER.

This legislation would amend the Department of Energy Organization Act to require the Secretary of Energy to assign energy emergency and energy security functions to an Assistant Secretary of CESER, including responsibilities concerning infrastructure and cybersecurity.

Strengthening our cyber defense and emergency response capabilities in the energy sector has never been more important. We must do everything we can to protect energy reliability, and this bipartisan legislation is a simple yet effective step that needs to be taken.

For too long, the Department of Energy's emergency functions have long been oriented around oil supply shocks, but defense and response to physical attacks and cyberattacks have not been defined as a clear function. This can lead to downstream effects causing confusion and complications to the Department seeking to address the threats.

This legislation would help elevate energy emergency and cybersecurity

responsibilities as a core function for the Department and better protect our grid and critical energy infrastructure. It would strengthen coordination across the Department, ensure more effective interagency communication, and increase accountability to Congress and the American people.

We live in a modern world with modern threats requiring modern solutions. H.R. 3277 is a necessary response to these threats.

Last Congress, the Energy Emergency Leadership Act passed the House with overwhelming support from Members on both sides of the aisle. Since then, threats have only increased; the stakes have risen; and there is consensus to get this done.

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

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA).

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3277, the Energy Emergency Leadership Act, which is an important step in ensuring America's electrical grid is secure.

The Energy Emergency Leadership Act requires the Department of Energy to establish a new Assistant Secretary position that has dedicated focus on preparing and responding to physical attacks and cyberattacks on the grid.

As co-chair of the bipartisan Grid Innovation Caucus, I am encouraged that we have this opportunity to highlight the great bipartisan work emerging from the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

Dedicated leadership and coordination are necessary for ensuring security. Our electrical grid is fundamental to our everyday lives, and protecting the grid from both cyber and physical attacks is a cause that deserves our full attention.

It is too easy to take for granted the reliability of our power grid and the stability and safety it provides for us every single day. Without this infrastructure, we would not be able to stay connected with loved ones, heat and light our homes, or engage in everyday commerce that keeps our economy moving and workers employed.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan and the gentlewoman from Delaware for leading this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Energy Emergency Leadership Act to strengthen the resilience of our power grids, fortify the United States' national security, and protect American families.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, energy security should be handled by the Department of Energy. This is important for our national security.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bipartisan bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is an important time to address cybersecurity in this Nation. The energy infrastructure that we have is vulnerable. The gentleman from Michigan mentioned the Colonial Pipeline incident, which affected my State of South Carolina.

Republicans generally aren't about growing government, creating new positions, and whatever, but it is important to raise this to the level of Assistant Secretary to put the emphasis where the Nation needs it to be at the Department of Energy.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) and the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) for authoring this bill. I thank the minority on the Energy and Commerce Committee, as well as the majority members, for supporting this through the full committee, and I would love for all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3277.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO VENEZUELA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 118-114)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13692 of March 8, 2015, with respect to the situation in Venezuela is to continue in effect beyond March 8, 2024.

The situation in Venezuela continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it

is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13692 with respect to the situation in Venezuela.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 5, 2024.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276h, clause 10 of rule I, and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, of the following Members on the part of the House to the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group:

Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, Oregon
Mr. MIKE GARCIA, California
Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ, Texas
Ms. ESCOBAR, Texas
Mr. CARBAJAL, California

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

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

H.R. 3391;

H.R. 3838; and

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

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.

GABRIELLA MILLER KIDS FIRST RESEARCH ACT 2.0

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. 3391) to extend the Gabriella Miller Kids First Pediatric Research Program at the National Institutes of Health, 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 Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 384, nays 4, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 60]
YEAS—384

Adams	Davidson	Jackson (NC)
Aguilar	Davis (IL)	Jackson (TX)
Alford	Davis (NC)	Jacobs
Allen	Dean (PA)	James
Amo	DeGette	Jayapal
Amodei	DeLauro	Jeffries
Armstrong	DelBene	Johnson (GA)
Arrington	Deluzio	Johnson (LA)
Auchincloss	DeSaulnier	Johnson (SD)
Babin	DesJarlais	Jordan
Bacon	Diaz-Balart	Joyce (OH)
Baird	Dingell	Joyce (PA)
Balderson	Doggett	Kamllager-Dove
Balint	Duarte	Kean (NJ)
Banks	Duncan	Keating
Barr	Dunn (FL)	Kelly (IL)
Barragan	Edwards	Kelly (MS)
Bean (FL)	Ellzey	Kelly (PA)
Beatty	Emmer	Khanna
Bentz	Escobar	Kiggans (VA)
Bera	Eshoo	Kildee
Bergman	Espallat	Kiley
Beyer	Estes	Kilmer
Bice	Evans	Kim (CA)
Biggs	Ezell	Krishnamoorthi
Bilirakis	Feenstra	Kuster
Bishop (GA)	Ferguson	Kustoff
Blumenauer	Finstad	LaHood
Blunt Rochester	Fischbach	LaLota
Boebert	Fitzgerald	LaMalfa
Bonamici	Fitzpatrick	Landsman
Bost	Fleischmann	Langworthy
Bowman	Flood	Larsen (WA)
Boyle (PA)	Foster	Larson (CT)
Brown	Foushee	Latta
Brownley	Fox	LaTurner
Buchanan	Frankel, Lois	Lawler
Buck	Franklin, Scott	Lee (FL)
Bucshon	Frost	Lee (NV)
Budzinski	Fry	Lee (PA)
Burchett	Fulcher	Leger Fernandez
Burgess	Gaetz	Lesko
Burlison	Gallagher	Letlow
Bush	Gallego	Levin
Calvert	Garamendi	Lieu
Cammack	Garbarino	Lofgren
Caraveo	Garcia (TX)	Loudermilk
Carbajal	Garcia, Mike	Lucas
Cárdenas	Gimenez	Luetkemeyer
Carey	Golden (ME)	Luttrell
Carson	Goldman (NY)	Lynch
Carter (GA)	Gonzalez,	Mace
Carter (LA)	Vicente	Magaziner
Carter (TX)	Good (VA)	Malliotakis
Cartwright	Gooden (TX)	Maloy
Casas	Gottheimer	Mann
Case	Granger	Manning
Casten	Graves (LA)	Mast
Castor (FL)	Graves (MO)	Matsui
Castro (TX)	Green (TN)	McBath
Chavez-DeRemer	Green, Al (TX)	McCaul
Cherfilus-	Griffith	McClain
McCormick	Grothman	McClellan
Chu	Guest	McClintock
Clark (MA)	Guthrie	McCollum
Clarke (NY)	Hageman	McCormick
Cleaver	Harder (CA)	McGarvey
Cline	Harris	McGovern
Clyburn	Harshbarger	McHenry
Clyde	Hayes	Meeks
Cohen	Hern	Menendez
Cole	Higgins (LA)	Meuser
Collins	Hill	Mfume
Comer	Himes	Miller (IL)
Connolly	Hinson	Miller (OH)
Correa	Horsford	Miller (WV)
Costa	Houchin	Miller-Meeks
Courtney	Houlahan	Mills
Craig	Hoyer	Molinaro
Crane	Hoyle (OR)	Moolenaar
Crawford	Hudson	Moore (AL)
Crenshaw	Huffman	Moore (UT)
Crow	Huizenga	Moore (WI)
Cuellar	Issa	Morelle
D'Esposito	Ivey	Moskowitz
Davids (KS)	Jackson (IL)	Moulton

Mrvan	Ruppersberger	Takano
Mullin	Rutherford	Tenney
Nadler	Ryan	Thanedar
Napolitano	Salazar	Thompson (CA)
Neal	Salinas	Thompson (MS)
Neguse	Sánchez	Thompson (PA)
Newhouse	Sarbanes	Tiffany
Nickel	Scalise	Timmons
Norcross	Scanlon	Titus
Nunn (IA)	Schakowsky	Tlaib
Obernolte	Schneider	Tokuda
Ocasio-Cortez	Scholten	Tonko
Ogles	Schrier	Torres (NY)
Omar	Schweikert	Trahan
Owens	Scott (VA)	Turner
Pallone	Scott, Austin	Underwood
Palmer	Scott, David	Van Drew
Panetta	Sessions	Van Dyne
Pappas	Sherman	Van Orden
Pascarell	Sherrill	Vargas
Payne	Simpson	Vasquez
Pelosi	Slotkin	Velázquez
Peltola	Smith (MO)	Wagner
Pence	Smith (NE)	Walberg
Perez	Smith (NJ)	Waltz
Perry	Smith (WA)	Wasserman
Peters	Smucker	Schultz
Pettersen	Sorensen	Watson Coleman
Pfuger	Soto	Weber (TX)
Pingree	Spanberger	Webster (FL)
Pocan	Spartz	Wenstrup
Posey	Stansbury	Westerman
Pressley	Stanton	Wexton
Quigley	Staubert	Wild
Ramirez	Steel	Williams (GA)
Raskin	Stefanik	Williams (NY)
Reschenthaler	Steil	Williams (TX)
Rodgers (WA)	Steube	Wilson (FL)
Rose	Stevens	Wilson (SC)
Rosendale	Strickland	Wittman
Ross	Strong	Womack
Rouzer	Suozzi	Yakym
Ruiz	Sykes	Zinke

NAYS—4

Brecheen	Norman
Massie	Roy

NOT VOTING—44

Aderholt	Gonzales, Tony	Nehls
Allred	Gosar	Phillips
Bishop (NC)	Greene (GA)	Porter
Carl	Grijalva	Rogers (AL)
Ciscomani	Hunt	Rogers (KY)
Cloud	Jackson Lee	Schiff
Crockett	Kaptur	Self
Curtis	Kim (NJ)	Sewell
De La Cruz	Lamborn	Swalwell
Donalds	Lee (CA)	Torres (CA)
Fallon	Luna	Trone
Fletcher	Meng	Valadao
Garcia (IL)	Mooney	Veasey
Garcia, Robert	Moran	Waters
Gomez	Murphy	

□ 1857

Mr. NORMAN changed his 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.

Stated for:

Mr. CISCOMANI. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 60.

PREVENTING MATERNAL DEATHS REAUTHORIZATION 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. 3838) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize Federal support of States in their work to save and sustain the health of mothers during pregnancy, childbirth,

and the postpartum period, to eliminate disparities in maternal health outcomes for pregnancy-related and pregnancy-associated deaths, to identify solutions to improve health care quality and health outcomes for mothers, and for other purposes, 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 Texas (Mr. BURGESS) 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 382, nays 12, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 61]

YEAS—382

Adams	Comer	Green, Al (TX)
Aguilar	Connolly	Griffith
Alford	Correa	Grothman
Allen	Costa	Guest
Amo	Courtney	Guthrie
Amodei	Craig	Hageman
Armstrong	Crawford	Harder (CA)
Arrington	Crenshaw	Harris
Auchincloss	Crow	Harshbarger
Babin	Cuellar	Hayes
Bacon	D'Esposito	Hern
Baird	Davidson	Higgins (LA)
Balderson	Davis (IL)	Hill
Balint	Davis (NC)	Himes
Banks	Dean (PA)	Hinson
Barr	DeGette	Horsford
Barragán	DeLauro	Houchin
Bean (FL)	DeBene	Houlahan
Beatty	Deluzio	Hoyer
Bentz	DeSaulnier	Hoyle (OR)
Bera	DesJarlais	Hudson
Bergman	Diaz-Balart	Huffman
Beyer	Dingell	Huizenga
Bice	Doggett	Issa
Bilirakis	Duarte	Ivey
Bishop (GA)	Duncan	Jackson (IL)
Blumenauer	Dunn (FL)	Jackson (NC)
Blunt Rochester	Edwards	Jackson (TX)
Boebert	Ellzey	Jacobs
Bonamici	Emmer	James
Bost	Escobar	Jayapal
Bowman	Eshoo	Jeffries
Boyle (PA)	Espallat	Johnson (GA)
Brown	Estes	Johnson (LA)
Brownley	Evans	Johnson (SD)
Buchanan	Ezell	Jordan
Buck	Feenstra	Joyce (OH)
Bucshon	Ferguson	Joyce (PA)
Budzinski	Finstad	Kamlager-Dove
Burchett	Fischbach	Kaptur
Burgess	Fitzgerald	Kean (NJ)
Burlison	Fitzpatrick	Keating
Bush	Fleischmann	Kelly (IL)
Calvert	Flood	Kelly (MS)
Cammack	Foster	Kelly (PA)
Caraveo	Foushee	Khanna
Carbajal	Fox	Kiggans (VA)
Cárdenas	Frankel, Lois	Kildee
Carey	Franklin, Scott	Kiley
Carson	Frost	Kilmer
Carter (GA)	Fry	Kim (CA)
Carter (LA)	Fulcher	Krishnamoorthi
Carter (TX)	Gaetz	Kuster
Cartwright	Gallagher	Kustoff
Casar	Gallego	LaHood
Case	Garamendi	LaLota
Casten	Garbarino	LaMalfa
Castor (FL)	Garcia (IL)	Landsman
Castro (TX)	Garcia (TX)	Langworthy
Chavez-DeRemer	Garcia, Mike	Larsen (WA)
Cherfilus-	Gimenez	Larson (CT)
McCormick	Golden (ME)	Latta
Chu	Goldman (NY)	LaTurner
Ciscomani	Gonzalez,	Lawler
Clark (MA)	Vicente	Lee (FL)
Clarke (NY)	Gooden (TX)	Lee (NV)
Cleaver	Gottheimer	Lee (PA)
Cline	Granger	Leger Fernandez
Clyburn	Graves (LA)	Lesko
Cohen	Graves (MO)	Letlow
Cole	Green (TN)	Levin
Collins		Lieu

Lofgren	Panetta	Stansbury
Loudermilk	Pappas	Stanton
Lucas	Pascarell	Staubert
Luetkemeyer	Payne	Steel
Luttrell	Pelosi	Stefanik
Lynch	Peltola	Steil
Mace	Pence	Stevens
Magaziner	Perez	Strickland
Mailiotakis	Perry	Strong
Maloy	Peters	Suozzi
Mann	Pettersen	Sykes
Manning	Pfuger	Takano
Matsui	Pingree	Tenney
McBath	Pocan	Thanedar
McCaull	Posey	Thompson (CA)
McClain	Pressley	Thompson (MS)
McClellan	Quigley	Thompson (PA)
McCollum	Ramirez	Tiffany
McCormick	Raskin	Timmons
McGarvey	Reschenthaler	Titus
McGovern	Rodgers (WA)	Tlaib
McHenry	Rogers (KY)	Tokuda
Meeks	Rose	Tonko
Menendez	Ross	Torres (NY)
Meuser	Rouzer	Trahan
Mfume	Ruiz	Trone
Miller (IL)	Ruppersberger	Turner
Miller (OH)	Rutherford	Underwood
Miller (WV)	Ryan	Van Drew
Miller-Meeks	Salazar	Van Dyne
Mills	Salinas	Van Orden
Molinaro	Sánchez	Vargas
Moolenaar	Sarbanes	Vasquez
Moore (AL)	Scalise	Velázquez
Moore (UT)	Scanlon	Wagner
Moore (WI)	Schakowsky	Walberg
Morelle	Schneider	Waltz
Moskowitz	Scholten	Wasserman
Moulton	Schrier	Schultz
Mrvan	Schweikert	Watson Coleman
Mullin	Scott (VA)	Weber (TX)
Murphy	Scott, Austin	Webster (FL)
Nadler	Scott, David	Wenstrup
Napolitano	Sessions	Westerman
Neal	Sherman	Wexton
Neguse	Sherrill	Wild
Newhouse	Simpson	Williams (GA)
Nickel	Slotkin	Williams (NY)
Norcross	Smith (MO)	Williams (TX)
Nunn (IA)	Smith (NE)	Wilson (FL)
Obernolte	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (SC)
Ocasio-Cortez	Smith (WA)	Wittman
Ogles	Smucker	Womack
Omar	Sorensen	Yakym
Owens	Soto	Zinke
Pallone	Spanberger	
Palmer	Spartz	

NAYS—12

Biggs	Good (VA)	Norman
Brecheen	Massie	Rosendale
Clyde	Mast	Roy
Crane	McClintock	Steube

NOT VOTING—38

Aderholt	Gonzales, Tony	Nehls
Allred	Gosar	Phillips
Bishop (NC)	Greene (GA)	Porter
Carl	Grijalva	Rogers (AL)
Cloud	Hunt	Schiff
Crockett	Jackson Lee	Self
Curtis	Kim (NJ)	Sewell
De La Cruz	Lamborn	Swalwell
Donalds	Lee (CA)	Torres (CA)
Fallon	Luna	Valadao
Fletcher	Meng	Veasey
Garcia, Robert	Mooney	Waters
Gomez	Moran	

□ 1905

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ALLRED. Mr. Speaker, I was absent during the time of votes. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 60, H.R. 3391, Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0 and “yea” on rollcall No. 61, H.R. 3838, Preventing Maternal Deaths Reauthorization Act of 2023.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present to cast my votes on rollcall 60 and rollcall 61 today. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on rollcall 60 and yea on rollcall 61.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, due to events in California, I was unfortunately unable to cast my vote for legislation considered on the House floor today. Had I been able to be present, I would have voted according to the following: "yea" on H.R. 3391—Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0, as amended; and "yea" on H.R. 3838—Preventing Maternal Deaths Reauthorization Act of 2023, as amended.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS TO RECEIVE A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 93

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, March 7, 2024, at 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H. RES. 902

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) as a cosponsor of H. Res. 902.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 4506

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered the first sponsor of H.R. 4506, a bill originally introduced by Representative JOHNSON of Ohio, for the purpose of adding cospon-

sors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING DAVID AND NATALIE BROYLES AND BACK YARD BURGERS

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I remind Members it is a little crowded back there, but we have a few more seats down front if you all want to come down here.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the folks at Back Yard Burgers, which recently closed its doors after 35 wonderful years.

The managing partners, David and Natalie Broyles, are a dynamic duo. They are a wonderful couple and loving parents to their kids, Kelsey and John, and great business partners.

When I was county mayor, I would host employee appreciation luncheons for my staff. We would always eat Back Yard Burgers because they were delicious, and I knew it would put a smile on my employees' faces.

I also saw David and Natalie at my nephew Charlie's football games, where their son played as well. We would sit together in the stands and hurl insults at the referees when they made bad calls.

David and Natalie used Back Yard Burgers to serve the community in lots of different ways. They hosted the Back Yard Burgers Bowl, which was a football game between Alcoa High School and the Christian Academy of Knoxville. They would donate a \$1,000 scholarship to each school for a graduating senior that year and also raised funds for the Knoxville Area Rescue Ministries.

They also held a pillow fight event one year to collect pillows for the Knoxville Area Rescue Mission and collected over 600 pillows for them.

The Knoxville community will miss Back Yard Burgers. I wish David and Natalie the best in their retirement, as well as everyone else who is moving on to the next chapter in their lives.

□ 1915

PRESIDENT BIDEN AND HOUSE DEMOCRATS

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

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the great work of President Biden and the House Democrats.

We are putting people over politics to grow the middle class.

We have created better-paying jobs and continue to make communities safer.

We have capped the price of insulin at \$35 per month for seniors, and we are working to make that price set for all diabetics.

We continue to grow the middle class with investments in infrastructure and investments in technologies to prevent climate change.

We are working to make corporations and the wealthiest 1 percent of Americans pay their fair share in taxes.

We passed the first gun safety law in a generation, and we will keep fighting to keep guns out of the hands of dangerous people.

In addition, we want women to make their own reproductive healthcare choices, and we will continue to put people over politics in all our policy choices.

RECOGNIZING BOB HOUGHTON

(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. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the remarkable career of Bob Houghton.

Bob is a giant in Georgia broadcasting and has worked with over 500 Georgia television and radio stations during the span of his career.

Bob is retiring as president of the Georgia Association of Broadcasters, a position he has held since 2012.

Although born and raised in Chicago, Bob chose to make Georgia his home.

Bob has been a live announcer for college football, baseball, and basketball in Georgia. He fondly refers to the University of Georgia as his "adopted college" and served for several years on the Grady College Board of Trust before being named a Grady Fellowship Recipient in 2022.

During his career, Bob has held management positions at WGST radio, CBS, Georgia Public Broadcasting, and he has advocated extensively for the continuation of AM radio.

Bob has earned a tremendous amount of respect in his field, and I hope you join me in congratulating him on a well-earned retirement.

REMEMBERING DANIEL HANTMAN

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

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of a man with a big heart: Daniel Hantman.

Dan was a lawyer, leader, and tireless civic volunteer—earning him the title of "Mr. Riverside."

I was one of many people who knew Dan, who knew that friendly smile and his deep unshakeable desire to make his community a better place.

He embodied that commitment of "tikkun olam," meaning "repairing the world."

He volunteered his time in so many ways: from serving on civic boards at

the Chamber of Commerce to picking up litter in a big sombrero. He made our little corner of the world a better place, and for that, I am one of many in Riverside who will miss him deeply.

My thoughts are with his family, friends, and our community. May his memory be a blessing.

WORK STUDY VOTING SCHEME

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, the Biden administration is desperate to shore up support before the November election.

It is so desperate, in fact, it has announced its intent to co-opt the Federal Work-Study Program and begin paying college students to register voters and to work at the polls.

That is right, the Federal Government will be handing out cold, hard cash for students to scoop up votes.

Vice President HARRIS in recent remarks billed this scheme as non-partisan and one that will promote voter participation for students. Nobody is buying that pitch, Madam Speaker.

Here is the truth: The Biden administration is turning the Federal Work-Study Program into a vote-buying sweepstakes.

Enough with the smoke and mirrors already. The American people are not fooled.

HONORING TERRY BRIGGS

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

Ms. BUSH. Madam Speaker, St. Louis and I rise in honor of the life and legacy of Bridgeton, Missouri, mayor, Terry Briggs.

Mayor Briggs was a loving husband, father, and dedicated public servant. As a three-term mayor of Bridgeton in St. Louis County, he cared deeply about his community and those in it.

One issue we worked together on was the cleanup of Manhattan Project waste dumped in Westlake Landfill and surrounding areas. Together, we fought not only for the cleanup of this waste but also for compensation for those impacted.

Mayor Briggs was also a champion for the rights of those living with disabilities. He worked to ensure that everyone was treated with dignity and given the resources to thrive through his service on the Productive Living Board, Special Olympics Board, Special School District Board of Education, and the Municipal League of Metro St. Louis.

Mayor Briggs was deeply loved, and his legacy will live on through the lives he has touched. My heart goes out to Mayor Briggs' family and friends and all of Bridgeton. May he rest in peace.

BIDENOMICS ONGOING FAILURE

(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. During the State of the Union speech on Thursday, Biden will falsely claim that his policies are working, but in reality, Bidenomics is a failure.

When Biden took office, inflation was 1.4 percent. Since then, inflation has risen by nearly 18 percent.

Inflation is a tax on all families paying more for goods and services since Biden took office, including: electricity up 29 percent; food up 21 percent; auto insurance up 21 percent—just to name a few basic examples.

Americans for Prosperity reveals the truth at Bidenomics.com.

House Republicans led by Speaker MIKE JOHNSON will continue fighting to reduce inflation and create jobs.

In conclusion, God bless our troops who successfully protected America for 20 years as the global war on terrorism moves from the Afghanistan safe haven to America. We do not need new border laws; we need to enforce existing laws. Biden shamefully opens borders for dictators as more 9/11 attacks across America are imminent, as warned by the FBI.

READ ACROSS AMERICA DAY

(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. Madam Speaker, as students sat criss-cross apple sauce intently listening, I began reading "The Very Hungry Caterpillar" by Eric Carle.

The book was about a caterpillar that continued eating and eventually built a cocoon.

He pushed his way out as a beautiful butterfly.

Read Across America encourages educators and parents to highlight the significance and fun of reading.

March is National Reading Month.

Madam Speaker, Ms. Sarah Joyner, a former student of mine is the teacher of this fantastic class. Ms. Sarah's class is as beautiful as a butterfly. I am so proud of Ms. Sarah for devoting herself to her students and transforming their lives for over 30 years.

I congratulate Sarah on a successful teaching career and her upcoming retirement.

ENFORCING IMMIGRATION LAWS

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, maybe soon we will actually get serious about enforcing our border and the immigration mess we have down there.

We see what is happening with sanctuary cities, and certainly, Mayor

Adams from New York City is feeling the heat on that, as well, and actually starting to talk the right language.

On top of that we have San Francisco that is not only fully embracing illegal alien sanctuary but starting this November—get this—they will let illegal aliens vote in their local school board elections.

Right.

So how can we even think that that is constitutional? How is that going to make San Francisco elections and the legislators they would send to Washington, D.C., or Sacramento in the eyes of the voters in the rest of the country, how do they have confidence in that?

Texas can't enforce their laws on illegal immigration invasions into their State, but San Francisco can ignore Federal law and allow illegal aliens to vote in their local elections and set up ultimately to legitimize them in their eyes to vote in Federal elections? That will lead to this body having to invalidate their elections for Congress and Senate and for the White House.

AIRDROPPED HUMANITARIAN AID IN GAZA

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise to raise awareness of not only the desperate humanitarian situation in Gaza, but also, the fact that Israeli hostages that probably number over 100 have not been freed by Hamas.

Every means at our disposal, including U.S. sea and airdrops, should be airlifted to get all necessary aid to civilian populations trapped and in dire need of supplies.

I applaud the Biden administration's new mission to airdrop food and other aid directly into Gaza in collaboration with our Jordanian allies and in cooperation with Israeli forces.

If our Nation could lead the Berlin airlift following World War II, surely we can ease the suffering as we urge a truce and work with our allies toward a two-state solution.

I include in the RECORD a proposal for a negotiated truce and a two-state solution that will allow for rebuilding.

[From the Blade, Jan. 31, 2024]

GUEST ESSAY: ESTABLISHING 'GAZA-PALESTINIAN PROTECTORATE' WOULD GO A LONG WAY

(By U.S. Rep. Marcy Kaptur)

Halfway around the world, the war between Hamas' terrorist units and Israel is a piercing global tragedy. It demands a global response. Yet, "Peace and Justice" have eluded solution in this troubled region for over a century. It will be even harder to achieve after this conflagration ends. The extraordinary death toll will resound for generations forward. How does one create a lasting peace borne of such fierce, enduring hatreds?

The invasion Hamas' fighters launched from Palestinian Gaza into Israel on Oct. 7, 2023 broke the cease-fire that had tensely hung over that very troubled region. More than 1,200 innocent Israeli civilians were slaughtered in a barbaric attack, with more

than 100 Israeli and some American hostages still remaining in captivity. More than 250,000 Israelis were evacuated and displaced from their homes. In Gaza, 1.7 million Gazans have subsequently been displaced with Hamas health officials claiming more than 25,000 civilians dead, and more than 60,000 injured with two-thirds of the victims being women and children.

How does any army defeat a hostile enemy positioned amidst a civilian population and underground in a vast “bunker city” with miles of interconnected tunnels, dug for purposes of war, not peace?

Over 140,000 Hezbollah terrorist forces supplied by Iran, are positioned in southern Lebanon, shooting rockets down on Israel now. It is no accident Yemen's terrorist Houthi adherents, also supplied by Iran, have been purposefully shelling private cargo ships as well as targeting U.S. naval vessels in the Red Sea to disrupt global trade in this conflicted region. Russia's role in exacerbating resurgent unrest was made clear when top Gen. Sergei Shoigu recently visited Iran. And a Hamas delegation was in Moscow not long after it attacked Israel.

Across the Middle East, a spiderweb of terrorism is hastening, hell-bent on evil. Iranian drones and missiles are being used against Ukraine, Israel, the United States, and our allies in Iraq, Pakistan, Syria, and Jordan. North Korean missiles are likewise in use against Ukraine. The global distinction between tyranny and liberty could not be clearer. The world community of nations must not allow terrorist forces enabled by Iran and Russia to foment unrest and carnage. The sacred boundaries of nations must be respected, defended, and enforced.

The history of the Middle East instructs that former adversarial nations can make peace among themselves. For nearly five decades, dating back to my days of service in the Carter administration, proposals for a two-State solution have been advanced for Israel and Palestine.

Ironically, the depth and brutality of this present conflict may create an opening for a far-reaching solution. If the world community could spend as much money on peace as it has on war, both the Israelis and Palestinians could have thriving homelands.

To move forward, I propose that the United Nations, or a coalition of willing nations, begin to negotiate a “Gaza-Palestinian Protectorate.” The parties involved should aim to negotiate a long-lasting solution to the conflict in Gaza, address challenges in the West Bank, and divide the contested territory securing their existence with an International Multilateral Security Force to separate warring factions.

If the civilized world could achieve this with a divided Korea, why not with Palestine and Israel?

The goals of the Protectorate would be fourfold:

- 1) an international coalition of nations should be assembled and involved in organizing its administration and staffing;
- 2) Gaza would be demilitarized of weapons, war, tunnels, and fortifications;
- 3) Hamas would have no role, politically, administratively, or economically;
- 4) Palestinians from Gaza should be involved in the administration of the Protectorate's on-site operations, including its police forces.

The Protectorate would have three immediate tasks. The first would be to quickly secure resources and provide food, water, shelter, and medical care to the almost 2.3 million people of Gaza.

The second is to provide an international military coalition that can demilitarize Gaza as quickly as possible. Gaza must never again be a threat to its neighbors.

The third is to physically separate Gaza and Israel, by creating a demilitarized zone between the two, that is virtually impenetrable, as is the DMZ between North and South Korea. As part of the separation, the infrastructure to provide water, sewage treatment, and energy needed by Gaza should be located in Gaza and staffed by the people of Gaza.

One of the long-term missions could be to rebuild what is now a destroyed area under a new vision of peace and prosperity. Gaza has many undeveloped resources, the primary of which is its land and location. While small in size, Gaza is located in one of the most attractive parts of the Mediterranean, with miles of undeveloped, beautiful beaches that could become a recreational center of the region.

With peace and stability, Gaza could become a financial and economic hub that attracts capital and businesses from around the world. Gaza and the West Bank have the thousands of workers needed to rebuild what has been destroyed along with necessary staff to renew the economy. A “Gaza Development Authority” as part of the Protectorate could create and administer a long-term development plan to bring prosperity and transparency that would forestall the corruption that so often accompanies unfettered development.

Hope must arise from this cruel war. Old diplomacy, and old solutions should be shelved. They should be replaced with a forward-looking approach that could bring peace, justice, and prosperity to this war-torn region. Succeeding would give hope to a civilized world that hungers for peace in these troubled lands.

Ms. KAPTUR. The U.S. is prepared to continue airdrops if we can work with our allies to achieve it by sea or air. The world community can help.

We have a moral obligation to achieve and to assure the release of hostages and sustenance of life for those who are innocent on the ground.

CELEBRATING WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

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

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, as a father of two intelligent, independent, compassionate daughters, it is with great respect that I rise today to celebrate Women's History Month and its 2024 theme “Women Who Advocate for Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion.”

This year, I would like to honor a true leader of northwest Indiana, Dr. Vanessa Allen-McCloud, who has served as president and CEO of the Urban League of Northwest Indiana for more than a decade.

In this role, Dr. Allen-McCloud works to promote services to improve social, educational, and economic opportunities for African Americans and other minority groups throughout northwest Indiana.

Under her leadership, the Urban League continues to grow and succeed and has become an outstanding source of support for many individuals and organizations.

Madam Speaker, as we celebrate Women's History Month, please join me in recognizing the dedication and

contributions of Dr. Vanessa Allen-McCloud and all of the extraordinary women who continue to make our communities more equal, diverse, and inclusive.

WE NEED IMMIGRANTS

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

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Speaker, it is time that we have a real solution for having high-skilled immigrants help with our national security.

That is why I, as a cosponsor of the EAGLE Act, am going to introduce it and attach it to the National Defense Authorization Act.

The reality is we need immigrants to help build some of the critical technology that is going to keep us ahead of China and keep our military strong and our industrial base strong.

The EAGLE Act benefits all American workers by lifting the arbitrary per country green card cap to bring down the decades-long backlog.

It also will help end H-1B visa abuse by foreign outsourcing corporations, as these visas undercut wages.

It is time to pass the EAGLE Act, attach it to national defense, and make it a national security issue.

□ 1930

OUT-OF-CONTROL NATIONAL DEBT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, we are actually going to try three things tonight, and I apologize to anyone who doesn't like math or complexity. Originally, I promised I was going to do something simpler tonight, and let's just say it didn't work out.

The three things we are going to try doing this evening: One, I want to spend a few minutes talking about folklore. The things we get as Members of Congress—this is both for the folks on the left and the right—the comments we get, things people believe, and I want to walk through a little bit of that. I want to do sort of an update status on what is happening financially. Then I am going to broach a subject that is really uncomfortable, and that is going to be talking about the future. I am going to talk about fertility rates and what that means to being able to finance Social Security and other things.

For anyone who does not like math, please just go watch something on Netflix right now.

A couple weeks ago, I did a whole presentation on the work we have done on what it takes financially to save Social Security. One of the things I have been genuinely angry about—and I

have been angry about it for years—is the left uses Social Security as a weapon, and our folks are terrified to talk about it because every time we talk about trying to save it, we get attacked. Then my brothers and sisters on the left will say: Just raise the cap.

We have shown the math. We had two Ph.D. economists spend months working out the math, and raising the caps doesn't get you anywhere close to stabilizing it.

There is the immortality of this place being willing to double senior poverty in 9 years. You do understand, even if you raise the caps—I showed the math—that you are still having about a \$400 billion shortfall in the first year. If you did all the taxes, you might cut that down to a \$250 billion or \$300 billion shortfall.

Today's math says the average couple in 2034 will take a \$17,400 cut. We will double senior poverty.

Is that a Republican or Democrat perversity? I will just argue it is a moral one.

Why can't we actually work on the math? When I chaired the Subcommittee on Social Security, every time I tried to do a roomful of actuaries and those things, my brothers and sisters on the left found more joy in the politics, because it is a powerful issue.

It is absolutely immoral what we are doing. There is this concept of a black swan. That is something that sneaks up on you and blows you up. There is this concept of a white swan. You see it coming, and you don't do anything.

We have the actuarial reports in front of us. I know this is a math-free zone, so one of first things I want to walk through is the concept of—when I did the speech a couple weeks ago, it had a couple hundred thousand views on YouTube. God bless. Yea. Then you read through the comments. Those of us in Congress know that about half our comments are bots. A lot of them are Russian bots, which is hysterical. When you read through some of them, they say: They stole my Social Security money.

Okay. Let's do math and sort of walk through this because this is really important to understand. The Social Security trust fund built up, built up, built up, particularly with the baby boomers, because there was a population bubble that actually built up those tax receipts. It had \$3 trillion or \$4 trillion in it. Now that has rolled over.

No one stole the money. What happened was, you don't just let the cash sit there. The cash was actually loaned to the Treasury, and the Treasury gives a T bill, a type of Treasury bond, just like if you walked into your bank and said: I want a U.S. T bill.

Same thing. Twice a year, the Treasury pays interest.

The problem right now, when you hear many of us get behind these microphones and talk about the Social Security trust fund getting emptied, is

the amount of tax receipts that come in. Your FICA tax every month doesn't cover all the checks that are going out. Every month, they have to take a little bit of one of their T bills, Treasury bills, and hand it to the Treasury and say: We need some cash. We need some cash. Give us some cash so we can make this month's Social Security payments.

Every time they do that, they use up a little bit of that savings account. It is that savings account, the trust fund, that is emptied in 2033 or 2034.

The Social Security trust fund, just like the transportation trust fund, just like the airline trust fund, all the trust funds that are borrowed from, they are paid interest.

I am going to get this wrong. Treasury pays interest twice a year to the Social Security trust fund. I think last month may have been \$30 billion, \$40 billion. The mean interest rate is right about market.

For everyone who says: They stole my money.

It is there. The average couple will get about a \$70,000, \$72,000 spiff. The money they pay into Social Security over their lifetime, the average will get about \$70,000, \$72,000.

Now, understand, that is a crap rate of return. If 20 years ago, when it was being discussed, you had been able to take a little sliver of that money and put it in the market, you would have had a ginormous—I love that word—a larger rate of return.

The politics of that became toxic. There were lots of campaigns saying: You are trying to privatize.

Okay. That world is gone. It is Medicare that actually has the huge problem of for every dollar you put in, you get almost \$5 back. Social Security, you get pretty much the money you put in. Crappy rate of return, but you get that back. That is the first folklore I wanted to go over.

Number two, you saw in the comments: Why aren't there people there?

If this room was full as I am giving this presentation, we have got a problem. When you are sitting in this room—this is for voting. This is for debating. This is not necessarily where you do your work. You do your work in your meetings, in your subcommittees and your primary committees. When you see the room empty, this is how it is supposed to be.

Now, when you have an idiot like me behind one of these mikes, you are probably on a thousand televisions. A lot of these presentations I do, I am as much here to talk to staff and try to educate them on what is going on in the math. That is actually one of the things you look for.

Another one, I have this neighbor—a wonderful guy—loves screwing with me. About every 6 weeks, he sends me this text message with this article that is completely fake. He says: David, why do you get 100 percent of your pension? You got it on the first day. Why do you run again?

None of that is true. That is all made up. For, I think, 25, 30 years, the pension system we have is pretty much identical to the forest ranger.

The only reason I say those things is I believe, when you see those sort of comments and posts and other things, it is an attempt to distract, an attempt to avoid dealing with what is really going on around us.

One of the points I wanted to go to tonight is what is happening. The economy is actually fairly decent right now. GDP growth is fairly decent. However, I want to make a point, because we did the math just before coming to the floor. We are what, 5 months into the fiscal year? We have added \$1.243 trillion in that 5 months.

My current math is of right now about every 123 to 125 days, at the current borrowing per day, we are adding another trillion dollars. This is in a time when the economy is pretty good. Since October 1, right now we are borrowing about \$7.9 billion every day. You have got to understand what that ultimately means to us, because it has actually been accelerating. I think on Friday we set our all-time record. I think we were up to borrowing \$95,000 a second.

Almost 100 percent of that growth is interest—you are going to see this over and over in the charts—interest and healthcare costs. It is Medicare. It is things that we are not allowed to talk about. They are on autopilot. If it continues, my math says we are heading toward about a \$2.6, \$2.7 trillion borrow this year, in a year where the economy is doing fairly well. If today's math held up, you do realize you are broaching \$3 trillion.

Now, I am hoping we are going to have really good April tax receipts. That means right now, if you take where we are at and average it, from the first day of this fiscal year, for the 5 months, right now our math is \$2.9 trillion for this year borrowed. That is substantially higher than CBO predicted 6 weeks ago, and that is right off the Treasury's website.

Let's actually walk through reality and try to understand. My personal theory is we have lots of crazy conversations around here because we are desperate to avoid telling the public, or even ourselves, the truth. Every single dollar you and I, as Members of Congress, vote on is borrowed. Every single dollar we vote on is borrowed. The way we are going this year, every single dollar we vote on is borrowed plus maybe a trillion dollars of Medicare will be borrowed. We don't get to vote on that. That is on autopilot.

My point is trying to understand how much—now, this number is no longer about 73 percent; we think it is actually approaching 75 percent—will be on mandatory because of the growth of interest.

We made this board a couple days ago, and then it popped, so it wasn't \$93,000, it was almost \$95,000 a second, but I didn't want to waste the ink and print a new one.

Why do the second? Because it is understandable. Let's be brutally honest. How many of us can see 12 zeros in our head? One of my great sins in trying to communicate my stress about this, my fear is I am up here saying: It is a trillion dollars. No one knows what the hell a trillion dollars is. It is 12 zeros. Every second, we borrow substantially more than the average wage of Americans. Maybe that hits home.

Let's actually walk through what is going on, and then my sarcasm here is going to be my anger at myself, my brothers and sisters here, particularly on the left, but also on the right. We have been debating and fighting over things that don't even qualify as a day's borrowing. We bring this place to its knees. We remove a Speaker, we do this and that, and then you realize the amount of dollars being fought over only equal a couple days' worth of borrowing. Darn it, it got us on television. I got to raise some money on the internet. It is that type of false prophet that I will argue is our demise, because if I can get you to fixate on the shiny objects, you are never going to be willing to absorb the truth on how ugly these numbers are.

This is where we are heading toward right now for 2024. Social Security will be our number one spend. The baseline looks like it is ticking up. We are seeing something interesting where the number of retirees asking for benefits is actually ticking a little faster than we expected; \$1.450 trillion, the number one spend, Social Security.

□ 1945

Interest, both gross and potentially net, but gross interest now is our second biggest spend. I just had to redo the math because our math right now looks like, for 2024, we are going to cross \$1.1 trillion of just interest this year.

I know for many people who are forced because you are employed to sit here and listen to an idiot like me talk, you have heard this before, but it doesn't seem to sink in.

Is pay \$1.1 trillion Republican or Democrat? It is math.

Yet, we are not allowed to actually talk about it because the hallways in this place are full of people coming to our doors wanting more spending, and when you point this out to them, they will often say: Well, take it from someone else. I want my money.

It is not your money. It is the taxpayers' money.

On Medicare—and Medicare is rising rapidly—healthcare costs, and then defense, for all of my brothers and sisters on the left who always say: Cut defense, cut defense.

Okay, it is sort of stupid, but it is the number four expense. It is not number one.

How often would you and I go home to our constituents and say: What is the biggest spend in government?

Oh, it is defense.

No. Defense is now number four.

Moreover, at the trendline, in the next few years, healthcare will actually be number one; interest will be number two; and Social Security, believe it or not, will be number three or right tied to it. It is a very tight number there.

Let's actually walk through the '24 spend because I want to be able to get our heads around this. Social Security was a fascinating number, and we have been trying to also average in the new appropriations bills. Remember, Madam Speaker, we are just now finishing up our 2024, so we are only 5 months late. It is the net interest because the United States does something no other industrialized country does. We play a game with how we describe our borrowing: Oh, that is borrowing from the public. This is borrowing from the trust funds.

If anyone is listening right now and you question this, go on the OECD. Google right now, or your favorite search engine: What is the debt to GDP of the United States according to OECD?

You are going to get a number that is like 144 percent because they don't let the scam artists say: Well, you borrowed it from yourself, but you still have to pay it back, and you are going to have to actually borrow money while you pay it back while you are paying interest for it.

It is a con. We should never allow discussions in this place and not use the terms "gross borrowing" because, what, is it magic money? We don't have to pay it back? It is just money we didn't have to go float publicly traded bonds for, but we still have to pay it back.

The reason I built this chart is I wanted you to see a line right here. Even the net interest, so the publicly borrowed money, the interest we will pay on that is still the second biggest spend in this government. I will say it, and it will probably just land on deaf ears.

Let's actually walk through something that is really uncomfortable, and it is going to tie in. One of my fixations is: How do you stabilize borrowing so that borrowing equals what our economic growth is?

Madam Speaker, I am going to show you some charts here later. This is for the people who actually care about economics.

Here is the growth of the country, and here is the debt of the country. If you could ever bring the GDP growth and the debt in line, then you have created stability. Nonetheless, we have some crazy headwinds. There are also some crazy opportunities happening to us. There are good things happening out there. Will Congress be the barrier or the adoption of them? Right now, we are the problem because we are scared of our own shadows.

Madam Speaker, if I came to you right now and said: Let's come up with a way to stabilize Social Security, and let's stabilize Medicare. It is moral. It

is our moral obligation. We made a social contract in this society.

Okay, we have a problem, and it is all something almost no one here ever talks about: We are not having children. United States' fertility rates have collapsed.

This number is wrong. Our latest number for last year is not 1.64; it is 1.63. France has a higher fertility rate than the United States. Even when you adjust for the immigration population, they still have a dramatically higher fertility rate. Most of Western Europe looks like us, and we are worse than a whole bunch of the world.

Madam Speaker, how do you and I set public policy so 25 years from now—remember, Social Security is substantially a pay-as-you-go system. Today's workers are functionally paying for today's retirees. The trust fund was the shock absorber. The trust fund is disappearing, but my future generation of workers is going to be smaller.

Madam Speaker, you are already seeing this in school districts all over America. The number of students they have is shrinking.

Are we willing to have the really interesting discussion of, okay, are there things we could do economically to promote family formation so there are more children?

There are things we could do to help, but almost every country that has tried has not been able to change fertility rates. I think in Hungary I saw something like the third child, they buy you a house. The fourth child, you get some sort of prize. It has barely ticked up their fertility rates. It is a really difficult question happening all over the industrialized world.

If you can't really change it, Madam Speaker, do you actually build public policy to deal with it? Do you accept the fact that we are going to have a lot more automation? That means capital investment. Are we going to have to find ways to safely adopt artificial intelligence into society so that the labor force is maximized in its value, what they earn, and productivity? Those are policies we need to work on.

You have seen the intellectual capital of the conversations we have on the floor here, Madam Speaker. How many of them are actually ready to actually have the reality of: Hey, we need to set policies.

Is it Republican or Democratic? It is demographics. It is life.

I am going to bounce to the next two boards because there is a punch line here we need to absorb.

This is a little uncomfortable, but this was deaths that are projected to exceed births. The new math, in 15 years, you have to understand what a big deal this is, Madam Speaker. I came behind this microphone a couple of years ago, and I got some real crap that was sent to my office. I think at that time I was saying: Hey, in 21 or 22 years, we are going to have more deaths than births in this country. Then it became 18 years. Then it became 17 years. The new math is 15

years. In 15 years, the United States will have more deaths than births.

The blip you see here is the pandemic, but if you actually look at the line, Madam Speaker, you can sort of understand. Here is our crossing. Somewhere a little before 2040, which is 15 years, we have more deaths than births.

Now, try to stabilize long-term benefits. There are ways to do it. This Congress right now is mathematically incapable of owning a calculator, but there are ways to do it. We can't even put together a debt and deficit commission to have an honest conversation about what is happening in our society demographically, borrowing-wise or interest-rate-wise, because maybe it will affect the next election.

Does anybody actually care about their own pensions let alone their kids' and their grandkids'?

We lied. There is not magic money out there. This inflation cycle proved to those who believed in modern monetary policy, ta-da, you have 36 months of high inflation. That is the ultimate proof that the magic money theory didn't work.

Here is the punch line: Social Security actuaries is the green line. They actually had fertility rates going up. These were our baselines. The baselines also already have continued to show that they are wrong.

Madam Speaker, be prepared over the next year to see dramatically different numbers coming at us on what our future looks like when financing this society because our next generation is going to be smaller.

It is just math. There are ways to make it work. There are ways to make this a society of prosperity. It just requires intellectual capital, and that is something I am not sure we are ready to do.

Let's do a quick run-through. This was just the first 3 months, and I brought these boards back because I saw some things over the weekend where people were just making up the numbers. It is not that hard. You can go right to the Treasury's website. You have to own a calculator. Spend an hour laying it out. You know how to work Excel.

The national debt increased in the first 3 months. This was important. This is the 2024 number: \$834 billion. If this is the first 3 months, and it is \$834 billion, now I can hope maybe there will be magic tax receipts, but multiply that times four, and you will see what we are projecting.

The part of the punch line is interest continues to grow. I am going to show you why some of this is, but in the first 3 months, we spent \$288 billion in interest, and that number will keep getting bigger and bigger because this year—and there is a debate on how much because the Treasury announced they are going to be financing rolling some of the debt shorter on the curve.

Let's say we had a year where we are going to borrow \$2.8 trillion new

issuances, but you still have about \$7.9 trillion that comes due. It is bonds that have been sold in the past. When they come due, particularly if they are bonds sold 3, 4, or 5 years ago with very low interest rates, what happens? They are now sold at the newer, higher interest rate, and that is the modeling problem.

Madam Speaker, do you remember one of the first boards I showed you, that we expect interest this year to be \$1.1 trillion? A lot of that is because the amount of debt is coming due. It is coming due, and we stayed very short on the curve instead of what I begged for a few years ago saying: Please, go long in the curve. Go long because that way at least you locked it in.

Understand, because Congress doesn't want to be in charge because you have a White House here that makes crap up—and I can prove that on a bunch of the numbers that they published last year—the bond market now runs this country.

Madam Speaker, hear my words. The first time the bond market gets cranky, the first time we have an undersubscribed auction, watch how fast this place comes in and we capitulate. It doesn't have to happen, but because we have abdicated our jobs, we have basically made a decision—and this happened actually not that long ago.

Go ask some people who were involved in the Clinton administration. Go ask Newt Gingrich. Some of the people were around when the bond market hiccuped. The debt situation then was dramatically better than today. This Congress stood at attention and did what they needed to do to make the bond market happy. That is because if you have a failed bond auction, Madam Speaker, then you will see society have a really bad day.

Let's walk a little more through some of these.

The total interest costs continue to rise very quickly. I am just trying to make a point here. The first 4 months, if this was 2021, we spent \$159 billion in interest. This year, our first 4 months, was \$357 billion.

Remember my point I was trying to make, Madam Speaker, interest and healthcare costs—we are going to knife each other here over discretionary.

Understand, Madam Speaker, I have some things I would do in discretionary. I am going to talk about it, and I promise you there will be a television ad attacking me, but it is honest.

Nonetheless, we don't control this. The thing we can do is if we convince the bond markets we are taking the debt seriously, then maybe the interest rates to buy our debt will get more efficient and get lower.

Be that as it may, the only way the bond market gives us that spiff is because we do our work, and we have proven over and over we are incapable of doing our work.

□ 2000

This was my calculation as of a week and a half ago, and now it has gone up again, but we were basically trying to say—my frustration was, last September, we were projecting interest is only going to be \$709 billion. Then, when we got a little beyond that from October to January, we borrowed 357, and then you started to annualize that, and that is how you are getting closer. Now that is actually going up from that.

I am just trying to make a point. CBO, OMB, a lot of the people around us, they are good people. Their projections—something has gone horribly wrong in our math and our modeling. We keep being really off the mark. These are dangerous.

If you are on the left and you care about social welfare policy and the ability to afford that, if you are on the right and your fixation is economic prosperity and opportunity, we are going to crush both sides. It is right in front of us, and we do almost nothing to tell the truth about it.

I brought some boards about interest rates. I don't know if anyone really cares, but when you start to understand that the differences out there—marketable and unmarketable—unmarketable are payments to trust funds and other things; marketable is you have a bond and you can sell it tomorrow—you have those interest rates and outstanding debt. Also, remember, much of this debt had been sold down here in the trough, around 1½ or so was the mean yield. Now it is coming in at well over 3. You say: What? Just understand that difference is you just doubled your interest costs.

Let's go into something that is uncomfortable. One of the first boards I showed, I showed that every dime a Member of Congress votes on is borrowed.

I haven't vetted this. It was actually, I think, in an article in "The New York Times," so God knows if that is accurate. The budget bills that will be coming to us in the next couple weeks will have around 7,000-plus earmarks in them. Now, the earmarks are only a tiny, tiny fraction of the spending, okay? Accept what it is.

A really uncomfortable question: Is it actually moral—is it good economics to borrow money, because that is what we are doing—everything we are going to vote on here is we are borrowing money, and many of these are things I like. However, is it appropriate to borrow money here and send it to entities that actually have their own taxing authority?

It gets better. It turns out we spent a little time looking at municipal bond debt earlier today. Do you know cities, States, counties, particularly the highest rated ones, those with AAAs, and you have to do the tax adjustment because muni bonds have certain tax benefits, many of them actually have lower interest rates than the United States sovereign debt, so a well-run

city with a really good credit rating actually gets to float bonds at lower interest rates than we do.

That should tell you something. Is it rational, moral, that we borrow money and send it to entities that have both their own taxing and borrowing authority, and many of those entities actually can borrow money at equal to or better than what we are paying over here?

Of nondefense discretionary, about 40 percent of the money in that non-defense discretionary is money that we are sending to entities that have their own taxing and borrowing authority.

Now, we would all probably get unelected the next day because people would lose their mind saying: We thought that was free money. It is free money, except we are borrowing it and paying interest on it.

Those are the types of things, are we capable of having an honest discussion about it? Of course not, but we could try.

All right. A couple more here, and then I am going to go back to the office and have more coffee.

There is often an argument, you can borrow money, but you need in the long run to keep it close to the growth of your economy. How often do you hear people talk about the debt to GDP and the fact that the United States now is functionally at 100 percent of public and borrowed and, if you do total gross, you are well over 140 percent of debt to GDP?

Let's use that entity, and then we adjust for inflation, because remember a dollar the day President Biden came into office and a dollar today, that dollar today is worth 22, maybe 23 percent less, so you have to do all these inflation calculators.

However, this is actually—what is the fancy word—“*ceteris paribus*,” “all things being equal.” I am trying to point out the increase in national debt. This is the increase in GDP over 2023. If this growth here in this debt were right about this green line, you would actually have been stable.

In a weird way, when you have a politician stand in front of you and say: We are going to pay it off. Really? Did I mention every dime we vote on is now borrowed, plus close to a trillion dollars of things we don't even get to vote on, mandatory spending, things like Medicare, is borrowed?

It would be nirvana if we could just work our heinies off and get stability, bring down the growth of this debt so it would match our growth rates. The benefit of that is, for the left, if they want to spend more money, great. Growing the economy more creates more capacity; more tax receipts, more borrowing capacity.

For those of us who want to cut, we actually know the number we are working towards. That is how we would do it if we had put on our economist hat.

Same concept, just a little bit differently done. Increase in national debt

outpaced growth in the economy by more than \$1 trillion over the past year, and that is what that bond market is going to be looking at. It is that debt to GDP and when does it hit stress; when does a spike in interest rates; when does a recession; when does a pandemic; when does a war make it so in all likelihood you will be paid back your interest and your principal?

Understand, when the United States actually has—and, dear God, please don't ever let it happen—that moment of stress, that failed auction, we put the entire world into a depression. The entire world, let alone your pension, let alone my kids' future, depends on us getting our act together here.

The last chart—and this one is a little difficult because there are some anomalies in the numbers, but we didn't have time to fix it. On occasion, we will go all the way back to 2000. Now, remember, 2000 had an unusual tax collection year because, the year or two before that, there were massive capital gains because of the dot-com bubble, so the number is always distorted.

Anyway, for that year, we collected 20 percent of GDP in taxes. The long-run average has been about 17.8.

Let's actually go to 2023. That year, we collected 16.5 percent of GDP in taxes. We still had some of the legacy of COVID and some other things.

However, the other part of this chart, I am trying to show you the hierarchy of spending—Social Security, Medicare, defense, others—and you start to see this spending up here, when you start seeing that green, well, the green is nothing but interest.

Our problem is, even with the projections, which I hope are right, that long run over the next 8 years or so, we start getting up close to 18 percent of the economy in tax receipts. Great.

The gap still continues to widen, and most of that widening is our projection of the benefits we have promised our brothers and sisters who get older—or the 67 million of us who are baby boomers—our healthcare benefits, the interest we owe, and then back to the point earlier.

What do these numbers look like in 2033, 2034, when the Social Security trust fund is empty? Will the policy be we are going to raise taxes? Okay. Except I have already done the presentation multiple times on the floor where I have brought in the economic data from both liberal groups and other groups that showed even tax maximization. This is the punch line.

Please understand. The tax maximization, when you do the economic effect, you get about a point and a half of GDP. So you take people worth \$400,000 and tax maximize everything for them—tax maximize their income tax, their capital gains tax, their estate tax, you just do it all—you get about a point and a half of GDP. Great.

And then, over here, for those of us who want to cut things, you take everything that has been discussed in dis-

cretionary—the debate we have had in this place the last several months—and it is a fraction of a fraction of a percent. It is not even a rounding error. You would have to change programs, change spending, adopt technology, make people healthier.

Understand, the single biggest thing you can do to bring down borrowing over the next decade, take on things like diabetes, which is 33 percent of all healthcare spending. It would be moral. Is that Republican or Democrat? It is just the right thing to do.

How many brilliant discussions have you seen behind these microphones of saying we are actually looking for real solutions? No, we are too busy knifing each other.

I can find about a point and a half—a point of GDP to cut. Okay. I have got a point and a half over here, let's say it is a point and a half over here on this end. This year, so far, we are borrowing 9.6 percent of the entire economy, 9.6 of all GDP, and all the solutions are a fraction of that.

Yet, the left is going to come behind the microphone and say: We don't tax rich people enough. The right is going to come in saying: It is foreign aid and spending. Well, foreign aid equals around 7, 8 days, maybe 9 days of borrowing, every dime of it.

Why can't we just tell the truth?

Madam Speaker, every dime of borrowing from today through the next 30 years is demographics, and maybe telling the truth gets me unelected, but, dammit, it is worth telling the truth. It is demographics. It is interest on what has been borrowed and what is to be borrowed. It is healthcare, particularly Medicare, and if, 8, 9 years from now, when the Social Security trust fund is emptied—remember, the math is the very first year of the shortfall is \$616 billion.

How do we backfill that? If you try to backfill through taxes, fine. You have to accept the economic effects of how much you just slowed down the economy and how you slowed down other tax receipts.

Do you do it through borrowing? Well, then it explodes, and that is how you see some projections that, 30 years from now, U.S. sovereign debt will be \$130 trillion. Between now and then, how many people around the world and how many people in this country are going to be willing to buy our debt?

Do our work, take it seriously, put together the debt and deficit commission. Demonstrate to the people who want to save and buy U.S. debt that we are taking paying them back seriously. Take it seriously that my—I have very young kids. They deserve a future. Also make it so that people who want to enjoy their retirement understand the stability, retirement security. We all say it, and almost none of us are willing to actually do the work for it.

Madam Speaker, I am going to go have some more coffee, and I yield back the balance of my time.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of the Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Madam Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to coanchor this Congressional Black Caucus Special Order hour along with my distinguished colleague, the Honorable Representative SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

For the next 60 minutes, Members of the Congressional Black Caucus have an opportunity to speak directly to the American people on women's history, an issue of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus, Congress, the constituents that we represent, and all America.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. AMO).

Mr. AMO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Women's History Month.

We cannot forget our history. Yet, over time, the contributions of Black women have been consistently overlooked and forgotten.

□ 2015

I want to do my part to correct that record.

Specifically, I will highlight two trailblazing Black women from Rhode Island.

First, I want to honor Christiana Bannister, a successful businesswoman, abolitionist, and philanthropist. Born in North Kingstown in the early 1800s, Christiana was a successful hair salon owner.

Christiana was a staunch abolitionist and used her wealth to support the 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, a unit of Black soldiers during the Civil War.

Dedicated to improving the lives of Black women in her community, Christiana founded the Home for Aged Colored Women in Providence.

Decades later, Maria Lopes, another trailblazer, was the first Black woman elected to the Rhode Island State Legislature and she carried on Christiana's legacy of activism in Rhode Island.

Maria lived in the Valley View housing project in Providence and made a name for herself as a social activist when she successfully blocked the Mayor of Providence from turning the housing project into luxury apartments.

In 1973, Maria stormed the city council chambers with over 400 residents

and supporters to prevent the sale of Valley View.

Thanks to Maria's advocacy, when Valley View was eventually sold, 25 percent of the units remained Section 8 housing.

In 1989, Lopes won a seat in the Rhode Island House of Representatives where she served for over a decade, championing affordable housing issues.

I certainly would not be standing here today as Rhode Island's first Black Member of Congress if it were not for the tireless work of Maria Lopes and Christiana Bannister.

Women's history extends beyond the confines of March. Women's history is happening every single day and is worth acknowledgement every day, as well.

We must continue to uplift the hidden figures in our history.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank the Honorable GABE AMO from the great State of Rhode Island for his remarks.

Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield to the gentlewoman from Florida, the Honorable Congresswoman SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I thank my coanchor, JONATHAN JACKSON, from the great State of Illinois for coanchoring this Special Order for the last year and a half I think it is.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the courageous Black women trailblazers whose determination and unwavering dedication have shaped the history of our country. Because of them, I can speak before you on this floor today.

As we celebrate Women's History Month, we reflect on the courage and the commitment of Black women who have left an indelible mark on our society and inspired future generations to carry the torch of justice.

Among these trailblazers stands Shirley Chisholm, who shattered the glass ceiling in American politics. She holds a special place in my heart.

Shirley Chisholm broke down the barriers and beat the odds to become the first Black woman elected to Congress in 1968. She proudly fought for the rights of neglected communities and progressive politics that benefit working families.

Her historic 1972 Presidential campaign upended the status quo and gave hope to a new generation of leaders by encouraging them to trust in the strength of their voices.

However, Shirley Chisholm wasn't alone. She was surrounded by women such as Barbara Jordan, a powerful force in American politics due to her unrelenting devotion to justice. She made history by being the first Black woman elected to the Texas Senate and the first Black woman from the South to be elected to United States House of Representatives. She worked nonstop to advocate for civil rights, immigration reform, and the rule of law.

Last year, we mourned the loss of Eddie Bernice Johnson. I had the honor

of serving alongside her at the end of the 117th Congress. Her whole life was about serving others, whether it was as a nurse at the VA in Dallas or in the Halls of this very institution.

These trailblazers and countless others who followed in their footsteps have made a lasting impression on women's history. Their legacy is proof of the perseverance of the American people. We can pay tribute to these extraordinary people during Women's History Month by recommitting to the fight for justice, equality, and opportunity for all Americans.

In their honor, let us strive to create a better union for all the generations to come.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank the Honorable SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK from the great State of Florida for her remarks.

Madam Speaker, it is now my privilege to yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio, the Honorable Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to rise today to join my colleagues for this Special Order hour. I cannot think of a better time that I would stand in this House and be able to salute women, especially Black women.

I thank our coanchors, the Honorable JONATHAN JACKSON and the Honorable SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, my good friend, for reminding us of our rich history.

Today, we will hear many members of the Congressional Black Caucus come forward and talk about a list of women, especially Black women, who came before us and whose shoulders we stand on, like Rosa Parks, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, and Shirley Chisholm. Later this week, in this very Chamber, for the third time, a woman will sit in the seat where you are sitting, Madam Speaker, as we hear the State of the Union Address—a Black woman, who also happens to be the first woman ever to become Vice President of these United States of America.

We also celebrate this month—sadly, that we are giving it 1 month. Obviously, if I had my way, we would celebrate it every day, but we will honor women like those who have been able to sit in that seat running Fortune 500 companies—people like Ursula Burns; my good friend, Roz Brewer; and now Thasunda Duckett. We also honor young women like poet Amanda Gorman.

We think of the women who have done so much, whether they are doctors or athletes or educators or judges like Supreme Court Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson—another Black woman whose shoulders we stand on.

But let me end with this, Madam Speaker, as we saved the best for last. There are 31 Black women serving in the United States Congress. If I had enough time, I would do a roll call telling you that they hail from Alabama to Washington, D.C.

Let me just leave it at this: 31 Black women—thank God we put people over

politics; 31 Black women serving in this Chamber that understand that we have a right to women's reproductive rights; 31 Black women understanding that we support the child's tax credit; 31 Black women who understand that more women are now insured because of the Affordable Care Act; 31 Black women who understand that the first act that then-President Obama signed was the Lilly Ledbetter Act.

I could go on and give you a walk through this amazing history that I have been allowed to serve in as the ninth Black woman to have chaired the Congressional Black Caucus. I say to you that we have been fortunate to have another female sit in that chair as the Speaker, NANCY PELOSI.

To those who are witnessing us tonight, I say to all watching, we celebrate, we honor, we stand on the shoulders of women, especially Black women, because we know when women succeed, America succeeds. Let us continue to put people over politics.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank the former Congressional Black Caucus Chairwoman, the Honorable Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY from the great State of Ohio for her remarks.

Madam Speaker, it is now my privilege to yield to the gentleman from New Jersey, the Honorable Congressman PAYNE.

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for that kind introduction and also the gentlewoman from Florida for hosting this Special Order hour. They come here every week bringing the message from the CBC, and they do an incredible job.

Also, it is very difficult to follow my classmate, the former chair lady of the CBC. It is a very hard act to follow. When I see her, I kind of cringe because I know I better get it together. The Honorable JOYCE BEATTY has been a true friend, sister, and colleague to me.

And to you, Madam Speaker, as you sit in that seat, it is apropos that this month you have been given the honor to stand over the Speaker's rostrum and control the House of Representatives, so I salute you, as well, as a woman.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the influence and achievements of Black women in America during Women's History Month. First, I will discuss the origins of Women's History Month.

Women's History Month started as Women's History Week in Santa Rosa, California, in 1978. The local Sonoma County Commission on the status of women planned a week of celebratory events to connect the International Women's Day on March 8.

The events highlighted the many contributions of women to American history, culture, and society. It included school presentations in Sonoma County, a student essay contest to honor local women with the parade through downtown Santa Rosa.

The year after that, Santa Rosa's historic week triggered similar events to celebrate women in communities nationwide.

In addition, historians and women activist groups began to push for a National Women's History Week.

In 1980, President Jimmy Carter issued the first Presidential proclamation to declare the first week in March as National Women's History Week.

However, 1 week was not enough to celebrate the enormous contributions of women to American history, so Congress created Women's History Month in 1987. It is stated that the month would recognize the specific achievements women have made over the course of America's history in a variety of fields.

This month, we honor women from all races, cultures, and creeds during Women's History Month. However, we are here today as the CBC to honor Black women who have made a difference in America, and many of them need to be recognized more often: Women like Bessie Coleman, the first Black woman to be a licensed pilot in this country; Alice Coachman, the first Black woman to win an Olympic medal for the United States of America; Dr. Rebecca Lee Crumpler, the first Black woman to earn a medical degree in the United States; Phillis Wheatley, the first Black woman to publish a book in this great country; and Mary Jane Patterson, the first Black woman to graduate from an established college.

We also have Mary Eliza Mahoney, the first Black nurse and eventual co-founder of the American Nurses Association. More than that, Mahoney was one of the first women to register to vote in Boston after her retirement in 1920.

Maggie Lena Walker, the first Black woman to start a bank and serve as the president of a U.S. bank.

Alice Dunnigan, the first Black woman to cover the White House as a reporter.

Mae Jemison, the first Black woman to become an astronaut and go into space. Jemison overcame her fear of heights to do that. Can you imagine?

□ 2030

These extraordinary Black women are a few of the millions who have made a difference in our country. Today, Black women are setting new standards of excellence in the sciences, the arts, athletics, politics, mathematics, education, medicine, and the law, just to name a few.

I am proud to be here to celebrate the contributions of Black women—I am the product of a Black woman—and all women, to the betterment of America. They have helped to build this country, and we must do everything possible to protect the rights they have worked so hard for. As we discuss the whole notion around Black women and what they have contributed to this country, let's not forget all women and what they have done in this country.

I am just honored to be here on the floor tonight to say thank you to the many Black women who have made a difference in my life. To name a few: Jean Blakely; Esther Wright; Kay Thompson Payne; Dr. Jacqueline Young; Wanda Payne, my late sister; Sarah Jones.

I have been molded by Black women all my life, and I just feel an obligation to stand in the trenches and help them advance their careers. I am just really delighted to be here and express my gratitude to Black women and women as a whole.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank the Honorable Congressman DONALD PAYNE, Jr. from the great State of New Jersey. It has been a pleasure of mine to have worked with his father and to see his honorable son continue on in his tradition.

Tonight, in this great Chamber, we gather to honor and remember the contributions of women to the indispensable future of the American experiment with democracy. In particular, I rise to give special commendation to the role that Black women have played in the formation of American possibilities.

It is not such a stretch to suggest that America would be unlivable for a great many of its citizens were it not for the indelible work and prophetic imagination of women in this country.

Where would this country be without Eleanor Roosevelt, Ella Baker, Fannie Lou Hamer, Shirley Chisholm, Diane Nash, NANCY D'ALESSANDRO PELOSI, the Honorable Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE?

Black women, and all women really, are the fabric that holds this Nation together because when men have followed their egos and ambition into war and repression, it was the women of this country who stood up to the madness, demanding ever more forcefully that the center must hold.

On this side of the aisle, we still believe that every woman should have the right to vote, the right to equal pay for equal work, the right for every opportunity and resources available to any man.

We believe that when at all possible no woman should ever lose her life giving birth to a child in the United States of America.

We believe that the maternal mortality rates of Black women are a moral indictment against the persistence of bigotry and discrimination in America.

On this side of the aisle, we believe in the right of every woman to control what happens to her body as a matter of reproductive justice, personal autonomy, and self-determination. How dare any man tell a woman what she can do with her body? How dare any government come in between a woman and her medical decisions? How dare any political party use a woman's body as an opportunity to get elected rather than respecting the fact that every woman is made in the image of God?

That is the difference between this side of the aisle and, I must say, the other side of the aisle. This side of the aisle gave the Nation Supreme Court Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson to be the first African-American woman to sit on the Supreme Court.

The other side of the aisle has spent the last 50 years trying to destroy *Roe v. Wade*. Even after they facilitated that disaster, they even are now trying to undermine in vitro fertilization, because that is the difference between this side of the aisle and the other side when it comes to issues that matter.

This side of the aisle produced the Honorable NANCY PELOSI, who was principally responsible for passing the Affordable Care Act that has allowed millions of people to come out of the suffering shadows and receive the healthcare coverage they deserve.

On the other side of the aisle, leaders of that party facilitated a racist lie regarding the birth certificate of the former President of the United States, President Barack Obama.

This side of the aisle facilitated the passage of Title IX. Many people are excited to see women playing basketball now, but that was part of the civil rights legislation that we hold dear. Title IX is a law that prohibits sex-based discrimination in schools or any educational programs. Some have said that this law has single-handedly been the reason little girls all over America enjoy opportunities that their grandmothers never had.

On this side of the aisle, we believe that every child is precious and that every little girl is a gift from God, and on this side of the aisle we don't want our sons to have any more opportunities than our daughters get to enjoy.

On this side of the aisle, we fight to expand freedom, opportunity, and the securities of justice to every American regardless of race, class, gender, or sexual orientation.

I can't speak for anyone else, but on this side of the aisle, we believe the Bible when it says your sons and your daughters shall prophesy.

Let me remind you today that, as a son of the civil rights movement, I am keenly aware of the fact that the movement that made my election possible would have been improbable were it not for Black women. I stand on the shoulders of many of these remarkable Black women who through their insight, their grit and generosity support the weight of generations yet unborn.

I see them all over my home district in Chicago and the greater part of Illinois. I have encountered them in the churches on the south side. They raised me. My mother is one of them, as are my sisters. They say hi to me in the supermarket. They meet me all over the district to talk to me about our Nation, their needs, and their lives. They are the daughters of thunder and the children of light.

Today, I am honored to recognize them. Today, I proverbially tip my hat and genuflect in the presence of such unusual greatness.

I am grateful today for the women in this Chamber who are my colleagues. I am grateful for what they do and for what they represent. Let us never forget that at the founding of this great institution, at the founding of this great country in 1776, and at the ratification of our Constitution in 1787, it was never in the imagination of the Founders that a woman would sit in these Chambers or cast votes as a Member of this body. However, look at what determination and faith can do. Look at what hard work and love for justice can do. I celebrate each of the honorable women who serve in this Congress, and I pray that this country will continue to provide greater room and greater opportunities for the genius of this Nation's women so that they can flourish and we can live up to our highest potential.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK).

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, as we gather here today, we must recognize and honor the contributions of Black women in politics. These leaders have paved the way for all women to have a seat at the table.

When we look back at significant historical events like the civil rights movement, we tend to overlook the women who played significant roles behind the scenes. The time to acknowledge their contributions and celebrate their achievements is long overdue.

There is one particular person who I would like to highlight, Ms. Prathia Hall. Born on January 1, 1940, she was known by various titles, including mother, preacher, feminist, and civil rights activist. Most importantly, she was the key inspiration behind Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s prominent "I Have a Dream" speech delivered during the August 1963 March on Washington.

Despite experiencing racism and personal tragedies from a young age, Hall was able to follow in her father's footsteps and become a passionate advocate for racial and social justice.

This story is simply one of many who, despite being a key piece to the puzzle of our democratic system and making up 7.8 percent of the population, Black women are less than 5 percent officeholders elected to serve in executive offices, Congress, and State legislatures.

Black women have given 110 percent of their time and efforts in leading and serving as attorneys, plaintiffs, organizers, educators, secretaries, and while playing many more roles in the background.

March is a significant month to honor the contributions of Black women in American history. We shouldn't just honor the legacy of Prathia Hall on this single day. It is our responsibility to honor her every single day from now on.

As Black women continue to struggle for representation, we have a responsibility to ensure that the progress made

by Black women in the past is not lost. We have a responsibility to pursue and fight for equality for everyone and make sure our fight for equality is eventually attained.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Madam Speaker, you have heard from my distinguished colleagues about women's history and the many great contributions they have made.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), the Congressional Black Caucus chairman.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman JACKSON and Congresswoman CHERFILUS-McCORMICK for co-anchoring tonight's Special Order hour. I thank all the Members who have come to honor the start of Women's History Month, and I rise today with my colleagues of the Congressional Black Caucus to commemorate Women's History Month and to reflect on the innumerable contributions to our country that women, and Black women specifically, have made throughout our Nation's history.

During Women's History Month, we celebrate the generations of Black women whose courage, advocacy, sacrifice, and patriotism have moved our country and the world forward. For generations, Black women have been hidden figures, leading our country through social evolutions, critical periods of growth, and eras of innovation.

From the civil rights movement to consistently serving as a foundation for our community's success, Black women continue to push the needle. In fact, to the co-chairs, just this weekend we were in Selma for the 59th commemoration of Bloody Sunday.

One of the people that we had the honor of hearing from was Ms. King, who was the person who received the letters from Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., when he was writing the letter in a Birmingham jail. As she explained that process, it was his handwritten notes on scraps of paper that were passed to his attorney that ultimately were written by this Black woman that actually gave us that letter. I went up to her after the conclusion of her panel, and I thanked her for being a part of history and being a part of the movement that led to the passage of the civil rights legislation and so many important bills.

□ 2045

It was also in 1968 when Shirley Chisholm became the first Black woman in Congress. She, along with her colleagues, sought to make America live up to its promise that we are all created equal and, in this body, founded the Democratic Select Committee, which ultimately would become the Congressional Black Caucus.

I am so honored to serve as chairman of this Congressional Black Caucus, and I am proud to say that today we are now comprised of the largest membership in our Nation's history.

The CBC has grown from 13 members when we were founded 52 years ago to

60 members representing more than a third of the U.S. population, including more than 20 million Black Americans.

It is on Shirley Chisholm's shoulders that the Congressional Black Caucus has continued to fight to dismantle barriers, to create opportunities, and to protect the very rights of every individual, regardless of their circumstance, because we believe, as Ms. Shirley Chisholm believed, in a future where everyone can thrive and achieve their full potential.

Every day, we build on the legacy of Representative Shirley Chisholm, understanding that we must always speak truth to power and to stand up for the values that we hold dear.

We remain mindful that we must work to push back against efforts that impede progress, including those to roll back women's rights or to cut off access to capital and better opportunities.

This month and every month, we will remain mindful that we must directly address the challenges that persist, particularly for Black women in this climate.

Black maternal mortality is at an all-time high. Access to reproductive care; the ballot box; fair representation; diversity, equity, and inclusion in the workplace and in corporate America; and fundamental freedoms are under threat every day.

As the conscience of the Congress, the Congressional Black Caucus will continue working, fighting, and leading to protect abortion rights, to invest in childcare, to deliver paid leave, and to finally achieve pay equity for Black women and to close the racial wealth gap in America.

These are the priorities that the Congressional Black Caucus believes are important as we uplift the issues of Women's History Month.

Again, I thank our co-anchors for leading tonight's Special Order hour and all of our members and especially the women of the Congressional Black Caucus.

When we started 52 years ago, the CBC was made up of 13 people—12 men and 1 woman. Today, I am proud that of those 60 members of the CBC, 31 are women, Black women, who are leading in the Congressional Black Caucus.

We have come a long way. We have a much longer way to go. I thank the members for their work on these important topics.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank the tireless fighter, our leader, the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Chairman STEVEN HORSFORD, from the great State of Nevada. I also thank my co-anchor, the Honorable SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, from the great State of Florida.

Madam Speaker, you have heard from my distinguished colleagues about African-American contributions to American history and Women's History Month, all issues of great importance to the Congressional Black Cau-

cus, our constituents, Congress, and all Americans tonight.

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

CONTINUING TO CELEBRATE BLACK HISTORY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. SCHOLTEN) for 30 minutes.

Ms. SCHOLTEN. Madam Speaker, each February, we come together as a nation to celebrate Black History Month. While we may have just closed out Black History Month, our celebration here in Congress and back home in west Michigan continues.

This year, I had the honor of partnering with the Grand Rapids African American Museum and Archives to elevate the stories of west Michigan's heroes, barrier breakers, and change-makers who shaped the course of our community and our Nation's history.

I am proud to offer these six stories of change-makers from Michigan's Third Congressional District. Here are their stories.

First, as we stand at this bridge between February and March, Black History Month and Women's History Month, as we just heard from our incredible Congressional Black Caucus, it is appropriate to begin with our first story, the story of Emma Warren Ford.

Mrs. Ford was a well-known community organizer who challenged Jim Crow laws and protested discrimination in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

She began her work in the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the WCTU. At the 1982 WCTU State convention in Benton Harbor, she was appointed as the superintendent of the Work Among Colored People.

She was a founding member of the Married Ladies' 19th Century Club, hosting meetings and leading activities for the first literary and social club for African-American women in Grand Rapids.

In 1913, Mrs. Ford was chosen by Governor Woodbridge Ferris to represent the State of Michigan at the 50th anniversary celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation in New York. What an honor for west Michigan.

Our second story is the story of Paul Phillips. Phillips grew up in Omaha, Nebraska, where he set a State record in track, earning himself a scholarship to Marquette University. Later, he received a master's degree and a Ph.D. in sociology from Fisk University. In 1946, Phillips came to Grand Rapids to work for the Borough Community Association. Passionate about civic and community work, by 1947, he became executive director and secretary of the Grand Rapids Urban League, where he would continue to serve for more than 30 years, including through the civil rights struggles of the 1950s and 1960s,

serving as a calm and strong force against racial discrimination.

Phillips was passionate about documenting and researching Black history in Grand Rapids and is one of the most influential contributors to the local history that we know today.

In 1951, Phillips won election to the City Charter Commission, one of the first African Americans elected to public office in Grand Rapids. He was also the first African American elected to the city's board of education.

During President Gerald Ford's time in office, Phillips served as a consultant on minority citizen concerns. In 1972, Phillips received an honorary doctorate of humane letters from Grand Valley State University.

In 1967, Phillips passed away. The Paul I. Phillips Boys and Girls Club in Grand Rapids is named in his honor.

The third story is that of Yvonne Little Woodward, the sister of Malcolm X and a local leader and advocate in west Michigan.

Yvonne secured her place of recognition as the first African-American telephone operator for Michigan Bell in Grand Rapids in 1948.

Her son said: "She knew if she didn't do the right thing, it would take years for them to hire another Black operator."

In Grand Rapids, the operators took a vote on whether they were willing to work with her. The vote was unanimous except for one, who Little later won over.

From her engagement with customers at the Woodland Park grocery store to her civic involvements, winning people over was at the heart of how she interacted with her community.

Little was often called on to speak in west Michigan and elsewhere where children were the audience, focusing always on the next generation.

Our next story is Merze Tate. Merze Tate defied the odds during the Jim Crow era and became a college dean and professor, a world traveler, an international reporter, and an adviser to General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Tate was born 60 miles northeast of Grand Rapids in Blanchard, Michigan, in 1905. She longed to see the world outside the pine trees and dirt roads and to receive an education.

After high school, Tate applied to the University of Michigan but was rejected because of the color of her skin. This obstacle did not prevent her from getting an education. She was invited to attend Western Michigan University by President Dwight B. Waldo. In 1927, Tate became the first African American to graduate from that institution.

In 1935, she went back to school and became the first African American to earn a graduate degree from Oxford University. Her dissertation and scholarly interest focused on disarmament, and she pursued a Fulbright fellowship in India.

This wealth of experience led her to an appointment as an adviser to General Eisenhower on international relations. It also formed the basis for her

continued scholarly work on the subject.

Her second book, "The United States and Armaments," was widely used by the Department of State and Committee for World Development and World Disarmament. In 1984, the Department named Dr. Tate one of three Americans to represent the United States at a UNESCO seminar.

Tate made history throughout her career. In 1941, she became the first African-American female to earn a Ph.D. in political science from Harvard University. In 1970, she became the first African American to receive a distinguished alumni award from Western Michigan University.

Tate was a college professor at several institutions, including Barber-Scotia College, Bennett College, Morgan State College, and Howard University, where she taught from 1942 to 1977.

She spoke five languages, traveled the world twice, was an international reporter for Baltimore's Afro-American newspaper, and worked as a photographer, filmmaker, and researcher for the U.S. State Department, all while being a college professor.

Tate passed away in 1996 at the age of 91. She has left millions to institutes of higher learning that looked beyond her race and gender to provide her with a stellar education and to inspire her to impact the world in many areas for generations to come.

We next have a pair of stories, those of Major Denzal Harvey and Dr. Robert Garrison. Major Harvey and Dr. Garrison both have strong connections to the Muskegon community and served as Tuskegee Airmen during World War II.

Denzal Harvey was born at Hackley Hospital and graduated from Muskegon High School. In high school, he earned a letter in track, where he was only one of a few men of color on the team.

In 1941, Harvey enlisted in the U.S. Air Force as a private first class and by 1942 had been sent to Air Corps' advanced flight school in Tuskegee, Alabama, where he joined the 99th Fighter Squadron.

The 99th Fighter Squadron in 1943 was assigned to North Africa, flying hand-me-down aircraft on support missions. They joined up with other African-American aviation units there to create the 332nd Fighter Group.

The 99th eventually moved to Foggia, Italy, where the group served as fighter escorts to B-24 bombers in bombing raids over the Mediterranean and Europe.

It was the bombing crews that gave the group its name, "Red Tails." The National Park Service's Tuskegee exhibit notes that the transition from training to actual combat wasn't always smooth, given the racial tensions of the time. However, the airmen overcame the obstacles posed by segregation.

In 1942, Harvey eventually began serving temporarily as a captain. It was extremely rare. At the start of

World War II, there were only 12 African-American officers in the U.S. military.

As a captain, Harvey once had a corpsman who refused to salute him. His daughter said he responded with: "You are going to salute the uniform if you don't salute me." She said: "They made it look easy, but it was never easy because dealing with racism was never easy."

Garrison's daughter, Judy Rogers, says her father was reluctant to talk about the war. Until she was 45 years old, she never knew that he had been a Tuskegee Airman. "He was proud of himself, but I can't say he actually enjoyed being in the war."

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Dr. Robert Garrison was from Ohio, but he spent his entire postwar adult life working as a physician in Muskegon after being hired by Hackley Hospital in 1958. He didn't much talk about his work or his service, and for many years, he was known mostly for his work as a doctor in the community.

Harvey earned a degree from Muskegon Community College, worked as a real estate agent, and attended law school. He later returned to the Air Force, taking his family with him to far-flung bases. He finished his career working in the city of Detroit's municipal courts.

His daughter, Judy Rogers, said he was the area's only Black physician for several years. In 1971, Garrison became the first Black member of the Muskegon Community College Board of Trustees. He served for 10 years as a trustee for the Community Foundation for Muskegon County.

Finally, to close out this moment of reflection, we have the story of a storyteller. I would like to honor the Grand Rapids African American Museum and Archive's owned George Bayard. A long time Grand Rapidsian, every single day, George is working to preserve west Michigan's African American history and keep memories alive for future generations.

I couldn't be more grateful for his friendship, his partnership in this project, and our shared work together for our west Michigan community.

Madam Speaker, this is for George. His passion and dedication to telling the stories of Black west Michiganiens ensures that Black History Month is not contained just to a single month but that we recognize the contributions of African Americans in our community every day.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to maintain proper decorum in the Chamber.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Kevin F. McCumber, Acting Clerk of the House, reported that on March 1, 2024, the following bill was presented to

the President of the United States for approval:

H.R. 7463. Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. SCHOLTEN. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 6, 2024, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-3274. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Supplemental Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Department of Defense; Correction [Docket ID: DoD-2021-OS-0032] (RIN: 0790-AL21) received February 16, 2024, 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-3275. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's final rule — Truth in Lending (Regulation Z) [Docket No.: R-1820] (RIN: 7100-AG69) received February 16, 2024, 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-3276. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's final rule — Consumer Leasing (Regulation M) [Docket No.: R-1821] (RIN: 7100-AG70) received February 16, 2024, 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-3277. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's final rule — Regulatory Capital Rules: Risk-Based Capital Requirements for Depository Institution Holding Companies Significantly Engaged in Insurance Activities [Docket No.: R-1673] (RIN: 7100-AF56) received February 16, 2024, 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-3278. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's final rule — Federal Reserve Bank Capital Stock [Regulation I; Docket No.: R-1824] (RIN: 7100-AG72) received February 16, 2024, 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-3279. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's final rule — Appraisals for Higher-Priced Mortgage Loans Exemption Threshold [Docket No.: R-1819] (RIN: 7100-AG19) received February 16, 2024, 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-3280. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations,

Office of Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Implementing Rental Housing Assistance for the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant Program [Docket No.: FR-6273-F-02] (RIN: 2577-AD13) received February 16, 2024, 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-3281. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Improving Child Care Access, Affordability, and Stability in the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) (RIN: 0970-AD02) received February 28, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

EC-3282. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's Major direct final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Conventional Cooking Products [EERE-2014-BT-STD-0005] (RIN: 1904-AF57) received February 20, 2024, 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-3283. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicaid Program; Disproportionate Share Hospital Third-Party Payer Rule [CMS-2445-F] (RIN: 0938-AV00) received February 21, 2024, 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-3284. A letter from the Deputy Bureau Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Federal Communication Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Location-Based Routing for Wireless 911 Calls [PS Docket No.: 18-64] received February 16, 2024, 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-3285. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification that the national emergency with respect to the actions and policies of persons that undermine democratic processes and institutions in Ukraine, that was declared in Executive Order 13660 of March 6, 2014, is to continue in effect beyond March 6, 2024, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 118—110); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-3286. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of the termination of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003, as amended, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(b); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(b); (91 Stat. 1627) (H. Doc. No. 118—111); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-3287. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification that the National Emergency concerning Cuba, originally declared on March 1, 1996, in Proclamation 6867, as amended, is to continue in effect beyond March 1, 2024, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 118—112); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-3288. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a no-

tification that the national emergency with respect to Libya, that was declared in Executive Order 13566 of February 25, 2011, is to continue in effect beyond February 25, 2024, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 118—113); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-3289. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — DoD Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Program; Amendment [Docket ID: DOD-2019-OS-0069] (RIN: 0790-AK54) received February 16, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3290. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation: Use of Project Labor Agreements for Federal Construction Projects [FAC 2024-02; FAR Case 2022-003; Docket No.: 2022-0003, Sequence No.: 1] (RIN: 9000-AO40) received February 14, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3291. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's small entity compliance guide — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2024-02; Small Entity Compliance Guide [Docket No.: FAR-2023-0051, Sequence No.: 7] received February 14, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3292. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Appointment of Current and Former Land Management Employees (RIN: 3206-AN28) received February 16, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3293. A letter from the Biologist, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Taking of Marine Mammals Incidental to Commercial Fishing Operations; Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan Regulations [Docket No.: 240201-0032] (RIN: 0648-BM31) received February 16, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-3294. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Director, Migratory Bird Program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests [Docket No.: FWS-HQ-MB-2020-0023; FFW09M30000-234-FXMB12320900000] (RIN: 1018-BE70) received February 16, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-3295. A letter from the Biologist, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Approach Regulations for Humpback Whales in Waters Surrounding the Hawaiian Islands Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act [Docket No.: 231214-0303] (RIN: 0648-BF98) received February 16, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-3296. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, Depart-

ment of Education, transmitting the Department's final regulations — Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties for Inflation (RIN: 1801-AA25) February 16, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3297. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel/Rule Administrator, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Inmate Legal Activities: Visits by Attorneys [BOP-1175-I] (RIN: 1120-AB75) received February 14, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3298. A letter from the Senior Counsel, Office of Legal Policy, Office of the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civil Monetary Penalties Inflation Adjustments for 2024 [Docket No.: OLP 176] received February 16, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3299. A letter from the Legal Counsel, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — 2024 Adjustment of the Penalty for Violation of Notice Posting Requirements (RIN: 3046-AB26) received February 16, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3300. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Premerger Notification; Reporting and Waiting Period Requirements (RIN: 3084-AB46) received February 16, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3301. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual notice of revision — Revised Jurisdictional Thresholds for Section 7A of the Clayton Act received February 16, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3302. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulations and Security Standards, Office of Chief Counsel, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Frequency of Renewal Cycle for Indirect Air Carrier Security Programs [Docket No.: TSA-2020-0002] (RIN: 1652-AA72) received February 16, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Homeland Security.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk from printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McCAUL: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 6046. A bill to designate Ansarallah as a foreign terrorist organization and impose certain sanctions on Ansarallah, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-404, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WESTERMAN: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 5616. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct certain offshore lease sales, with an amendment (Rept. 118-405). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McCAUL: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 7122. A bill to prohibit aid that will benefit Hamas, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-406). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mrs. HOUCHIN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1052. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2799) to make reforms to the capital markets of the United States, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7511) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been charged in the United States with theft, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-407). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 6278. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to identify two Federal agencies to consolidate into the GSA Headquarters Building, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-408). 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 Mr. PALLONE (for himself and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington):

H.R. 7520. A bill to prohibit data brokers from transferring sensitive data of United States individuals to foreign adversaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. LATTA, Mr. CARSON, Mr. HERN, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. ROY, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. BROWN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mrs. HINSON):

H.R. 7521. A bill to protect the national security of the United States from the threat posed by foreign adversary controlled applications, such as TikTok and any successor application or service and any other application or service developed or provided by ByteDance Ltd. or an entity under the control of ByteDance Ltd; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. WITTMAN):

H.R. 7522. A bill to amend the America's Conservation Enhancement Act to reauthorize the Chesapeake WILD program; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TIMMONS (for himself and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 7523. A bill to establish the Office of Executive Councils, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 7524. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to require the submission of reports on certain information technology services funds to Congress before expenditures may be made, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. FALLON (for himself and Ms. PETERSEN):

H.R. 7525. A bill to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance to agencies requiring special districts to be recognized as local government for the purpose of Federal financial assistance determinations; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mrs. LUNA (for herself, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. BIGGS):

H.R. 7526. A bill to repeal the final rule adopted by the District of Columbia Department of Energy and Environment relating to "Adoption of California Vehicle Emission Standards"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. COMER):

H.R. 7527. A bill to direct the United States Postal Service to issue regulations requiring Postal Service employees and contractors to report to the Postal Service traffic crashes involving vehicles carrying mail that result in injury or death, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 7528. A bill to amend section 206 of the E-Government Act of 2002 to improve the integrity and management of mass comments and computer-generated comments in the regulatory review process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. WITTMAN):

H.R. 7529. A bill to amend the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 to reauthorize the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. TIMMONS, and Mr. PALMER):

H.R. 7530. A bill to limit youth offender status in the District of Columbia to individuals 18 years of age or younger, to direct the Attorney General of the District of Columbia to establish and operate a publicly accessible website containing updated statistics on juvenile crime in the District of Columbia, to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to prohibit the Council of the District of Columbia from enacting changes to existing criminal liability sentences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. MEUSER, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 7531. A bill to require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to study the impacts of the Board's Reg II proposed rule, to complete a quantitative impact analysis of such rule, and to consider the results of such study and analysis before finalizing such rule, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. COMER (for himself, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. MACE, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. LANGWORTHY, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 7532. A bill to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, to establish Federal AI system governance requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 7533. A bill to improve retrospective reviews of Federal regulations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H.R. 7534. A bill to amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 to im-

prove protections for children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CARAVEO (for herself and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 7535. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study and submit a report on price-related compensation and payment structures in the prescription drug supply chain; 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. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. LAWLER):

H.R. 7536. A bill to establish a program for purposes of carrying out programs to prevent adverse childhood experiences and promoting positive childhood experiences, and to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct studies, evaluations, and research to address adverse childhood experiences, including through the promotion of positive childhood experiences; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania (for herself, Mr. GARBARINO, and Ms. WEXTON):

H.R. 7537. A bill to provide for the disclosure and sharing of certain policy and claims information under the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 7538. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, for the purpose of addressing public health crises, to require the manufacturers of covered products to develop, maintain, and update a plan to mitigate the effects of such products on public health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia):

H.R. 7539. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to guarantee BioBonds in order to provide funding for loans to eligible biomedical companies and universities to carry out clinical trials approved by the Food and Drug Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. GREENE of Georgia:

H.R. 7540. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide protections for non-violent political protesters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 7541. A bill to extend Federal recognition to the United Houma Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LAWLER (for himself and Mr. LANDSMAN):

H.R. 7542. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for congenital Cytomegalovirus screening of newborns; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SABLON, Mr. MRVAN, and Mr. CISCOMANI):

H.R. 7543. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for Post-9/

11 Educational Assistance to members of the National Guard who perform certain full-time duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. MALOY (for herself, Mr. ESTES, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. BIGGS):

H.R. 7544. A bill to prohibit the conditioning of any permit, lease, or other use agreement on the transfer of any water right to the United States by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself and Mr. BUCSHON):

H.R. 7545. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to include certified community behavioral health clinic services as a State plan option under the Medicaid program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself and Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia):

H.R. 7546. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for patient protection by limiting the number of mandatory overtime hours a nurse may be required to work in certain providers of services to which payments are made under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCGARVEY (for himself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. LANDSMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. RAMIREZ, and Mr. THANEDAR):

H.R. 7547. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a refundable young adult tax credit with monthly advance payment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 7548. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to establish a program to sell surplus Government motor vehicles to certain small businesses that provide ground transportation service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. MRVAN:

H.R. 7549. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the termination of a certain educational assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 7550. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to establish a mechanism to make helicopter noise complaint data accessible to the Federal Aviation Administration; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. BOEBERT, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CRANE, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. DESJARLAIS):

H.R. 7551. A bill to prohibit any Federal law from making the manufacturer of a COVID-19 vaccine immune from suit or li-

ability, or limiting the liability of such a manufacturer, with respect to claims for loss caused by, arising out of, relating to, or resulting from the administration to or the use by an individual of a COVID-19 vaccine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. D'ESPOSITO):

H.R. 7552. A bill to prohibit the use of materials that use the term "West Bank", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. GARBARINO, and Mr. WILLIAMS of New York):

H.R. 7553. A bill to provide that in order to be eligible for a grant under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, a State shall provide the Secretary of Homeland Security access to the State department of motor vehicles records for the purpose of enforcing the immigration laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 7554. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to ensure that Federal funds provided under the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families are used to supplement State spending, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 7555. A bill to extend the Generalized System of Preferences program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEBER of Texas (for himself and Mrs. FLETCHER):

H.R. 7556. A bill to establish a working group to coordinate regulatory oversight of liquefied natural gas facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WEBSTER of Florida (for himself, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington):

H.R. 7557. A bill to protect members of the Coast Guard from sexual assault and harassment and increase transparency within the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. SARBANES):

H.R. 7558. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the Chesapeake Bay Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SCALISE:

H. Con. Res. 93. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY):

H. Res. 1051. A resolution recognizing the importance of the national security risks posed by foreign adversary controlled social media applications; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. AMODEI (for himself, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr.

VEASEY, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. MOLINARO, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. GROTHMAN):

H. Res. 1053. A resolution reaffirming the deep and steadfast United States-Canada partnership and the ties that bind the two countries in support of economic and national security; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H. Res. 1054. A resolution recognizing the roles and contributions of military animals and their valiant human handlers for bravery in both war and peace, and acknowledging the importance of creating a process for honoring their valor and meritorious achievements; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CLEAVER (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. ALFORD, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. NUNN of Iowa):

H. Res. 1055. A resolution congratulating the Kansas City Chiefs on their victory in Super Bowl LVIII; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BERA, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. LIEU, Mrs. STEEL, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. AMO, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. MCCORMICK, and Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE):

H. Res. 1056. A resolution recognizing the importance of trilateral cooperation among the United States, Japan, and South Korea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. OGLES, Ms. MACE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. POSEY, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. CLYDE, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. PALMER, Mr. EZELL, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. BURLISON):

H. Res. 1057. A resolution denouncing calls for a cease-fire in Gaza; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS (for herself, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. FEENSTRA, and Mrs. HINSON):

H. Res. 1058. A resolution congratulating Iowa native Caitlin Clark on becoming the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I basketball leading scorer; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin (for herself and Ms. LEE of California):

H. Res. 1059. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week beginning March 5, 2024, as "School Social Work Week"; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to

enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 7520.

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

Under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3: [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:

To prohibit data brokers from transferring sensitive data of United States individuals to foreign adversaries, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 7521.

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:

Foreign and interstate commerce—social media applications

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 7522.

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

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

The single subject of this legislation is:

Chesapeake Bay Watershed Conservation

By Mr. TIMMONS:

H.R. 7523.

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

Article One, Section Eight, United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish the Office of Executive Councils, and for other purposes

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 7524.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the General Services Administration to provide an annual report to Congress regarding each project funded by the Citizen Services Fund (CSF) and some projects funded by the Acquisition Services Fund (ASF) by the end of that fiscal year. The bill requires that this report include information about when the funded project was initiated, an explanation of the project, the project's total cost, and the amount of reimbursements associated with the project.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 7525.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance to agencies requiring special districts to be recognized as local government for the purpose of Federal financial assistance determinations.

By Mrs. LUNA:

H.R. 7526.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

Would repeal the District of Columbia Department of Energy and Environment's final rule imposing California's electric vehicle mandate on the District.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 7527.

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:

To direct the United States Postal Service to issue regulations requiring Postal Service employees and contractors to report to the Postal Service traffic crashes involving vehicles carrying mail that result in injury or death, and for other purposes.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 7528.

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

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend section 206 of the E-Government Act of 2002 to improve the integrity and management of mass comments and computer-generated comments in the regulatory review process, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SARBANES:

H.R. 7529.

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:

Public Lands

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 7530.

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

District of Columbia Home Rule Act

The single subject of this legislation is:

Washington, D.C.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 7531.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to study the impacts of the Board's Reg II proposed rule, to complete a quantitative impact analysis of such rule, and to consider the results of such study and analysis before finalizing such rule, and for other purposes.

By Mr. COMER:

H.R. 7532.

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

Article 1, Section 8, clause 3 of the Constitution, in that the legislation regulates forms of commerce specified in that clause; and, Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution, in that the legislation "is necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers" and "other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof," including the powers of the President specified in Article II of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject of this bill is to establish Federal AI system governance requirements.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 7533.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject of this bill is to improve retrospective reviews of Federal regulations.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H.R. 7534.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) to raise the age of

data privacy protections and require privacy-protective methods of age verification.

By Ms. CARAVEO:

H.R. 7535.

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

Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I. SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS

CLAUSE 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study and submit a report on price-related compensation and payment structures in the prescription drug supply chain.

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 7536.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the powers enumerated under section 8 and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

health

By Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7537.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Flood Risk Awareness

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 7538.

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

Article I, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

holding corporations accountable for products they make that contribute to public health crises.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 7539.

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 the Secretary of the Treasury to guarantee BioBonds in order to provide funding for loans to eligible biomedical companies and universities to carry out clinical trials approved by the Food and Drug Administration, and for other purposes.

By Ms. GREENE of Georgia:

H.R. 7540.

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

Article I, Section 8, United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title 18, United States Code, to provide protections for nonviolent political protesters, and for other purposes.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 7541.

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

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

To extend Federal recognition to the United Houma Nation, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LAWLER:

H.R. 7542.

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 amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for congenital Cytomegalovirus screening of newborns.

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 7543.

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

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

The single subject of this legislation is:

Veterans

By Ms. MALOY:

H.R. 7544.

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

Article I, Section I

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit the conditioning of any permit, lease, or other use agreement on the transfer of any water right to the United States by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 7545.

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

section 8 of article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

health care

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 7546.

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

section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

health care

By Mr. MCGARVEY:

H.R. 7547.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Taxes

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 7548.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Transportation

By Mr. MRVAN:

H.R. 7549.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 provides Congress with the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, and imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would terminate Chapter 35 Survivors' and Dependents' Education Assistance (DEA) on August 1, 2028 and make survivors and dependents eligible for Chapter 33 (Post 9/11 GI Bill) benefits

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7550.

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

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would require the Secretary of Transportation to establish a mechanism to make helicopter noise complaint data accessible to the Federal Aviation Administration, to helicopter operators operating in the Washington, D.C. area and to the public online.

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 7551.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution—to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit any Federal law from making the manufacturer of a COVID-19 vaccine immune from liability.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 7552.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires federal materials to use the term “Judea and Samaria” instead of “West Bank” and makes conforming changes to existing law.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 7553.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill conditions Byrne JAG grants on state DMVs sharing information with the Department of Homeland Security

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 7554.

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

Article 1 Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to ensure that Federal funds provided under the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families are used to supplement State spending, and for other purposes.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ:

H.R. 7555.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, gives Congress the power to regulate trade

The single subject of this legislation is:

To extend the Generalized System of Preferences with retroactive treatment for covered articles.

By Mr. WEBER of Texas:

H.R. 7556.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a working group to coordinate oversight of liquefied natural gas facilities

By Mr. WEBSTER of Florida:

H.R. 7557.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, clause 3, and clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

Protect members of the Coast Guard from sexual assault and harassment and increase transparency within the Coast Guard.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 7558.

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

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Reauthorizing the Chesapeake Bay Program

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 16: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. PETERS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BROWN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. MENG, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SEWELL, and Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 40: Ms. MENG, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 205: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 233: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 552: Mr. MOONEY.

H.R. 620: Ms. HOULAHAN and Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 661: Mrs. SPARTZ.

H.R. 705: Mr. YAKYM.

H.R. 709: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 737: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 766: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 789: Mr. CARSON and Mr. MCGARVEY.

H.R. 807: Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

H.R. 830: Mr. MULLIN and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 964: Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 987: Mr. FULCHER and Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 1008: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 1015: Mr. LYNCH, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. HIMES, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.

H.R. 1097: Mr. MAGAZINER, Ms. BROWN, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. IVEY, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 1103: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 1118: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 1133: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 1179: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 1200: Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 1201: Ms. SALINAS.

H.R. 1202: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 1255: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. ROSS, and Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 1273: Ms. ESHOO and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 1359: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 1387: Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 1401: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Ms. PETTERSEN, and Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

H.R. 1453: Mr. MILLER of Ohio.

H.R. 1477: Ms. NORTON, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. MILLS, Mrs. MCBATH, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 1488: Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 1491: Mr. VALADAO and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 1509: Mr. COHEN, Ms. ADAMS, and Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 1511: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 1582: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 1639: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 1666: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 1668: Mr. FROST and Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 1729: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 1764: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 1767: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 1787: Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 1788: Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 1823: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.

H.R. 1840: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 2367: Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 2501: Mr. KHANNA and Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 2537: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 2595: Mrs. SPARTZ.

H.R. 2630: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ and Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 2706: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 2708: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 2713: Ms. TLAI.

H.R. 2723: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 2725: Mr. GARAMENDI.

- H.R. 2768: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 2814: Mr. CARTER of Texas.
H.R. 2828: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
H.R. 2894: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2923: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 2955: Mrs. LESKO and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 2966: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 2996: Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 3005: Ms. MANNING and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 3037: Mr. MCGARVEY.
H.R. 3039: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H.R. 3056: Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN and Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 3106: Mr. CASTEN, Mr. FROST, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. MOSKOWITZ.
H.R. 3147: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 3159: Mr. WILLIAMS of New York and Mr. MCGARVEY.
H.R. 3161: Mrs. BICE.
H.R. 3179: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.
H.R. 3183: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 3199: Mr. LANGWORTHY.
H.R. 3228: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3269: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 3331: Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 3352: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 3375: Ms. SALINAS.
H.R. 3382: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 3394: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 3398: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 3413: Mr. GOOD of Virginia and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 3418: Mr. BALDERSON.
H.R. 3433: Mr. MORELLE, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 3434: Mr. THANEDAR.
H.R. 3442: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 3478: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. BEYER, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 3539: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.
H.R. 3548: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3565: Mr. THANEDAR.
H.R. 3589: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
H.R. 3600: Ms. MCCLELLAN.
H.R. 3601: Ms. MCCLELLAN.
H.R. 3611: Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 3682: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 3691: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 3734: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 3882: Mr. GALLAGHER.
H.R. 4121: Mr. AMO, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 4157: Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. SABLAN, and Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 4167: Mr. DESJARLAIS.
H.R. 4174: Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 4261: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 4277: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 4285: Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 4335: Mrs. BICE and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 4551: Mr. FITZGERALD.
H.R. 4582: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 4599: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 4606: Mr. LAWLER and Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 4758: Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 4818: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. CAREY, Mr. BANKS, and Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 4845: Mr. KILDEE and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 4848: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. POSEY, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, and Mrs. SPARTZ.
H.R. 4858: Mrs. DINGELL and Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 4867: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 4878: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 4936: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 4988: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 5012: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 5020: Mr. WALTZ, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 5077: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 5084: Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 5138: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 5145: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 5163: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 5182: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 5198: Mr. BENTZ.
H.R. 5212: Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. FLOOD, and Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 5248: Ms. OMAR and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 5256: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 5266: Mr. FLOOD and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 5362: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 5403: Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, and Mr. WALTZ.
H.R. 5492: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. MENG, Mr. TRONE, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. LIEU, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. ROSS, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PAPPAS, and Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 5496: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 5555: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 5568: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 5572: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 5601: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 5611: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 5644: Ms. TOKUDA and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 5728: Ms. CARAVEO.
H.R. 5789: Ms. LOFGREN and Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 5793: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 5798: Ms. VAN DUYN.
H.R. 5808: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 5813: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 5829: Mr. BACON and Ms. DE LA CRUZ.
H.R. 5934: Mr. THANEDAR and Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 5976: Mr. MENENDEZ and Mr. CROW.
H.R. 5979: Ms. PETTERSEN.
H.R. 5989: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 5995: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 6053: Ms. MATSUI and Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE.
H.R. 6063: Mr. MENENDEZ.
H.R. 6065: Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 6094: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. PFLUGER.
H.R. 6111: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 6203: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 6244: Ms. VAN DUYN.
H.R. 6319: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 6321: Mr. GIMENEZ.
H.R. 6429: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 6430: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 6455: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE.
H.R. 6492: Mr. LAWLER and Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 6515: Ms. MATSUI and Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 6542: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, and Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 6598: Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 6600: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 6644: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 6724: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 6734: Mrs. FISCHBACH.
H.R. 6746: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 6815: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 6824: Mrs. SPARTZ.
H.R. 6864: Mr. EDWARDS and Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 6906: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 6920: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 6929: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MFUME, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILD, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TITUS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. AMO, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BALINT, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. BUSH, Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CAREY, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CORREA, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELUZZO, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. FROST, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HARDER of California, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LIEU, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MAGAZINER, Ms. MANNING, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. SYKES, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. SORENSSEN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. RYAN, Ms. ROSS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 6933: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 6946: Mr. CARBAJAL and Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 6951: Mr. CARTER of Texas and Mr. BEAN of Florida.
H.R. 6963: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 6974: Mr. MOORE of Utah.
H.R. 7042: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 7046: Ms. LEE of Florida.
H.R. 7056: Mr. VASQUEZ, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CROW, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. KILMER, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. PORTER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 7079: Mr. SELF.
H.R. 7109: Mr. FLOOD, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. CLYDE, and Mr. WENSTRUP.
H.R. 7125: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 7130: Mr. SELF, Mr. BEAN of Florida, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. HERN, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. STRONG.
H.R. 7137: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mrs. PELTOLA.
H.R. 7145: Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 7156: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.
H.R. 7165: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. LAWLER, Ms. TITUS, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. CHU, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 7169: Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 7170: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 7185: Mr. OBERNOLTE and Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 7212: Ms. CARAVEO.
H.R. 7216: Mr. ZINKE and Mr. ROSENDALE.
H.R. 7218: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 7227: Mr. KILMER, Mr. ZINKE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. TRONE, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 7233: Mr. SELF.

H.R. 7244: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York and Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 7248: Ms. NORTON and Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.

H.R. 7249: Mr. PFLUGER and Mr. GOOD of Virginia.

H.R. 7261: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 7273: Mr. SELF.

H.R. 7274: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 7284: Mr. ELLZEY.

H.R. 7296: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 7297: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 7322: Mrs. SPARTZ.

H.R. 7334: Mrs. SPARTZ and Mr. ISSA.

H.R. 7335: Mrs. SPARTZ.

H.R. 7343: Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. NEHLS, and Mr. ISSA.

H.R. 7346: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 7348: Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 7365: Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 7377: Mr. SELF.

H.R. 7378: Mr. ALLRED, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Mr. D'ESPOSITO.

H.R. 7383: Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 7384: Ms. ROSS, Ms. SHERRILL, and Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 7387: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 7388: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 7395: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 7397: Mr. SOTO, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 7398: Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.

H.R. 7428: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 7433: Mr. GARBARINO.

H.R. 7434: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 7440: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 7451: Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 7457: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 7468: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 7494: Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 7501: Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 7504: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.

H.R. 7513: Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CAREY, Mr. ESTES, Mr. FEENSTRA, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 7515: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 7516: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.J. Res. 76: Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. MEEKS.

H.J. Res. 107: Mr. BURLISON and Mr. DAVIDSON.

H.J. Res. 109: Mr. EMMER, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. HILL.

H.J. Res. 110: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.

H. Con. Res. 5: Mr. BACON.

H. Con. Res. 16: Ms. MCCLELLAN.

H. Con. Res. 31: Ms. OMAR.

H. Con. Res. 44: Ms. SCHOLTEN.

H. Res. 149: Ms. KAPTUR.

H. Res. 204: Mr. VARGAS.

H. Res. 389: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Ms. CARAVEO.

H. Res. 568: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H. Res. 709: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H. Res. 821: Mr. NADLER.

H. Res. 901: Mr. PETERS and Ms. TENNEY.

H. Res. 915: Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BAIRD, and Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.

H. Res. 929: Ms. LEE of California.

H. Res. 942: Ms. TLAI.

H. Res. 1022: Mr. D'ESPOSITO and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H. Res. 1031: Mr. TIMMONS.

H. Res. 1035: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. ROSS, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H. Res. 1037: Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H. Res. 1042: Mr. BOWMAN.

H. Res. 1047: Mr. NADLER.

H. Res. 1048: Ms. ADAMS, Mr. VARGAS, and Ms. MENG.

H. Res. 1050: Mr. LIEU, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. JORDAN

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on the Judiciary in H.R. 7511, the Laken Riley Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

The amendment to be offered by Representative LAWLER, or a designee, to H.R. 2799 does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H. Res. 902: Ms. MANNING.