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No. 43

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 11, 2024.

I hereby appoint the Honorable CLIFF BENTZ 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.

ILLICIT FENTANYL CROSSING OUR BORDER

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in 2022, more than 100,000 Americans lost their lives due to an overdose.

Sadly, nearly 70 percent of those deaths involved some form of illicit fentanyl. These drugs, which are created in China and then manufactured, compounded in Mexico and then traf-

ficked across our open southern border, took the lives of enough Americans to fill Beaver Stadium at Penn State University.

These deaths are the result of a southern border that has been thrown open to cartels and their operations by a President who refuses to enforce our laws. By inviting mass illegal immigration, President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas has stretched our border resources too thin and allowed the cartels to move their deadly drugs with impunity.

It is time to pass a border bill that will fully fund the resources that our Border Patrol agents so desperately need. It is time to return to the remain in Mexico policy, and it is time to put a stop to the fentanyl poisonings that have taken far too many American lives.

RUNAWAY SPENDING

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last week during the State of the Union Address, the American people saw a campaign speech, not a plan to fix the economy that President Biden's failed policies has left in shambles.

In the first 2 years of his disastrous administration, President Biden passed reckless spending bills that sent inflation soaring by 17 percent.

Today, a mother visiting the grocery store will find that the price of juice is up 30 percent, the cost of beef is up 10 percent, vegetables are up 5 percent, and the price of bread is up 3 percent.

Ultimately, these costs add up. Over the course of a year, the average American family is paying an additional \$11,000 just to afford the basics that they need. Pennsylvanians cannot afford the government red tape in spending that has caused this runaway inflation. Pennsylvanians and all Americans certainly cannot afford the budget that President Biden is proposing, which would only amount to yet another year of runaway spending.

SURGING VIOLENT CRIME

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, as crimes continue to surge in cities across the U.S., it has become clear that calls to defund the police and attempts to interfere with law enforcement have put our communities and our families in danger. Across 32 major cities, car thefts have increased by 33 percent, and here in Washington, D.C., carjackings are up nearly 100 percent.

Sadly, President Biden has ignored this crime wave and has refused to address the victims who now worry about living in their own homes.

Surging violent crimes in our cities makes all Americans more vulnerable, and it is time for radical Members of this body to finally show their support of police officers.

It is time for us to send a clear message that we will always stand with the men and women in blue.

IRS'S NEW AUDITING EFFORT

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today on March 11, 35 days away from April 15, the tax filing deadline for 2024.

This is certainly not a joyful or happy event, but it is important to acknowledge that the IRS recently reported that 85 percent of Americans pay their taxes on time.

For most others, extensions are requested due to paperwork delays, illness, or other exigencies, which is proof that the vast majority of Americans understand their civic and legal duty to file a return.

Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, the IRS announced an astonishing new initiative to chase down 125,000 high-income individuals who—get this—have failed to even file a tax return since 2017.

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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That is right, 125,000 cases have been opened on individuals with income over \$400,000 per year that filed no returns in the last 6 years—25,000 of those cases involved individuals with incomes of over \$1 million per year.

It is hard to believe that anyone with that level of income would have the chutzpah to refuse to file a return and think they would get away with it. In fact, the IRS has reported that in all these cases, they received third-party information, such as W-2 forms from employers and 1099 forms from financial institutions that clearly indicate these people received income in these ranges but never filed their own return, and, of course, never paid the legally required tax.

How is it possible that such flagrant, arrogant behavior went unnoticed, you might ask? It is because Congress, most notably Republican majorities in Congress, for decades have willfully starved the IRS of staff and technology to track such freeloaders.

Here is the record: From 1994 to 2021, the workforce of the IRS has been cut by Republicans in Washington by one-third. At the same time, America's population has grown by one-third.

As a result of defunding the IRS, the IRS has been able to file its nonfiler program only sporadically since 2016. Because of this, tax cheats have gotten bolder and more brazen.

The good news, as the IRS Commissioner Danny Werfel reported 2 weeks ago, because of the Inflation Reduction Act which passed in the last Democratic-controlled Congress without a single Republican vote, the IRS now has more staff and technology to pursue such blatant tax cheats.

Werfel estimates that this nonfiler initiative alone is focused on financial activity of more than \$100 billion.

Since this effort started 2 weeks ago, it is unclear exactly how much tax and penalty will be recovered, but given that the failure to file penalties of 5 percent per month on tax owed, conservative estimates are hundreds of millions of dollars will be recovered for past years and even more for future compliance.

I want to be clear. This effort is not auditing the content of taxpayer returns. These are cases of high-income earners who had the gall to not even file a return.

Mr. Speaker, this behavior is an insult to hardworking fellow Americans who obey the law and fulfill their civic duty, and at the end of the day bear the financial costs of this despicable misconduct.

Speaking of the middle class, Werfel made it clear that this new auditing effort on nonfilers is aimed at high-income tax cheats. That is in accordance with a Treasury directive by Secretary Janet Yellen that there would be no new enhanced IRS auditing on middle-class Americans. That makes sense.

The National Bureau of Economic Research estimates that audits aimed at the top 10 percent of Americans gen-

erate \$12 of revenue for every \$1 spent. That proportion declines dramatically with lower income filers.

It is a good thing that the 2022 Inflation Reduction Act is now at least partially restoring IRS's capacity to ensure that all of the rich actually file their returns and pay their fair share of taxes. It is a good thing that Democrats have blocked Republicans' efforts to once again cripple IRS's funding over the last year and a half.

Independent analysts such as the Congressional Budget Office have confirmed that this effort to track down scofflaws will actually cut the deficit. Indeed, the IRS announced that the Inflation Reduction Act effort will bring in 561 billion new dollars from 2024 to 2034.

For the 85 percent of Americans who work hard and play by the rules—teachers, cops, nurses, factory workers, office workers, retirees, military servicemembers, to name just a few—who pay their taxes with each paycheck, making sure that the wealthy file their returns and pay, too, is fundamental to a fair and just society.

The Inflation Reduction Act is doing exactly that.

Mr. Speaker, so as this April 15 approaches, the message is now clear for the well-to-do delinquents: The free ride is over. You have to obey the law and file your return just like everyone else. This is not too much to ask. No more freeloaders.

BROKEN IMMIGRATION SYSTEM

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, since President Biden took office there have been 8.7 illegal crossings nationwide. There have been over 7.2 million illegal crossings of our southern border.

The total number of illegal immigrants who have entered through our southern border is greater than the population of 36 States, including Iowa.

Last week, the Republican-led House took a stand and passed the Laken Riley Act, legislation introduced by Representative MIKE COLLINS.

This is in addition to having passed H.R. 2, a border security and immigration bill.

This legislation honors the life and memory of Laken Riley and other victims of the Biden administration's open-border policies and endorses immigration laws.

The legislation also requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been charged with theft in the United States.

I voted for the Laken Riley Act to honor Laken Riley and protect our communities. I also voted in honor of the countless victims of the border crisis, the angel families, like Mollie Tibbetts, a 20-year-old University of Iowa

student who was killed by an illegal immigrant from Mexico, who lived in the United States for several years before murdering Mollie. Like Laken Riley, Mollie was out for a jog.

These heartbreaking stories of both Laken and Mollie are a constant reminder that our immigration system is broken and that the Biden border crisis is worsening by the minute.

Remember, it was President Obama's Secretary of Homeland Security, Jeh Johnson, who said more than a thousand immigrants crossing the border is a crisis.

In Iowa, according to the last CDC "Drug Overdose Mortality by State" report, in 2021 we had a record high of 475 overdose deaths. Across the Nation, overdose deaths cost the U.S. \$1 trillion per year. In San Francisco, during COVID, there were more deaths from overdose in the 18- to 45-year-old age group than deaths from COVID.

Yet, during the President's State of the Union Address last week, he delivered a lackluster campaign speech masked as a State of the Union Address that was divisive, touted empty policies, and swept the chaos at our southern border under the rug, all while putting blame on somebody else instead of where it resides, and that is with President Biden and his administration.

I am not surprised that the President failed to mention the decline of our Nation during his State of the Union Address, but I am disappointed. I am disappointed at the President's prized appearances—the appearance of a strong Nation, the appearance of a strong economy—over the harsh realities that many Americans face.

We cannot continue to ignore this aggressive overreach of the Biden administration and the mounting border crisis due to his overturning of policies and not enforcing immigration laws.

I will not ignore the mounting crisis, and I urge my colleagues to join me and work to keep our communities safe from the Biden border crisis and the fentanyl and illegal drugs that are crossing our border.

CONGRATULATING UNIVERSITY OF IOWA WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the University of Iowa's women's basketball team.

Yesterday, the incredible team won their third consecutive Big Ten Tournament title.

Led by Coach Bluder, the Hawkeyes beat Nebraska in overtime. The team did an outstanding job.

Hannah Stuelke had 9 rebounds, Sydney Affolter registered her third straight 10-point performance and second career double-double with 11 points and a team-best 11 rebounds. Gabby Marshall and Kate Martin were instrumental in getting us to overtime, and Caitlin Clark was named the Big Ten Tournament MVP for the third consecutive tournament.

Caitlin is only the second player since 1995 to earn MVP honors in three consecutive State tournaments.

I am extremely proud of our women's basketball team on their stellar performance and their record-breaking season. Job well done.

Congratulations to the University of Iowa women's basketball team on winning the Big Ten Tournament.

Go Hawks.

□ 1215

ECONOMIC STATISTICS MISSING FROM STATE OF THE UNION

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

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, last week, President Biden delivered hopefully his final State of the Union Address that included heavily selective statistics that painted a one-sided account of the state of our economy. I rise to add some important context that gives a better snapshot of the economic conditions facing working families I represent in Tennessee.

For starters, American families now spend an average of \$1,000 more per month than 3 years ago just to get by. This means they are paying 20 percent more for necessities like food and rent and nearly 30 percent more to power and heat their homes. It is a staggering \$11,400 more every year just on the basics, just to get by.

The average monthly payment on a new home was \$1,746 before this President. Now, the average mortgage on a new home is \$3,322 every month. That is almost double. These rising mortgage payments are a direct result of higher interest rates, which are due to the reckless and runaway spending of this administration.

I believe it wouldn't have been this way if President Biden had heeded the advice of economists from both parties and fiscal conservatives like myself. Had he not advocated for the disastrous spending bills, which passed on a mostly partisan basis, the economy would not have overheated to the extent that it has.

The \$1.9 trillion stimulus package that the President proposed and passed early in his administration directly links to the soaring inflation that immediately followed, and it was to be expected. In fact, former Democratic Treasury Secretary Larry Summers predicted exactly this outcome.

Making matters worse, this administration has hardly mentioned the ballooning national debt, which now approaches \$34.5 trillion. In the first quarter of this fiscal year, the Federal Government spent half a trillion more than it collected. This is simply unsustainable.

In his address last week, we also heard the President tout small business growth and low employment. The speech, however, did not include the barriers employers around the country endure because of his administration's policies. To date, the Biden administration has finalized 838 new regula-

tions, which come with a projected negative economic impact of \$470 billion annually and 291 million hours of additional paperwork for American workers.

I will close with another statistic. A recent national poll shows that only 38 percent of voters approve of this administration's handling of the economy. More than half of those polled believe President Biden's policies will continue to increase prices. I agree.

That is just one of the reasons I am committed to supporting policies that foster economic growth, unburden our job creators, and end the reckless and unnecessary deficit spending.

Our children, my children, cannot afford the reckless spending policies of this administration, and I will do everything in my power to ensure that they do not have to foot the bill for this administration's mistakes and misguided policies.

REMEMBERING MARION CAMARDO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY) for 5 minutes.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor and remember the extraordinary life of Marion Camardo.

Marion was a loving wife, mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother who passed away on November 1, 2023. Throughout her long and admirable life, she made a significant contribution to her family and community in historic Auburn, New York.

I am so grateful that I had the honor and privilege to meet Marion. Her kindness and love shone through her gleaming and welcoming smile.

I also welcome here in the Chamber today her son John and grandson Anthony as they sit and actually get to witness a beautiful memory of their great mother and grandmother.

Marion was born in East Rochester, New York, to Ralph and Argerinda Reginelli on August 28, 1929, and moved to Auburn as a child. After graduating from Auburn Central High School, she worked at several clothing stores and went on to manage Stevens Department Store.

Marion married Joseph Camardo in 1955 and eventually grew their family to include their children, Joseph Jr., MaryAnn, Donna, John, and Lisa. Leaning on her good business sense, she earned a small fortune and was able to send all of her children to college.

I can say from experience that Marion raised her children to be kind, tenacious, and community-oriented, as her son, John, who is here today, has become a good friend and is a leader in our community.

Marion was also a respected community leader herself, being part of the Italian Heritage Society and a patron of the Auburn Civic Band. She continued her civic duty as an elections inspector for the board of elections and participated in elections, serving on

the Cayuga County Republican Committee. She was known for her flair for design, which she took to create a beautiful home for her family to host parties throughout the decades in the community.

Marion led her community based on her faith, having served as a parishioner of St. Francis of Assisi Church and serving as a Eucharist minister and on the school and parish committees. Marion always served with distinguished humility and graciousness, having put faith and family ahead of herself.

For fun, Marion enjoyed the classic movies and music such as Frank Sinatra, Jr., and Cristina Fontanelli, both of whom she was instrumental in bringing to Auburn through her work at the Italian Heritage Society. Her joy in life was helping others and her family all while keeping herself humble and committed to embodying her faith outwardly.

As she was a woman of strong faith and devotion, it is heartwarming and maybe not coincidental that she passed away on All Saints Day, but not without waiting to be with her family one last time during her final moments. She parted her family with one last piece of advice, which is to never give up hope no matter how difficult life may be.

Today, we honor and remember Marion and her wonderful family. She is an inspiration for all to strive to maintain the values of compassion and commitment to our communities.

My sincere thanks to Marion for her wise advice. May God bless Marion, her family, and her community. We are grateful that she lived and this wonderful soul was part of our community.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds Members not to refer to persons in the gallery.

RECESS

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

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

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

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

Praise be to You, O God our creator. In all that has been revealed to us, in all that we have received by Your grace, we greatly rejoice.

Though we face a multitude of challenges in our work, in our Nation, and

in our own families, yet we rejoice. In the face of trials, troubles that threaten our well-being, our security, our certainty, yet we give thanks.

As gold is proven pure when refined by fire, may our faith, which is so much more valuable than gold, also be proven genuine.

Though we have not seen You, may we demonstrate our love for You, even as we love our neighbor. Though we cannot see You, may we live out our belief in You, even as we approach the labor of this day.

With an unspeakable and wondrous joy for the steadfast, loving care You offer us, we offer ourselves to You.

To You be glory and honor now and forever.

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 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. FOXX 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.

MARKING 1-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF JULIE SU'S TENURE

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 1-year anniversary of Julie Su's tenure as Acting Secretary of Labor.

Why 1 year as Acting Secretary? Su doesn't have the support or votes to be confirmed.

As California's Secretary of Labor, Ms. Su allowed fraudsters to steal \$32 billion in unemployment insurance, and she supported AB5, a State law she now wants to make Federal law that denies workers the freedom to choose their work.

Now, she is pursuing a radical agenda at the Department of Labor, writing 75 new regulations that will hurt workers and job creators.

Acting Secretary Su continues to thumb her nose at Congress and the American public. Under Ms. Su's leadership, the DOL has stonewalled congressional oversight. In fact, in December, she failed to comply with a duly served congressional subpoena.

The American people deserve better leadership at DOL. The President should withdraw Ms. Su's nomination.

MAUI MINUTE: DISASTER UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE FOR MAUI

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

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Speaker, the fires last August devastated our Maui "family," "ohana" in many ways. Adding to the unbearable weight of losing loved ones and homes, the tremendous economic loss from businesses destroyed and the steep drop in tourism compounded the suffering for thousands of families.

In the months after the fires, there were over 10,000 new claims for unemployment. Not everyone impacted qualified for regular unemployment insurance. Thankfully, under President Biden's major disaster declaration, disaster unemployment assistance, or DUA, filled the gap, providing \$7.8 million to thousands of Maui residents.

DUA benefits for Maui expired on February 10, but our people are still hurting. As of January, the unemployment rate for the island of Maui stood at 6.2 percent, an increase compared to 5.8 percent in December and well above our State average of 3.1 percent.

Last week, I led the Hawaii congressional delegation in introducing legislation to extend disaster unemployment benefits from 26 weeks to 39 weeks for Maui residents impacted by the fires. My bill applies those benefits retroactively to qualified individuals.

Our people are focused on recovery, but we need the House to pass this bill now, continue this critical relief, and help our people get back on their feet again.

UTILIZING FEDERAL OFFICE SPACE EFFICIENTLY

(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, I rise today in support of the Utilizing Space Efficiently and Improving Technologies Act, or the USE IT Act.

This legislation, which was introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), directs the Office of Management and Budget, OMB, and the General Service Administrations, GSA, to establish standard methodologies to measure occupancy in public buildings and federally leased space.

It also requires GSA and OMB to take steps to reduce or consolidate space if utilization falls below 60 percent. Currently, Federal office space utilization averages an unbelievably low 25 percent or less for most major agencies.

This bill, which I am proud to support, would ensure our Federal workers are utilizing the workspace taxpayers are paying for.

Mr. Speaker, it has been 4 years since the pandemic. It is past time Federal

workers return to the office where they are most efficient to ensure they remain accountable to the taxpayers.

FULL FUNDING FOR WIC

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

Mr. CARBAJAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight that last week, Congress came together to deliver full funding for WIC nutrition assistance.

Without this action, access to this critical program would have been put at risk for thousands of mothers, children, and families, including 1 million Californians.

As someone who knows the difference that Federal nutrition programs make in our communities, I was proud to see us reach a bipartisan solution to deliver funding needed to avoid a benefits cliff later this year.

WIC helps put food on the tables in central coast communities. It helps our children grow strong and do better in school. It helps expecting mothers by protecting their future children's development.

Every dollar we invest in WIC saves more than \$2 in other expenses. That is a win-win.

I advocated for full funding of WIC, and I am proud to see this common-sense win for families signed into law.

FAMILY FARMS ARE IN CRISIS

(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, during President Biden's politically charged, factually inaccurate, and often confusing State of the Union speech, we heard a lot of excuses about the problems American families are facing.

One line from the President's speech stood out to me: Because of my investments, family farms are better able to stay in the family.

Well, this rosy picture painted by our President doesn't tell the whole story, and his own Department of Agriculture's data proves it.

Under President Biden, rural America and our family farms are in crisis. We are in the middle of the largest agricultural trade deficit on record. Farm input costs from fuel to fertilizer have skyrocketed. Interest rates are sky high. Grocery prices are up 21 percent since Biden took office.

The state of the Union is expensive. Rural America is struggling. Our family farms are in dire straits.

As the New York Post recently said: "Shrinkflation and many other problems are the bitter harvest of Bidenomics."

Thankfully, we have the opportunity to course correct, to revitalize rural America, and truly get our family farms back on track. We will do this

through the farm bill, one of the few remaining exercises in good governance left in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me and truly uplift our family farms.

PAYING TRIBUTE AND WELCOMING WEST COAST UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to pay tribute to and welcome to Washington, D.C., a group of dedicated nursing and respiratory therapy students and professionals from West Coast University and American Career College.

West Coast University has been educating and preparing students for nursing and healthcare-related careers for more than 100 years. WCU is well known for its preeminent undergraduate, master's, and doctorate nursing programs.

WCU established a campus in Dallas in 2012. In 2021, after a decade of proven excellence in student outcomes, WCU opened a state-of-the-art nursing, occupational therapy, and physician assistants campus in Richardson. The school serves approximately 1,100 campus-based and 2,000 online students. WCU also has a campus in Florida that serves approximately 1,000 students.

Through its campuses in Texas, California, and Florida, West Coast University and American Career College are expanding access to nursing education and addressing workforce shortages among healthcare professionals across the United States. They are committed to preparing the next generation of healthcare professionals to meet our country's rising demand for care.

Please join me in welcoming these fine students to our Nation's Capitol as they share with Congress their experience, passion, and perspective on providing quality nursing and healthcare.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 8, 2024.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 8, 2024, at 7:43 p.m.

That the Senate passed S. 3853

That the Senate agrees to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4366

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 94

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

KEVIN F. MCCUMBER,
Acting Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bills were signed by the Speaker on Friday, March 8, 2024:

H.R. 4366, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes;

S. 992, to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 to designate the Texas and New Mexico portions of the future Interstate-Plains Corridor as Interstate Route 27, and for other purposes.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 9, 2024.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on March 9, 2024, at 12:10 p.m., said to contain a message from the President regarding the designation of funding as an emergency requirement in H.R. 4366, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

KEVIN F. MCCUMBER,
Acting Clerk of the House.

DESIGNATION OF FUNDING AS AN EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 118-117)

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 Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 6 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (H.R. 4366; the "Act"), I hereby designate as emergency requirements all funding (including the transfer and repurposing of funds) so designated by the Congress in the Act pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as outlined in the enclosed list of accounts.

The details of this action are set forth in the enclosed memorandum

from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 9, 2024.

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 15 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1532

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. GREENE of Georgia) at 3 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

FASTA REFORM ACT OF 2023

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6277) to amend the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to improve such Act, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6277

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 "FASTA Reform Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL ASSETS SALE AND TRANSFER ACT OF 2016.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note) is amended—

(1) in section 2—

(A) in paragraph (9) by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (10) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(11) implementing innovative methods for the sale, redevelopment, consolidation, or lease of Federal buildings and facilities, including the use of no cost, nonappropriated contracts for expert real estate services to obtain the highest and best value for the taxpayer.";

(2) in section 3(5)(B)(viii) by inserting "other than office buildings and warehouses," after "Properties";

(3) in section 5(b) by striking "Five Board members" and inserting "Four Board members";

(4) in section 7 by adding at the end the following:

"(c) RETURN TO CIVIL SERVICE.—An Executive Director selected from the civil service (as such term is defined in section 2101 of

title 5, United States Code) shall be entitled to return to the civil service after service to the Board ends if the Executive Director's service to the Board ends for reasons other than misconduct, neglect of duty, or malfeasance.”;

(5) in section 8—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking “and the Director of OMB”;

and

(ii) by inserting “for a period of not less than 1 year” before “to assist the Board”;

(B) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(C) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(C) **HIRING OF TERM EMPLOYEES.**—The Executive Director, with approval of the Board, may utilize the Office of Personnel Management to hire employees for terms not to exceed 2 years pursuant to the Office of Personnel Management guidance for nonstatute appointments in the competitive service.”;

(6) in section 10 by striking “6 years after the date on which the Board members are appointed pursuant to section 4” and inserting “on December 31, 2026”;

(7) in section 11(a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “the Administrator and the Director of OMB” and inserting “the Administrator, the Director of OMB, and the Board”;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “and” before “square footage”;

(ii) by inserting “, amount of acreage associated with the property, and whether the property is on a campus or larger facility” before the period at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) **CONSOLIDATION PLANS.**—Any agency plans to consolidate, reconfigure, or otherwise reduce the use of owned and leased property.”;

(8) in section 12—

(A) in subsection (b)(2) by striking the second sentence and inserting “In the case of a failure by an agency to comply with a request of the Board, the Board shall notify the committees listed in section 5(c), the relevant congressional committees of jurisdiction for the agency, and the inspector general of the agency of such failure.”;

(B) by redesignating subsections (d) through (j) as subsections (e) through (j), respectively;

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

“(d) **PREPARATION OF PROPERTIES FOR DISPOSAL.**—At the request of, and in coordination with, the Board, a Federal agency may undertake any analyses and due diligence as necessary to prepare a property for disposition so that the property may be included in the recommendations of the Board under subsection (h), including completion of the requirements of section 306108 of title 54, United States Code, for historic preservation and identification of the likely highest and best use of the property subsequent to disposition.”;

(D) in subsection (h) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in subparagraph (A) by striking “and” at the end;

(II) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(III) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) the process to be followed by Federal agencies to carry out the actions described under subparagraph (A), including the use of no cost, nonappropriated contracts for expert real estate services and other innovative methods, to obtain the highest and best value for the taxpayer; and”;

(ii) in paragraph (2) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) **THIRD ROUND.**—During the period beginning on the day after the transmittal of the second report and ending on the day before the termination of the Board under section 10, the Board may transmit to the Director of OMB a third report required under paragraph (1).”;

and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(k) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—The Board shall periodically submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report containing any recommendations on consolidations, exchanges, sales, lease reductions, and redevelopments that are not included in the transmissions submitted under subsection (h), or approved by the Director of OMB under section 13, but which the majority of the Board concludes meets the goals of this Act.”;

(9) in section 13—

(A) in subsection (a) by striking “subsections (b) and (g)” and inserting “subsections (b) and (h)”;

(B) in subsection (c)(4)—

(i) by inserting “, in whole or in part,” before “received under paragraph (3)”;

(ii) by striking “revised” the second place it appears;

(10) in section 20 by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The provisions of this section, including the amendments made by this section, shall take effect on the date on which the Board transmits the second report under section 12(h)(2)(B) and shall apply to proceeds from—

“(1) transactions contained in such report; and

“(2) any transactions conducted after the termination of the Board pursuant to section 10.”;

(11) in section 21(b) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) Whether the Federal real property is on a campus or similar facility and, if so, identification of such campus or facility and related details, including total acreage.”;

and

(12) by inserting after section 25 the following:

“**SEC. 26. ACCESS TO FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY COUNCIL MEETINGS AND REPORTS.**

“The Federal Real Property Council established under section 623 of title 40, United States Code, shall ensure that the Board has access to any meetings of the Council and any reports required under such section.”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Sec. 26. Access to Federal Real Property Council meetings and reports.”.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on H.R. 6277.

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

There was no objection.

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

First, I would thank the Economic Development, Public Buildings and

Emergency Management Subcommittee Ranking Member TITUS from Nevada for working with me on this piece of legislation. The Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act, also known as FASTA, was passed in 2016 to create a temporary board of experts to identify Federal properties for sale and redevelopment.

Unfortunately, the process has not worked as Congress originally envisioned, and this bill seeks to remedy that.

Federal agencies are reluctant to let go of property they don't need, and it has become clear the board requires more authority to gather data it needs to develop recommendations.

This bill would make a number of reforms to improve the effectiveness of the process, including extending the board's timeline, speeding up the effective date of incentives for agencies to put properties forward, and giving the board access to the Federal Real Property Council.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act, as you heard, FASTA, was a bipartisan and bicameral effort led by the T & I Committee in the 114th Congress, with the goal of improving the disposal process for unneeded Federal real property.

FASTA established the Public Buildings Reform Board, PBRB, an independent Federal agency, to review and recommend unused properties for the government to sell. Once the properties were identified, the PBRB was to work with the Office of Management and Budget and the General Services Administration to dispose of these properties via a new, temporary three-round process.

Since its establishment, however, the PBRB has faced significant challenges. Although the legislation was passed in 2016, members were not appointed until May of 2019. Furthermore, the board was unable to conduct business for most of 2022 after two board members resigned, leaving the agency without a quorum until November 2022.

As a result, they were unable to complete and submit to OMB their first round of recommendations.

Overall, difficulties in doing research during the pandemic, lack of access to funding to help the agencies prepare for dispositions, delays in selling two particularly valuable properties in the high-value round, and disagreements with GSA and OMB on disposition strategies have all made the board's work challenging.

Due to these challenges and delays, I join Chairman PERRY in sponsoring the FASTA Reform Act, and I thank him for his leadership.

It requires Federal agencies to share their real property data and consolidation plans with the board. It also enables the board to submit recommendations to OMB on a rolling basis. It

gives the board control over the sales proceeds in the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund. It reduces the quorum requirement for meetings and activities from five board members to four. It permits agencies to prepare properties for disposition, and it extends the operation of the PBRB to December 2026.

As agencies' post-pandemic space needs evolve, efficient and effective disposal of unneeded properties will become even more important.

Allowing this demonstration program to complete its work will yield important information that can mitigate several longstanding disposal challenges and improve the size and efficiency of the Federal real property portfolio.

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

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I think this is a good example of government efficiency, saving taxpayer dollars, and working across the aisle.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) for his support.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS), for her hard work on this effort. H.R. 6277 makes improvements to the authorities of the Public Buildings Reform Board, or the PBRB, established by the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016, or the FASTA, to increase the number of Federal properties the board recommends be sold or redeveloped.

By allowing for more Federal properties to be sold or redeveloped, H.R. 6277 will ultimately reduce the cost of our Federal real estate portfolio, resulting in savings for the taxpayers.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6277.

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.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL HONOR GUARD AND PIPE BAND EXHIBITION

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the

concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 83

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That

SECTION 1. USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Grand Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, the 43d Annual National Peace Officers Memorial Service (in this resolution referred to as the "Memorial Service"), on the Capitol Grounds, in order to honor the law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty during 2023.

(b) DATE OF MEMORIAL SERVICE.—The Memorial Service shall be held on May 15, 2024, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate jointly designate, with preparation for the event to begin on May 10, 2024, and takedown completed on May 16, 2024.

SEC. 2. USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL HONOR GUARD AND PIPE BAND EXHIBITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Grand Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition (in this resolution referred to as the "Exhibition"), on the Capitol Grounds, in order to allow law enforcement representatives to exhibit their ability to demonstrate Honor Guard programs and provide for a bagpipe exhibition.

(b) DATE OF EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition shall be held on May 14, 2024, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate jointly designate.

SEC. 3. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board, the event shall be—

(1) free of admission charge and open to the public; and

(2) arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The sponsors of the Memorial Service and Exhibition shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the events.

SEC. 4. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsors referred to in section 3(b) are authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment, as may be required for the Memorial Service and Exhibition.

SEC. 5. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, in connection with the events.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on H. Con. Res. 83.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H. Con. Res. 83, which I introduced, honors our Nation's fallen law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty last year with a memorial service here at the Capitol.

Every day our police officers show up to protect and serve, keeping our families, businesses, and communities safe. Unfortunately, so many of our police officers are demonized and disparaged for doing one of the hardest, most important jobs in the country, and it is a job that continues to grow more dangerous every day.

We all owe our gratitude to those police officers who continue to serve despite these challenging times. This memorial service is only one small way to thank and honor the men and women who made the ultimate sacrifice.

Madam Speaker, I also thank the Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management Ranking Member DINA TITUS from Nevada for working with me on this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H. Con. Res. 83 authorizes the use of the Capitol Grounds for the 43rd annual National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition.

As the ranking member, as you heard, of the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management, it is an honor to carry this resolution alongside subcommittee chair, Mr. PERRY.

The memorial service will be held on May 15. It will be coordinated with the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police, and it will honor law enforcement officers who made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty during 2023; that includes five from Nevada.

First, Correctional Officer Victor Hunter served with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police for 4 years.

During an altercation between two inmates, Officer Hunter rushed to the scene to calm the situation. In the aftermath, he began to feel ill and was sent home.

On his way home, he was involved in a car accident directly resulting from complications of his illness, and he passed away on September 16, 2011.

Trooper Clifford Fontaine served in the Nevada Highway Patrol for 15 years after previously working as an airline mechanic and as an advanced emergency medical technician. He is remembered for his kindness, his compassion, and for being a peacemaker in all facets of his life.

Trooper Fontaine passed away on November 27, 2021, from complications as a result of contracting COVID-19 in the line of duty.

Officer Anthony Francone retired from law enforcement, but he still answered the call to serve with multiple agencies in Nevada, including the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal Police Department.

Nothing was more important to him and his family, including his two sons, and his daughter, who he dedicated every waking moment to as she battled a rare form of muscular dystrophy.

During an attempt to stop a fleeing subject, Officer Francone put himself in harm's way to deploy spike strips and was tragically struck by the vehicle. He passed away on August 25, 2023.

Sergeant Michael Abbate served in the Nevada Highway Patrol for nearly 11 years. A former race car driver himself, he utilized his passion for fast cars by teaching cadets about road safety and by running the emergency vehicle operations course for southern Nevada.

Trooper Alberto Felix served in the Nevada Highway Patrol for 4 years. A United States Air Force veteran, his friends and family remember him for his selfless leadership, his sense of humor, and his love of helping people. He especially took pride in removing impaired drivers, which undoubtedly saved countless lives in Nevada throughout his career.

□ 1545

Both Sergeant Abbate and Trooper Felix passed away on November 30, 2023, after they were struck by a suspected drunk driver while they were going out of their way to check on the welfare of a driver asleep in his car. In recognition of their service and heroism, Sergeant Abbate and Trooper Felix were posthumously awarded the Nevada State Police Medal of Valor.

We cannot bring back those we have lost, but the least we can do is honor the sacrifices they made to keep ourselves, our loved ones, and our communities safe.

I join my colleagues in expressing my condolences to the families, friends, and other colleagues of these public servants, and all of those who mourn the loss of the brave men and women whose duty and sacrifice will be commemorated at this year's memorial.

Let me reiterate that we can't bring these heroes back, but we can acknowledge the work they did, the sacrifice they made, and the life they gave to help all of us live in safer communities and with safer families.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

All of us have had our hearts broken as we have watched the nightly news somewhere in our own town, our own State, or across the country as brave men and women wearing the uniform have run to the bullets, have run to the sound of the guns, have run to the violence—too many.

As law enforcement struggles to maintain recruitment, as, unfortunately, too many places in America don't respect the work that they do, it is an unfortunate situation we find ourselves in.

I can imagine every single day when an officer leaves their home, their family, and kisses their husband or wife or children good-bye, every day you never know, whether it is a traffic stop or a warrant service, where there is some bad turn of events and the officer never comes home.

That has to end in America, Madam Speaker. That circumstance has to end. While it is present and while we seek a better future for our country and the men and women who serve so bravely in uniform, the one small thing that we can do is open up their United States Capitol to bring attention and draw attention to what has happened with the unimaginable sacrifice that they have made, that their families continue to endure, so that all of America and all the world can see who we honor.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of H. Con. Res. 83 to allow these Capitol Grounds to be used for a memorial service to honor our Nation's fallen law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty in 2023, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 83.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHING AN EXPIRATION DATE OF CERTAIN COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS WITH RESPECT TO LEASES OR PROJECTS

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6316) to amend title 40, United States Code, to establish an expiration date of certain committee resolutions with respect to leases or projects, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6316

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

SECTION 1. LIMITATION ON AUTHORIZATIONS.

Section 3307 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(1) EXPIRATION OF COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Unless a lease is awarded or a construction, alteration, repair, design, or acquisition project is initiated not later than 5 years after the resolution approvals adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate pursuant to subsection (a), such resolutions shall be deemed expired.

“(2) APPLICATION.—This subsection shall only apply to resolutions approved after the date of enactment of this subsection.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PERRY. Madam 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 H.R. 6316.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6316 sets an expiration date for committee resolutions for the General Services Administration's capital leasing and improvements program.

If the GSA fails to proceed with a project that has been approved by both the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works within 5 years, the bill would require that the authorization expires and the GSA would then return to the committees for a new approval.

I thank my good friend, Ranking Member TITUS of the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management, for her leadership and work on H.R. 6316 and for working with me and the whole committee on this piece of legislation, which I am proud to cosponsor.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As you heard, H.R. 6316 sets a 5-year expiration on resolutions approving GSA construction, alteration, repair, design, or acquisition projects. This means that if within 5 years of the passage of the resolution GSA has not executed the project, then the authorization is deemed expired.

This has been a concern to Members on both sides of the aisle for years. Similar provisions were included in former T&I Chairman Shuster's Public Buildings Reform and Savings Act of 2016 and former Chairman Barletta's

REAL Reform Act of 2018. Unfortunately, neither of these bills was signed into law.

I hear from the many Federal agencies that I work with that it can be difficult to obtain information from GSA on the status of projects authorized by Congress, especially the construction of new courthouses. Once we authorize an activity, whether it is a leasing activity or construction of a new building, we currently have little access to how, when, and if the project has been executed.

This lack of information became apparent after GSA submitted a prospectus to build a new courthouse in Los Angeles, California, in 2000 as part of its FY 2001 capital investment program. Even though there were already two courthouses in Los Angeles, the Judicial Conference insisted that the L.A. courthouse complex was so short of space for judges that it was the number one space emergency in the country.

GSA submitted a prospectus to build a new courthouse totaling 712,102 gross square feet at a cost of \$266 million, and the committee approved it. The design of the building, however, exceeded the congressionally authorized size by 13 courtrooms, 260,000 square feet, and \$100 million, and the scope of the project changed so often that GSA eventually just canceled the project in 2006, despite saying it had been an emergency.

Then, in 2011, the courts and GSA announced that they would move forward with a downsized project that would not exceed the size and cost originally authorized by Congress more than 10 years earlier, without providing any notification to Congress.

Some members of the T&I Committee were so concerned about GSA's actions and lack of transparency on the Los Angeles courthouse project that they requested a GAO study of the courthouse construction program and held a series of hearings about GSA's construction of Federal courthouses.

Although Chairmen Shuster and Barletta are no longer with us here in Congress, their concerns, as well as the longtime concerns of my colleague, Congresswoman NORTON, are still relevant, and this legislation is more necessary than ever.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation so we can ensure GSA is being a good steward of taxpayer dollars. I thank Chairman PERRY for his help in getting this to the floor, and I urge Members to vote in favor of it.

Madam Speaker, I think this is a bill that is worth bragging about. It is not very sexy and probably won't get a lot of press, but it is one of those things that can really make a difference. It will encourage GSA to move forward with needed projects. It will shorten the amount of time it takes to get these projects on the ground. No doubt, it will also save taxpayer dollars.

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

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

I agree with the gentlewoman from Nevada that maybe it is not going to get a lot of press, but I think we both agree that it is simply good governing. Project proposals can grow stale, and if GSA fails to proceed on the authorization within 5 years, the agency should be required to resubmit the proposal. A lot of things can change in 5 years, and we have seen that.

H.R. 6316 would increase GSA's accountability to Congress and, more importantly, to the American people, ultimately aiding in our ability to conduct appropriate oversight of these leases and these projects.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6316.

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.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2023

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6254) to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review on the Public Buildings Service, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6254

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 "Public Buildings Accountability Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. REPORT ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the Public Buildings Service and submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report containing the results of such review, including—

(1) a review of the administration and management of all Public Buildings Service real estate programs and activities, including—

(A) a review and accounting of the number of employees and contract workers, including functions and the sources of funding (for example building operations, reimbursable work, project-specific funding) categorized by region and organizational, management, and oversight structure within the Public Building Service, including identification of components, programs, and reporting structures;

(B) an accounting of in-person attendance by employee category and function;

(C) an analysis, trends, and comparisons of staffing numbers and associated costs and other administrative costs over the 10 years preceding the review; and

(D) an analysis of the effectiveness of organizational structure, management, and oversight in carrying out the mission of the Public Buildings Service; and

(2) a review of the building operations account of the Federal Buildings Fund established by section 592 of title 40, United States Code, including activities and costs associated with conferences, training, and travel and transportation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PERRY. Madam 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 H.R. 6254.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6254 directs the Government Accountability Office to review the General Services Administration's Public Building Service personnel structure, including staffing trends, work locations, and organizational structure.

GSA's Public Building Service administrative budget, including staffing, is paid for out of the Federal Buildings Fund. Because it is buried in a larger fund, it is difficult to track and evaluate the Public Buildings Service workforce and its management to conduct appropriate oversight.

This bill would seek to address that issue, increasing transparency and, ultimately, greater oversight.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Wisconsin (Mr. VAN ORDEN) for introducing H.R. 6254, the Public Buildings Accountability Act of 2023, and for his leadership on this important issue.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this Public Buildings Accountability Act of 2023, H.R. 6254, which directs the GAO to review the administration and management of GSA's real estate programs, activities, funding, and staffing.

Information and data are essential for Congress to conduct proper oversight of the agencies under its jurisdiction. Having GAO do an independent analysis of the efficacy of the GSA's operations will help the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee better evaluate GSA authorization requests.

However, GAO must work with the Department of Homeland Security's Interagency Security Committee to ensure that security concerns for the employees and buildings are addressed.

□ 1600

I recommend that GAO, as they are drafting the parameters of the study, ensure that information that could impact the security of Federal employees and Federal facilities is protected.

Madam Speaker, I support the legislation, I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. VAN ORDEN), to speak on his bill.

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Madam Speaker, the work-from-home standard for Federal employees which the Biden administration has empowered has enabled an already overcompensated Federal bureaucracy to continue to not show up for work and leave the taxpayers on the hook for empty, unused Federal office space across the country.

Back in July, I asked the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Services a simple question during a roundtable: How many of your employees are actually at work today?

She was incapable of answering that. Three months later I asked her exactly the same question during a committee hearing chaired by Mr. PERRY, and she was still incapable of answering that question.

Their truancy has led to possibly the worst customer service of any Federal agency, and that is an incredibly low standard to fail to meet.

From my own personal experience, it took over a month to get a single phone line in my public building as a Member of Congress, and we wound up moving my office out of the public space because of their inability to perform customer service functions. I had the luxury of doing that as a Member of Congress. Other members of the United States Government do not have that same luxury.

This is just not that hard. As an Active Duty Navy SEAL, I managed military maneuvers on three continents simultaneously. I could tell you, Madam Speaker, within a 10-meter square where each one of those individuals was 24 hours a day. So this simply is not that difficult to do.

I am incredibly proud and pleased that this committee is focusing on legislation to help ensure that Federal agencies are using the office space they are assigned and selling the space they are not, saving taxpayer dollars.

The GSA currently manages over 370 million square feet of owned and leased assets, and yet they have no idea how much of this space is truly occupied. Approximately 75 percent of building space in Washington, D.C., is not occupied, but, unfortunately, we can't actually get a square footage from the GSA.

I introduced the Public Buildings Accountability Act of 2023 to enforce transparency and accountability within the public buildings service to do just that.

H.R. 6254 will shed light on the effectiveness of the Public Buildings Serv-

ice staffing structure and funding within the GSA by providing information to enhance the committee's ongoing oversight work to maximize the return of Federal employees to in-person work.

These reports will provide greater clarity to PBS' funding needs and ensure the responsible use of hard-working taxpayers' dollars.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman PERRY very much for his patience in getting this through and for our counterparts on the other side of the aisle for participating in this incredibly important legislation.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PERRY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COHEN. Do you think this could be expanded in some way to show the effects of the Capitals and the Wizards moving to Virginia and the effect that will have on properties in downtown D.C., and the opportunities to have good restaurants and good commerce in downtown Washington?

Mr. PERRY. I am not sure that that one particular singular focus should be an amendment or something like that, but as a general theme, I don't know that the committee would mind. We could take a look at that kind of activity and the effects.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, in closing, we support the bill. Information and data are essential for Congress to conduct proper oversight of the agencies under its jurisdiction, even those peripheral to its jurisdiction like the Capital One Arena.

Madam Speaker, this bill will provide Congress with information needed in its oversight of the General Services Administration. I support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Again, Madam Speaker, this bill will improve transparency and oversight of GSA's Public Buildings Service, and its staffing management structure.

Further, H.R. 6254 will inform the committee's oversight efforts to maximize the return of Federal employees to in-person work. I do urge support for this.

I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. VAN ORDEN) for offering this and to acknowledge his strident and outspoken work on the behalf of constituents, otherwise known as our bosses, who demand and deserve an answer when they call these folks who work for us and work for them. I thank him for his diligence and dogged determination.

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

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

the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6254.

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.

HAROLD L. MURPHY FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 532) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 600 East First Street in Rome, Georgia, as the "Harold L. Murphy Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 532

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Judge Harold L. Murphy was born in Felton, Georgia, in 1927.

(2) He attended West Georgia College before serving in the United States Navy during the closing years of World War II.

(3) He resumed his studies at the University of Mississippi and the University of Georgia School of Law, where he graduated in 1949.

(4) He began a law practice in Haralson County, Georgia, and in 1950 was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives as the youngest Member at the time.

(5) Judge Murphy served five consecutive terms before stepping down in 1961 to focus on practicing law.

(6) In 1971, Judge Murphy was appointed by Governor Jimmy Carter to the Superior Court for the Tallapoosa Judicial Circuit, and following his election in 1976, President Carter nominated Judge Murphy to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia.

(7) Judge Murphy was confirmed by the United States Senate on July 28, 1977.

(8) For 45 years, he served his country on the Federal bench and became an acclaimed jurist and legal icon with a stellar reputation that extended far beyond Georgia.

(9) He always displayed a quick wit and a keen sense of humor, was kind and empathetic, and treated all those who appeared before him with courtesy and respect.

(10) Judge Murphy worked tirelessly and carried a full docket until the age of 90, when he took senior judge status in the Northern District of Georgia.

(11) He continued to preside over cases until his death on December 28, 2022.

(12) Judge Murphy received many professional awards and recognitions, including from the State Bar of Georgia and the University of Georgia School of Law.

(13) In 2014, Alabama State University renamed its graduate school after Judge Murphy in recognition of his landmark ruling in *Knight v. Alabama*, a long-running case that the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals asked him to handle involving the vestiges of racial segregation then present in the Alabama University System.

(14) Above all else, Judge Murphy was a loving and devoted husband and father—and a strong role model.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 600 East First Street in Rome, Georgia, shall be known and designated as the "Harold L. Murphy Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 2 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Harold L. Murphy Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VAN ORDEN). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material in the RECORD on H.R. 532.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill honors Judge Harold L. Murphy, a former judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, by naming the Federal building and United States Courthouse in Rome, Georgia, after him.

After being nominated to the United States District Court by President Jimmy Carter, Judge Murphy served on the Federal bench for 45 years. It is fitting that we honor the late Judge Murphy by naming this courthouse after him.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I also support this legislation. Just about anything Jimmy Carter did, he did right. This imprimatur about Mr. Murphy's serving on the bench was obviously a good one. He spent those 45 years there.

He was the son of a farmer and a schoolteacher. He attended the University of Mississippi and the University of Georgia School of Law.

He was the youngest member elected to the Georgia House of Representatives, serving five terms there before he was appointed a superior court judge by then-Governor Jimmy Carter. After Mr. Carter was elected President, he nominated Judge Murphy to serve as the Northern District Federal judge.

Judge Murphy remained on the bench until 2017 when he took senior status. Judge Murphy remained an active senior judge until his death at the age of 95.

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

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) to speak on her bill.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 532, to designate the Federal building and United States Courthouse located at 600 East First Street in Rome, Georgia, as the Harold L. Murphy Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

This bill honors a man who devoted his life to the service and protection of our Nation, Judge Harold Murphy.

Born in Felton, Georgia, in 1927, Judge Murphy attended West Georgia College before serving in the Navy toward the end of World War II. He resumed his studies at the University of Mississippi and the University of Georgia School of Law where he graduated in 1949. He began a law practice in Haralson County, Georgia, and in 1950 was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives as the youngest member at the time.

Judge Murphy served five consecutive terms before stepping down in 1961 to focus on practicing law. In 1971, Judge Murphy was appointed by Governor Jimmy Carter to the Superior Court for the Tallapoosa Judicial Circuit, and following his election in 1976, Mr. Carter nominated Judge Murphy to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. He was confirmed by the Senate on July 28, 1977.

For 45 years he served his country on the Federal bench and became an acclaimed jurist and legal icon with a stellar reputation that extended far beyond Georgia. He always displayed a quick wit and a keen sense of humor. Judge Murphy once subpoenaed a talking myna bird who had witnessed a store robbery to testify in court.

He was kind and empathetic and treated all those who appeared before him with courtesy and respect.

Judge Murphy's congeniality was only surpassed by his fairness and prudent impartiality. In fact, he is the only judge who was known to receive Christmas cards from inmates in prison that Judge Murphy had himself put away. He was so excruciatingly fair and impartial that during one case, he even talked a defendant out of a guilty plea.

Judge Murphy worked tirelessly and carried a full docket until the age of 90 when he took senior judge status in the Northern District of Georgia. He continued to preside over cases until his death on December 28, 2022.

Judge Murphy received many professional awards and recognitions, including from the State Bar of Georgia and the University of Georgia School of Law.

In 2014, Alabama State University renamed its graduate school after Judge Murphy in recognition of his landmark ruling in *Knight v. Alabama*, a long-running case that the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals asked him to handle

involving the vestiges of racial segregation then present in the University of Alabama System.

Above all else, Judge Murphy was a loving and devoted husband and father, and a strong role model who made everyone who knew him in northwest Georgia proud.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, Judge Murphy showed that people can rise to certain levels and do things where he was recognized by Alabama State University, an HBCU, by naming their graduate school for him, and I guess it related to that particular case where he got the case by interchange.

Moreover, going almost to 95 years old speaks to the fact that somebody can be even older than 81 and can still do their job for the Federal Government in a good way.

Otherwise, I support the bill greatly, I appreciate Ms. GREENE bringing it, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. In closing, let me offer further support to this bill which certainly recognizes Judge Murphy's service to our country by naming this Federal building after him. I certainly am encouraged by my colleague, Ms. GREENE's, sponsorship of the 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 New York (Mr. MOLINARO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 532.

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.

THINK DIFFERENTLY ABOUT EMERGENCIES ACT

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6249) to provide for a review and report on the assistance and resources that the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency provides to individuals with disabilities and the families of such individuals that are impacted by major disasters, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6249

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 "Think Differently About Emergencies Act".

SEC. 2. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives

and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report describing the assistance and resources that the Administrator provides for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities and the families of such individuals who are impacted by major disasters declared under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) to the following:

- (1) States.
- (2) Localities.
- (3) Nonprofit organizations.
- (4) Directly to such individuals.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall contain—

(1) a description of the resources and best practices that the Administrator makes available to the entities listed in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (a) that are impacted by major disasters declared under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170);

(2) detail the process the Administrator undertakes to train personnel and deploy such personnel into areas to coordinate with States, localities, and nonprofit organizations to provide assistance and ensure that the needs of individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities and the families of such individuals are met following such a disaster;

(3) list the number of programs the Administrator administers which support individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities to prepare for and recover from such disasters, including by provide accommodation to such individuals and the families of such individuals;

(4) description of outreach activities of the Administration to State, local, and nonprofit experts on addressing the needs of individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities and the families of such individuals impacted by such disasters; and

(5) report that identifies, with respect to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities and the families of such individuals, areas for improvement in supporting such individuals and families to prepare for and recover from such disasters.

SEC. 3. REVIEW OF ASSISTANCE AND RESOURCES.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall each—

(1) conduct a review of assistance and resources the Administrator provides to States, localities, nonprofit organizations, and individuals to assist—

(A) individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities;

(B) individuals with physical disabilities; and

(C) the families of the individuals described in subparagraphs (A) and (B);

(2) identify potential legal impediments to providing such assistance and resources;

(3) provide to Congress recommendations on how the Administration can—

(A) improve such assistance and resources;

(B) enhance coordination with States, localities, nonprofit organizations in carrying out such assistance and providing such resources; and

(C) streamline the application process and delivery of assistance and resources to individuals described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1); and

(4) provide to Congress recommendations on any legislative reform necessary to improve such assistance and resources.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

New York (Mr. MOLINARO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material in the RECORD on H.R. 6249.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my bill, H.R. 6249, the Think Differently About Emergencies Act.

This bill requires the Federal Emergency Management Agency to submit a report to Congress that outlines the assistance and resources available to those with intellectual, physical, and developmental disabilities and further directs the Government Accountability Office to review available assistance to help identify gaps.

As March is Developmental Disabilities Awareness Month, it is appropriate that Congress moves this bill and works to ensure gaps in responding to emergencies are addressed.

Disasters, as we know, are difficult for everyone, but they are especially challenging for those individuals with disabilities and those who care for them. It is important that we understand what resources are available and how we can best help those who may have limited ability to respond on their own.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6294, a bipartisan bill to help people and individuals with disabilities before and after disasters.

As was well stated by Mr. MOLINARO, all Americans must have equal access to disaster recovery resources, and people with disabilities might need a little more.

Census data released in 2023 concluded that individuals with disabilities are far more likely to face major hardships, including displacement from their homes, after a disaster. Such outcomes are unacceptable, and the Federal Government must work with urgency to eliminate that disparity.

□ 1615

This legislation will equip Congress with the knowledge required to improve outcomes for individuals with disabilities. The bill requires FEMA and the GAO to review and report on the assistance available to individuals with disabilities before and after disasters.

This is much-needed information as approximately 13 percent of Americans, Mr. Speaker, 42.5 million people live with a disability, and the Americans

with Disabilities Act requires the Federal Government to provide these individuals with equal access to disaster-related programs.

I am also pleased that this legislation places a particular emphasis on individuals with developmental and intellectual disabilities since their needs have been overlooked in existing Federal disaster guidance documents.

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

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, with no further speakers I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, we must ensure that FEMA is complying with the law and providing Americans with disabilities equal access to Federal disaster assistance.

This legislation will do that.

I compliment Ms. TITUS and Mr. MOLINARO for bringing this bipartisan legislation to us. I support it, and I urge my colleagues to do so.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would again like to highlight the importance of ensuring the needs of individuals with developmental, physical, and intellectual disabilities are considered during disasters and how FEMA can work to assist those disaster victims.

I also want to thank the other cosponsors of this legislation—this bipartisan legislation—including the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management Ranking Member TITUS for working with me on this issue.

I further extend my appreciation to my colleagues across the aisle in the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee for their support. I would like to extend my thanks to Chairman SAM GRAVES for his support, as well.

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

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, today's disasters are more frequent, cause more damage, and have longer recovery times. Through my role as Ranking Member of the T&I Subcommittee that oversees FEMA and as a co-founder of the Disaster Equity and Building Resilience Caucus, we know that, unfortunately, in the aftermath of these events, individuals with disabilities find themselves at an increased risk of institutionalization, injury, and death.

I am proud to have joined Rep. MOLINARO in introducing the Think Differently About Emergencies Act which will help identify needed improvements to the emergency management landscape so we can ensure that no one gets left behind in the wake of a major disaster.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6249.

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.

ROSA PARKS FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1278) to designate the Federal building located at 985 Michigan Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the "Rosa Parks Federal Building", and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1278

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

SECTION 1. ROSA PARKS FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Federal building located at 985 Michigan Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, shall be known and designated as the "Rosa Parks Federal Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Rosa Parks Federal Building".

(c) REPEALS.—

(1) Public Law 109-98 (119 Stat. 2168) is repealed.

(2) Sections 1 and 2 of Public Law 109-101 (119 Stat. 2171) are repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on S. 1278.

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

There was no objection.

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

This bill honors Rosa Parks, a pivotal figure in the civil rights movement, by naming the Federal building located at 985 Michigan Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, in her honor.

Of course, we know that Rosa Parks is best known for inspiring the Montgomery bus boycott when she refused to move from the front to the back of the bus.

Her courageous work fighting against discrimination and segregation makes it fitting that we honor Rosa Parks by naming this Federal building after her.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise in support of S. 1278 introduced by Ms. STABENOW, which will designate this Federal building to be named for Rosa Parks.

Ms. Parks is famous in civil rights history for refusing to give up her seat on the bus in Montgomery, leading to the Montgomery bus boycott. She also, after that great, heroic incident—which was memorialized in a song by the Neville Brothers called "Sister Rosa"—moved to Detroit, Michigan.

When she moved to Detroit she was employed by the United States Congressman John Conyers in his office. John Conyers was a great hero of mine and a great star who served in this body for many, many years. He hired Ms. Parks, and he was responsible for Dr. King's birthday becoming a Federal holiday. I am sure he would have been very proud to be here today to see this courthouse named for Rosa Parks for her work in the civil rights movement, as well as in his office and just being an outstanding citizen at large.

She was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1996, the Congressional Gold Medal in 1999, and she was the first woman to ever lie in state in the United States Capitol rotunda. A statue of her is present in our Statuary Hall, as well.

I am pleased to honor her memory by supporting this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, with no further speakers, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would again indicate that I support this bill, and I urge everyone else to support it. I think so fondly upon John Conyers, who was my mentor when I came to Congress, and how much he would have appreciated this bill.

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

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

In closing, this is an appropriate piece of legislation to recognize the late Rosa Parks by naming this particular Federal building after her. This is among just one of the ways we can acknowledge the important work Ms. Parks did to better our Nation.

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 New York (Mr. MOLINARO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1278.

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. MOLINARO. 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.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE DEADLINES ALIGNMENT ACT

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1858) to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to establish a deadline for applying for disaster unemployment assistance.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1858

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 "Disaster Assistance Deadlines Alignment Act".

SEC. 2. DISASTER UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE APPLICATION DEADLINE.

Section 410 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5177) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C) APPLICATION DEADLINE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to a major disaster for which assistance is provided under this section and section 408, the application deadline for an individual seeking assistance under this section shall match the application deadline for individuals and households seeking assistance under section 408.

“(2) EXTENSION.—The President may accept an application from an individual described in paragraph (1) that is submitted after the deadline described in paragraph (1) if—

“(A) the individual has good cause for the late submission; and

“(B) the individual submits the application before the date on which the period during which assistance is provided under this section for the applicable major disaster expires.”.

SEC. 3. APPLICABILITY.

The amendment made by section 2 shall apply only with respect to amounts appropriated on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on S. 1858.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1858 would align the application deadlines for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's individual assistance and disaster unemployment assistance.

Currently, disaster victims are faced with two different deadlines for their applications, which creates confusion during what is already a stressful time.

This bill simply aligns and ensures identical deadlines to reduce burdens

and help disaster victims in their application process for assistance.

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

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

I rise in support of S. 1858. This bipartisan and bicameral effort was led by Senators PETERS and PAUL in the Senate and Representative NEGUSE and Congresswoman GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN in the House. This legislation aligns the deadlines to apply for FEMA Disaster Unemployment Assistance and Individual Assistance programs.

The application process for Federal disaster assistance can be cumbersome and often makes it difficult for survivors to get that critical aid.

The Federal Government must take every possible step to simplify and streamline this process. We want to do that with disaster survivors quickly because they need help. Navigating the disaster recovery application process should not be an added stressor.

Having to keep track of separate deadlines for Disaster Unemployment Assistance and Individual Assistance is unnecessary, complex, and confusing for disaster survivors.

This legislation helps alleviate the burden to keep track of multiple deadlines.

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill. I ask everyone else to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, this bill will help to reduce confusion for disaster victims by aligning the deadlines for certain types of assistance.

This bill makes a simple adjustment that will ultimately ease the process by which disaster victims seek assistance, relieving a burden during a difficult period of recovery.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1858.

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.

ELIMINATING BARRIERS TO RURAL INTERNET DEVELOPMENT GRANT ELIGIBILITY ACT

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1752) to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to provide for a high-speed broadband deployment initiative, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1752

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

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Eliminating Barriers to Rural Internet Development Grant Eligibility Act” or the “E-BRIDGE Act”.

SEC. 2. HIGH-SPEED BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT INITIATIVE.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Title II of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 219. HIGH-SPEED BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT INITIATIVE.

“(a) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section:

“(1) *BROADBAND PROJECT.*—The term ‘broadband project’ means, for the purpose of providing, extending, expanding, or improving high-speed broadband service to further the goals of this Act—

“(A) planning, technical assistance, or training;

“(B) the acquisition or development of land;

or

“(C) the acquisition, design and engineering, construction, rehabilitation, alteration, expansion, or improvement of facilities, including related machinery, equipment, contractual rights, and intangible property.

“(2) *ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT.*—

“(A) *IN GENERAL.*—The term ‘eligible recipient’ means an eligible recipient.

“(B) *INCLUSIONS.*—The term ‘eligible recipient’ includes—

“(i) a public-private partnership; and

“(ii) a consortium formed for the purpose of providing, extending, expanding, or improving high-speed broadband service between 1 or more eligible recipients and 1 or more for-profit organizations.

“(3) *HIGH-SPEED BROADBAND.*—The term ‘high-speed broadband’ means the provision of 2-way data transmission with sufficient downstream and upstream speeds to end users to permit effective participation in the economy and to support economic growth, as determined by the Secretary.

“(b) *BROADBAND PROJECTS.*—

“(1) *IN GENERAL.*—On the application of an eligible recipient, the Secretary may make grants under this title for broadband projects, which shall be subject to the provisions of this section.

“(2) *CONSIDERATIONS.*—In reviewing applications submitted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall take into consideration geographic diversity of grants allocated, including consideration of underserved markets, in addition to data requested in paragraph (3).

“(3) *DATA REQUESTED.*—In reviewing an application submitted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall request from the Federal Communications Commission, the Administrator of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Appalachian Regional Commission data on—

“(A) the level and extent of broadband service that exists in the area proposed to be served; and

“(B) the level and extent of broadband service that will be deployed in the area proposed to be served pursuant to another Federal program.

“(4) *INTEREST IN REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY.*—For any broadband project carried out by an eligible recipient that is a public-private partnership or consortium, the Secretary shall require that title to any real or personal property acquired or improved with grant funds, or if the recipient will not acquire title, another possessory interest acceptable to the Secretary, be vested in a public partner or eligible non-profit organization or association for the useful life of the project, after which title may be transferred to any member of the public-private partnership or consortium in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

“(5) *PROCUREMENT.*—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person or entity shall be disqualified from competing to provide goods or services related to a broadband project on the

basis that the person or entity participated in the development of the broadband project or in the drafting of specifications, requirements, statements of work, or similar documents related to the goods or services to be provided.

“(6) *BROADBAND PROJECT PROPERTY.*—

“(A) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary may permit a recipient of a grant for a broadband project to grant an option to acquire real or personal property (including contractual rights and intangible property) related to that project to a third party on such terms as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, subject to the condition that the option may only be exercised after the Secretary releases the Federal interest in the property.

“(B) *TREATMENT.*—The grant or exercise of an option described in subparagraph (A) shall not constitute a redistribution of grant funds under section 217.

“(c) *NON-FEDERAL SHARE.*—In determining the amount of the non-Federal share of the cost of a broadband project, the Secretary may provide credit toward the non-Federal share for the present value of allowable contributions over the useful life of the broadband project, subject to the condition that the Secretary may require such assurances of the value of the rights and of the commitment of the rights as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.”.

(b) *CLERICAL AMENDMENT.*—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3121 note; Public Law 89-136) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 218 the following:

“Sec. 219. High-speed broadband deployment initiative.”.

SEC. 3. APPLICABILITY.

The amendments made by this Act shall only apply to amounts appropriated on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on H.R. 1752.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am very proud to sponsor H.R. 1752, the Eliminating Barriers to Rural Internet Development Grant Eligibility Act, or the E-BRIDGE Act.

Unfortunately, too many of our communities, particularly in rural Missouri, still lack broadband access.

Broadband is critical for conducting business, for attracting jobs, telehealth, education, and emergency preparedness and response—you name it.

While Economic Development Administration grants can be used to attract jobs to these economically distressed areas, right now, there are hurdles to using these grants for broadband projects, including difficult

last-mile efforts that often delay rural broadband deployment.

This bill removes those hurdles to help connect and revitalize our rural communities.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, September 27, 2023.
Hon. SAM GRAVES,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRAVES: I am writing regarding H.R. 1752, the E-Bridge Act, which was ordered reported by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on July 27, 2023.

The bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Budget. In order to expedite House consideration of H.R. 1752, the Committee on the Budget will forgo action on this bill. This is being done with the understanding that it does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in H.R. 1752 or similar legislation and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that the Committee may address any remaining issues that fall within its jurisdiction. The Committee on the Budget also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation and requests your support of any such request.

I would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 1752 and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in your committee report and in the *Congressional Record* during floor consideration of H.R. 1752.

Sincerely,

JODEY C. ARRINGTON,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 27, 2023.

Hon. JODEY ARRINGTON,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ARRINGTON: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 1752, the Eliminating Barriers to Rural Internet Development Grant Eligibility (E-BRIDGE) Act. The bill was referred primarily to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, with additional referrals to the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on the Budget.

In response to your letter, I recognize that this bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Budget. I also acknowledge that your Committee's decision to forgo consideration would not prejudice your Committee regarding the appointment of conferees, to any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill, or to similar legislation falling under your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction. In addition, should a conference on this bill become necessary, I would support your request to have members of the Committee on the Budget represented on the conference committee.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the *Congressional Record* during consideration on the House floor. Thank you again, I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to con-

tinuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

SAM GRAVES,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, September 25, 2023.
Hon. SAM GRAVES,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Financial Services regarding H.R. 1752, the E-BRIDGE Act. I agree that the Committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor. The Committee takes this action with the mutual understanding that, by foregoing consideration of H.R. 1752 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved on this or similar legislation as it moves forward. The Committee also reserves the right to see appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any conference with the Senate involving this or similar legislation, and we request your support for any such request.

Finally, as you mentioned in your letter, I ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this bill be included in your Committee's report to accompany the legislation, as well as in the *Congressional Record* during floor consideration.

Sincerely,

PATRICK MCHENRY,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 26, 2023.

Hon. PATRICK MCHENRY,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCHENRY: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 1752, the Eliminating Barriers to Rural Internet Development Grant Eligibility (E-BRIDGE) Act. The bill was referred primarily to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, with additional referrals to the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on the Budget.

In response to your letter, I recognize that this bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services. I also acknowledge that your Committee's decision to forgo consideration would not prejudice your Committee regarding the appointment of conferees, to any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill, or to similar legislation falling under your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction. In addition, should a conference on this bill become necessary, I would support your request to have members of the Committee on Financial Services represented on the conference committee.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the *Congressional Record* during consideration on the House floor. Thank you again, I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Thank you for your consideration of my request.

Sincerely,

SAM GRAVES,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1752, as well, the E-BRIDGE Act, which creates high-speed broadband opportunities at the Economic Development Administration and for the public, both in rural areas and in inner city, underserved areas. It makes public-private partnerships and consortiums eligible for grant awards.

Without having access to broadband, you can't keep up economically or socially.

Access to reliable high-speed internet is a vital tool for participation in today's workforce and economy. Despite a clear commitment to broadband access across Federal agencies, E-BRIDGE is still necessary.

While the EDA can fund the deployment of broadband infrastructure in communities most in need of assistance, many communities lack the financial and technical resources necessary to apply for these funds.

By clarifying that public-private partnerships and consortiums are eligible, the E-BRIDGE Act enables communities to leverage private sector expertise without disqualifying them from receiving EDA assistance.

The bill provides grant applications with additional flexibility in financing broadband infrastructure projects by clarifying that EDA funds can be combined with other Federal resources and allowing real or personal property to count toward the non-Federal share of a project's costs.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chairman GRAVES has introduced this legislation in the 116th and 117th Congresses. In the 117th Congress, the bill passed the House with overwhelming bipartisan support by a vote of 410-16.

I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I thank Mr. GRAVES for pursuing this legislation again, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO).

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman GRAVES for yielding. I rise in support of H.R. 1752, the Eliminating Barriers for Rural Internet Development Grant Eligibility Act, or E-BRIDGE.

This bill will help to attract and support businesses in rural areas of the country by eliminating barriers to investment in broadband projects and provide these projects with the flexibility needed to be successful.

We all know that access to reliable internet is essential for small businesses, families, and farms, along with schools. It touches all aspects of residential and commercial life.

Yet, too many families and businesses don't have access to high-speed internet, so it is imperative that we work to bridge the digital divide and ensure communities across America, like those in upstate New York do not get left behind in funding opportunities for broadband expansion.

□ 1630

Without adequate broadband infrastructure, rural communities like those I represent face obstacles in education, healthcare, economic development, and overall social well-being.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a cosponsor of this bill. I am grateful to the chairman and the bipartisan support of the bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, as has been discussed, this bill would help close the digital divide and help communities across the country connect to reliable high-speed vital for participation in today's workforce and economy.

In Mr. GRAVES' own State of Missouri, it would allow people in the bootheel of Missouri to connect so much closer to the city of Memphis, where they will want to come and hear music, eat barbecue, and watch the Cardinals' farm team play baseball.

Mr. Speaker, I support the legislation and urge all my colleagues to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. 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 Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1752, as amended.

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. GRAVES of Missouri. 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.

SAVE OUR SEAS 2.0 AMENDMENTS ACT

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 886) to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Foundation, to amend the Marine Debris Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 886

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 "Save Our Seas 2.0 Amendments Act".

SEC. 2. MODIFICATIONS TO THE MARINE DEBRIS PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Marine Debris Act (Public Law 109-449) is amended by inserting before section 3 the following:

"Subtitle A—NOAA And Coast Guard Programs".

(b) GRANTS, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS, AND OTHER AGREEMENTS.—Section 3(d) of the Marine Debris Act (33 U.S.C. 1952(d)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading by striking "AND CONTRACTS" and inserting "CONTRACTS, AND OTHER AGREEMENTS";

(2) in paragraph (1) by striking "and contracts" and inserting ", contracts, and other agreements";

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking "part of the" and inserting "part of a"; and

(ii) by inserting "or (C)" after "subparagraph (A)"; and

(B) in subparagraph (C) in the matter preceding clause (i) by inserting "and except as provided in subparagraph (B)" after "subparagraph (A)"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"(7) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—With respect to any project carried out pursuant to a contract or other agreement entered into under paragraph (1) that is not a cooperative agreement or an agreement to provide financial assistance in the form of a grant, the Under Secretary may contribute on an in-kind basis the portion of the costs of the project that the Under Secretary determines represents the amount of benefit the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration derives from the project."

(c) RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS; USE OF RESOURCES.—Section 3 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1952) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS.—In order to accomplish the purpose set forth in section 2, the Under Secretary, acting through the Program, may receive and, only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts, expend funds made available by—

"(1) any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States;

"(2) any State or local government (or any political subdivision thereof);

"(3) any Indian tribe;

"(4) any foreign government or international organization;

"(5) any public or private organization; or

"(6) any individual.

"(f) USE OF RESOURCES.—In order to accomplish the purpose set forth in section 2, the Under Secretary, acting through the Program, may use, with consent, with reimbursement, and subject to the availability of appropriations, the land, services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of—

"(1) any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States;

"(2) any State or local government (or any political subdivision thereof);

"(3) any Indian tribe;

"(4) any foreign government or international organization;

"(5) any public or private organization; or

"(6) any individual."

SEC. 3. MODIFICATIONS TO THE MARINE DEBRIS FOUNDATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle B of title I of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116-224) is transferred to appear after section 6 of the Marine Debris Act (P.L. 109-449).

(b) STATUS OF FOUNDATION.—Section 111(a) of the Marine Debris Act (Public Law 109-449), as transferred by this Act, is amended, in the second sentence, by striking "organization" and inserting "corporation".

(c) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

(1) APPOINTMENT, VACANCIES, AND REMOVAL.—Section 112(b) of the Marine Debris Act (Public Law 109-449), as transferred by this Act, is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (5) as paragraphs (2) through (6) respectively;

(B) by inserting before paragraph (2), as redesignated, the following:

"(1) RECOMMENDATIONS OF BOARD REGARDING APPOINTMENTS.—For appointments made under paragraph (2), the Board shall submit to the Under Secretary recommendations on candidates for appointment.";

(C) in paragraph (2), as redesignated, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking "and considering" and inserting "considering"; and

(ii) by inserting "and with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce," after "by the Board,";

(D) in paragraph (4)(A), as redesignated, by inserting "with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce" after "the Board";

(E) by amending paragraph (3), as redesignated, to read as follows:

"(3) TERMS.—Any Director appointed under paragraph (2) shall be appointed for a term of 6 years.";

(F) in paragraph (6), as redesignated—

(i) by inserting "the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development," after "Service,"; and

(ii) by inserting "and with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce" after "EPA Administrator".

(2) GENERAL POWERS.—Section 112(g) of the Marine Debris Act (Public Law 109-449), as transferred by this Act, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A) by striking "officers and employees" and inserting "the initial officers and employees"; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B)(i) by striking "its chief operating officer" and inserting "the chief executive officer of the Foundation".

(3) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—Section 112 of the Marine Debris Act (Public Law 109-449), as transferred by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(h) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—

"(1) APPOINTMENT; REMOVAL; REVIEW.—The Board may appoint, remove, and review the performance of the chief executive officer of the Foundation.

"(2) POWERS.—The chief executive officer of the Foundation may appoint, remove, and review the performance of any officer or employee of the Foundation."

(d) POWERS OF FOUNDATION.—Section 113(c)(1) of the Marine Debris Act (Public Law 109-449), as transferred by this Act, is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(1) by inserting "nonprofit" before "corporation"; and

(2) by striking "acting as a trustee" and inserting "formed".

(e) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—Section 113 of the Marine Debris Act (Public Law 109-449), as transferred by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(g) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—The Board shall locate the principal office of the Foundation in the National Capital Region, as such term is defined in section 2674(f)(2) of title 10, United States Code, or a coastal shoreline community."

(f) BEST PRACTICES.—Section 113 of the Marine Debris Act (Public Law 109-449), as transferred by this Act and amended by subsection (e), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(h) BEST PRACTICES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Foundation shall develop and implement best practices for conducting outreach to Indian Tribes.

"(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The best practices developed under paragraph (1) shall—

"(A) include a process to support technical assistance and capacity building to improve outcomes; and

"(B) promote an awareness of programs and grants available under this Act."

(g) USE OF FUNDS.—Section 118 of the Marine Debris Act (Public Law 109-449), as transferred by this Act, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking “2024” and inserting “2025” and

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking “and State and local government agencies” and inserting “, State and local government agencies, United States and international nongovernmental organizations, regional organizations, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and foreign government entities”;

(2) in subsection (b)(2) by striking “and State and local government agencies” and inserting “, State and local government agencies, United States and international nongovernmental organizations, regional organizations, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and foreign government entities”.

(i) AUTHORIZATION.—Section 9(a) of the Marine Debris Act (33 U.S.C. 1958) is amended by striking “fiscal year 2023” and inserting “each of fiscal years 2024 and 2025”.

SEC. 4. TRANSFERS.

(a) SAVE OUR SEAS 2.0 ACT.—Subtitle C of title I of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116-224) is transferred to appear after section 119 of the Marine Debris Act (Public Law 109-449) as transferred and redesignated by this Act.

(b) MARINE DEBRIS ACT.—The Marine Debris Act (Public Law 109-449) is amended—

(1) by transferring sections 7, 8, and 9 to appear after section 127, as transferred by this Act, and redesignated as sections 131, 132, and 133, respectively; and

(2) by inserting before section 131, as so transferred and redesignated, the following:

“Subtitle D—Administration”.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 131 of the Marine Debris Act (Public Law 109-449), as transferred and redesignated by this Act, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (5), (6), (7), (11), (12), and (13), respectively;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(1) CIRCULAR ECONOMY.—The term ‘circular economy’ has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116-224).”

“(2) COASTAL SHORELINE COMMUNITY.—The term ‘coastal shoreline community’ means a city or county directly adjacent to the open ocean, major estuaries, or the Great Lakes.”

“(3) EPA ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ‘EPA Administrator’ has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116-224).”

“(4) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ‘Indian tribe’ has the meaning given that term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).”

(4) by inserting after paragraph (8), as so redesignated, the following:

“(9) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘nonprofit organization’ has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116-224).”

“(10) POST CONSUMER MATERIALS MANAGEMENT.—The term ‘post-consumer materials management’ has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116-224).”

(5) by inserting after paragraph (13), as so redesignated, the following:

“(14) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘Tribal organization’ has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).”

“(15) UNDER SECRETARY.—The term ‘Under Secretary’ has the meaning given such term

in section 2 of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116-224).”;

(6) in paragraph (13), as so redesignated—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) as subparagraphs (C), (D), and (E); and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) Indian Tribe.”;

(b) TRANSFER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2(7) of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116-224) is transferred to section 131 of the Marine Debris Act (Public Law 109-449), inserted after paragraph (8) (as redesignated), and redesignated as paragraph (8).

(2) REDESIGNATION.—Section 2 of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116-224) is amended by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (11) as paragraphs (7) through (10), respectively.

(c) NON-FEDERAL FUNDS.—Paragraph (8)(D) of section 131 of the Marine Debris Act (Public Law 109-449), as transferred and redesignated by this Act, is amended by striking “(as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304))”.

SEC. 6. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 of the Marine Debris Act, and section 133 of the Marine Debris Act as transferred and so redesignated by this Act, strike “Administrator” and insert “Under Secretary”.

(b) SECTION 5.—In section 5 of the Marine Debris Act strike—

(1) “Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration” and insert “Under Secretary”; and

(2) “Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency” and insert “EPA Administrator”.

(c) SECTION 123.—In section 123, as transferred and so redesignated by this Act, strike “title I” and insert “subtitle B”.

(d) SECTION 131.—Paragraph (8)(D) of section 131 of the Marine Debris Act (Public Law 109-449), as transferred and redesignated by this Act, is amended by striking “(as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304))”.

(e) SECTION 134.—Section 134 of the Marine Debris Act, as transferred and so redesignated by this Act, strike “Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency” and insert “EPA Administrator”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on H.R. 886.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 886 builds upon the work of previous Congresses to protect and preserve the quality of our oceans from marine debris.

This measure was reported favorably from both the Committee on Transpor-

tation and Infrastructure as well as the Committee on Natural Resources. This reconciled version before us today was collaborated on and agreed to by both committees and would enhance the capabilities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration without imposing any new mandates on industry or local government.

It also encourages the Marine Debris Foundation to establish its principal office in a coastal community in the real world outside of Washington, D.C.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation. It is very close to my heart. I have worked on plastic pollution for many years.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI), the author of this bill.

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my bipartisan bill, the Save Our Seas 2.0 Amendments Act.

Marine debris is a serious problem. Unfortunately, much of marine debris is made up of plastic pollution. The ocean is littered with plastic bottles, straws, grocery bags, cigarette butts, fishing gear, and abandoned vehicles. Additionally, there are tiny pieces of plastic, microplastics, that make their way into marine life, blocking digestive tracts, altering growth, and, in some cases, killing marine mammals and threatening fisheries.

We still don't know how long it takes for plastic to biodegrade completely. Estimates range from 500 years to never. A 2020 study from The Pew Charitable Trusts found that, every year, more than 11 million metric tons of plastic garbage enter the ocean, harming marine life and destroying ecosystems.

If we do nothing to minimize ocean plastic pollution, it will nearly quadruple by 2040. We need to fundamentally change our reliance on plastics. Not only do they pollute the ocean, but they also exacerbate the climate crisis. The fossil fuel and plastics industries are connected, and plastics contribute to industrial emissions in the United States.

A global challenge of this magnitude cannot be solved with a single bill. We should not limit our action to removing existing plastic from the ocean, and we cannot recycle our way out of plastic waste that ends up on our shores.

We need comprehensive action, but today, we have the opportunity to build on our strong, bipartisan foundation of bicameral efforts to strengthen the NOAA Marine Debris Program and enhance the work of the Marine Debris Foundation.

The bipartisan SOS 2.0 Act, which I worked on and authored with the late Congressman Don Young and Senators SULLIVAN and WHITEHOUSE, is the most comprehensive legislation Congress has

passed to address marine debris that threatens coastal communities and ecosystems.

The bill created a Marine Debris Foundation to support NOAA's work; advanced the removal and prevention of debris, including plastic waste; and established a pilot program to provide incentives for the proper disposal of marine debris collected at sea.

Despite these important policies, current law does not effectively permit NOAA through the Marine Debris Program to assist and collaborate with foreign governments, international organizations, Tribal groups, and other organizations that may have the specific skills required to achieve the Marine Debris Act's goals.

As co-chairs of the House Oceans Caucus, Representative GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN and I introduced the Save Our Seas 2.0 Amendments Act. This bill would amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act and the Marine Debris Act to provide NOAA with greater flexibility to deliver Federal resources and enter into cooperative agreements to conduct marine debris prevention and cleanup.

The ocean is resilient. We can help it heal, but we cannot afford to wait. We have significant work ahead of us to clean up and prevent marine debris, and the Save Our Seas 2.0 Amendments Act continues to build on our bipartisan foundation to protect the ocean.

I thank the gentlewoman and co-chair of the House Oceans Caucus, Representative GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, for her partnership on this bill. I thank our Senate colleagues, Senator DAN SULLIVAN and Senator SHELDON WHITEHOUSE. I also thank Chairman GRAVES and Ranking Member LARSEN, as well as Chairman WESTERMAN and Ranking Member GRIJALVA.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill to strengthen the Federal response to marine debris and to continue to make ocean health a priority for future generations.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I don't have any further speakers, so I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ms. BONAMICI for bringing this legislation, and I also want to reflect on a group that I am familiar with called the Plastic Pollution Coalition that is headed up by Ms. Dianna Cohen and her sister, no relation to me. They have done great work on plastic and bringing the public's attention to the dangers of plastic in our environment.

Mr. Speaker, I support the legislation and urge all others to support it. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this bill is an important next step to help remove marine debris and protect our oceans without instituting any new burdensome requirements.

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

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

the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 886, 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. GRAVES of Missouri. 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.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY SALARY TRANSPARENCY ACT

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4693) to provide that the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 does not apply to certain reports required to be submitted by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4693

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 "Tennessee Valley Authority Salary Transparency Act".

SEC. 2. SALARY DISCLOSURE; EXCEPTION TO REPORT ELIMINATION.

Section 9 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 (16 U.S.C. 831h) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "a financial statement" and all that follows through "\$1,500 a year" and inserting "a report of the total number of employees at the management level or above, to include all executives and board members, that shall include the names, salaries, and duties of such employees, that are receiving compensation at or greater than the maximum rate of basic pay for grade GS-15 of the General Schedule";

(2) by striking all that precedes "The Board shall" and inserting the following:

"SEC. 9. FINANCIAL REPORTING.

"(a) REPORT ON COMPENSATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—"; and

(3) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

"(2) EXEMPTION.—The information concerning salaries of employees of the Corporation contained in, or filed with, the report described in paragraph (1) is exempt from—

"(A) disclosure under section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code; and

"(B) the requirements of the Access to Congressionally Mandated Reports Act (Public Law 117-263)."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. 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 H.R. 4693.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4693, the Tennessee Valley Authority Salary Transparency Act. This legislation simply reinstates an annual reporting requirement for the Tennessee Valley Authority to disclose to Congress the salaries for upper-level management.

I thank Representatives COHEN and BURCHETT for their bipartisan work on this legislation, which passed out of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure by voice vote this last year.

The bill continues years of work to make the TVA more transparent for its customers and the communities that it obviously serves.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of H.R. 4693, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. GRAVES for his help with this legislation.

I rise in support of H.R. 4693, bipartisan legislation to promote additional transparency over the management structure of the TVA.

I thank my dear friend and colleague from days in Tennessee and days up here, Representative BURCHETT, for his tireless work on this issue and for partnering with me on this act.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, or the TVA, is better known as the Nation's largest government-owned wholesale power producer, supplying power to ten million people across the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky.

The legislation corrects a change enacted in 1995 that removed a requirement to disclose the management structure and salaries of TVA executives as part of the legislation to eliminate antiquated Federal agency reporting requirements. Well, this wasn't an antiquated portion that was deleted. This was something the public needs to see and know.

This bill reflects a fair compromise between our legitimate congressional oversight responsibilities over TVA and the need of TVA to retain and maintain a pool of talented, diverse, and effective management staff, executives, and board members.

It would ensure that Congress has the ability to provide effective oversight of the TVA and its management and executives.

I have asked TVA for salary transparency time and time again but have been refused information beyond that of the five highest-paid employees included in their annual SEC disclosure, which does indicate that the head of TVA makes \$10 million. That is, in my

opinion, too much for a public employee, even if it is a quasi-public employee. The fact is, when this gentleman, who is a good gentleman, was working in Canada when we hired him, he was earning \$2 million managing a utility. When he came to Tennessee, he followed in the footsteps of his predecessor, and his salary crept up to \$10 million.

Congress should have oversight, and the public should know what people are being paid. There are quite a few people being paid multimillions of dollars, not what F.D.R. envisioned when he helped pass the TVA bill back in the days of F.D.R.'s administration.

TVA's mission to make life better for the people in the Tennessee Valley is still there. We strayed from it in some ways. Hopefully, this bill is a vote for a more transparent and more accountable, better TVA.

It is going to give TVA a new deal, the New Deal they were originally passed under.

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 4693, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT), one of the cosponsors of this piece of legislation.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4693, the Tennessee Valley Authority Salary Transparency Act.

The Tennessee Valley Authority controls a vital part of east Tennesseans' lives. It controls how they get energy, Mr. Speaker. If my constituents are going to rely on TVA every day, they deserve to know how TVA is spending its money. They deserve to know with certainty that TVA is doing right by them.

□ 1645

My first bill in Congress focused on transparency in TVA and, dadgummit, I have been proud to partner with my friend, Congressman STEVE COHEN, on several bills over the past few years on that very issue.

This bill, the Tennessee Valley Authority Salary Transparency Act, would make sure the public has access to information about the salaries of employees at TVA. If government money flows into it, Mr. Speaker, we ought to know what they are paying and who they are paying. These are the GS-15 level or above. My constituents and all the Tennessee Valley should know exactly what the high earners at TVA are really making.

Transparency has been a problem for TVA in the past, but it has been getting better recently. I want to make sure that that pattern continues. This bill will help make that happen.

The Tennessee Valley Authority Salary Transparency Act will help Congress keep TVA accountable for how it pays its employees, which is an important part of preserving the public trust.

I thank my friend and colleague, STEVE COHEN, for his hard work. When I think of Memphis, I think of barbecue, Stax Records, Elvis, Al Green, and STEVE COHEN. I thank him for working with me on this bill, and I strongly encourage all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, first, I would have to say in the spirit of Elvis: "Thank you, thank you very much." That is nice company to be put into, with Stax, Al Green, and barbecue.

I thank Mr. BURCHETT for his work. In fact, this morning, Mr. BURCHETT's picture was in *The Commercial Appeal* looking up at the solar eclipse. He had glasses on, though; that was a good thing.

This is a good bill. I appreciate all the help we have had to get it to this point. The public deserves to see what the salaries are of the people serving in the public sector of the TVA.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4693, the Tennessee Valley Authority Salary Transparency Act, is a commonsense piece of legislation that is going to help increase transparency at the TVA and ensure that the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee can conduct appropriate oversight over the agency's actions.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4693, 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.

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 4 o'clock and 47 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 (Mrs. BICE) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

- H.R. 1752; and
- H.R. 886.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

ELIMINATING BARRIERS TO RURAL INTERNET DEVELOPMENT GRANT ELIGIBILITY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1752) to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to provide for a high-speed broadband deployment initiative, 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 Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 375, nays 20, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 79]

YEAS—375

Adams	Cartwright	Fallon
Aderholt	Case	Feenstra
Aguilar	Casten	Ferguson
Alford	Chavez-DeRemer	Finstad
Allen	Cherfilus-	Fischbach
Allred	McCormick	Fitzgerald
Amo	Chu	Fitzpatrick
Amodei	Ciscomani	Fleischmann
Armstrong	Clark (MA)	Fletcher
Arrington	Clarke (NY)	Flood
Auchincloss	Cline	Foster
Babin	Clyburn	Foushee
Bacon	Clyde	Franklin, Scott
Baird	Cole	Frost
Balderson	Collins	Fry
Balint	Comer	Fulcher
Banks	Connolly	Gaetz
Barr	Correa	Garamendi
Barragán	Costa	Garbarino
Beatty	Courtney	Garcia (IL)
Bentz	Craig	Garcia (TX)
Bera	Crane	Garcia, Mike
Bergman	Crenshaw	Garcia, Robert
Beyer	Crockett	Gimenez
Bice	Crow	Golden (ME)
Bilirakis	Cuellar	Goldman (NY)
Bishop (NC)	Curtis	Gomez
Blumenauer	D'Esposito	Gonzales, Tony
Blunt Rochester	Davids (KS)	Gonzalez,
Bonamici	Davis (IL)	Vicente
Bost	Davis (NC)	Good (VA)
Bowman	De La Cruz	Gooden (TX)
Boyle (PA)	Dean (PA)	Gottheimer
Brown	DeLauro	Granger
Brownley	DelBene	Graves (LA)
Buchanan	Deluzio	Graves (MO)
Bucshon	DeSaulnier	Green (TN)
Budzinski	DesJarlais	Green, Al (TX)
Burchett	Diaz-Balart	Greene (GA)
Burgess	Dingell	Griffith
Burlison	Doggett	Grothman
Bush	Duarte	Guest
Calvert	Duncan	Guthrie
Cammack	Edwards	Hageman
Caraveo	Ellzey	Harris
Carbajal	Emmer	Harshbarger
Cárdenas	Escobar	Hayes
Carey	Eshoo	Hern
Carl	Españillat	Hill
Carson	Estes	Himes
Carter (GA)	Evans	Hinson
Carter (LA)	Ezell	Horsford
Carter (TX)		Houchin

Houlahan
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McClain
McClellan

McClintock
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Scalise
Scanlon

Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Duyn
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Velázquez
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—20

Bean (FL)
Biggs
Boebert
Brecheen
Buck
Cloud
Davidson

Donalds
Foxy
Luna
Massie
McCormick
Moore (AL)
Norman

Ogles
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Steube

NOT VOTING—37

Bishop (GA)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Clever
Cohen
Crawford
DeGette
Dunn (FL)
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Gosar
Grijalva

Harder (CA)
Higgins (LA)
Hoyer
James
Kim (NJ)
Kuster
McCaul
McHenry
Mills
Nehls
Phillips
Salazar
Sarbanes

Scott, Austin
Simpson
Tlaib
Torres (NY)
Trone
Van Drew
Veasey
Wagner
Wexton
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)

□ 1854

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

Messrs. LOUDERMILK and PALMER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAVE OUR SEAS 2.0 AMENDMENTS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 886) to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Foundation, to amend the Marine Debris Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 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 Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) 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 326, nays 73, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 80]

YEAS—326

Adams
Aderholt
Agullar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bilirakis
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Bush
Calvert
Cammack
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)

Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D’Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaunier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Duarte
Duggott
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Españolat

Estes
Evans
Ezell
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frost
Fry
Gaetz
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grothman
Guthrie
Hayes
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson

Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Krishnamoorthi
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClain
McClellan
McGarvey

McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider

Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Suozzi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Duyn
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Velázquez
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider

NAYS—73

Alford
Allen
Babin
Bean (FL)
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brecheen
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Fallon
Finstad

Fischbach
Foxy
Franklin, Scott
Fulcher
Good (VA)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Guest
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Houchin
Hunt
Jackson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kustoff
Lesko
Loudermilk
Massie
Mast
McClintock
McCormick

Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Self
Spartz
Steube
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Duyn
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—32

Banks
Bishop (GA)
Castor (FL)
Clever
Cohen
Crawford
DeGette
Dunn (FL)

Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Gosar

Graves (LA)	Mills	Trone
Grijalva	Phillips	Veasey
Harder (CA)	Salazar	Wagner
Higgins (LA)	Scott, Austin	Wexton
Kim (NJ)	Simpson	Williams (TX)
Kuster	Tlaib	Wilson (SC)
McHenry	Torres (NY)	

□ 1901

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. HARDER of California. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 79 and "yea" on rollcall No. 80.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, I regret that I was not able to be present to vote today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 79 and "yea" on rollcall No. 80.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, I had to remain home in Green Bay, Wisconsin to attend to a family matter and was unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 79 and "yea" on rollcall No. 80.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I regret that I was not present for rollcall votes today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 79 and "yea" on rollcall No. 80.

WASTED FEDERAL OFFICE SPACE

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, as President Biden has allowed Federal workers to stay home, millions of tax dollars have been wasted on office space that is no longer in use.

While Pennsylvania families are struggling under the weight of inflation, President Biden is spending their hard-earned dollars on empty office space.

Included in one GAO report was an example of an agency using just 9 percent of their office space. This waste is unacceptable, and it is time for the American taxpayers to stop footing the bill for D.C. offices that aren't being used.

As our deficit continues to skyrocket past \$34.5 trillion, it is time to rein in runaway spending. It is time to pass the USE IT Act and help put a stop to President Biden's wasteful and reckless use of American taxpayer dollars.

HONORING PASTOR ALI

(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 honor a man of faith from my district, Pastor Bryan Ali.

Pastor Ali has been my friend for more than 50 years. He was the "pastor in the hood," as we called him, at New Psalmist Worship Center in Newark, New Jersey. His story is one that should inspire us all.

Pastor Ali received his spiritual calling during a time when he fought homelessness and chemical addiction. He improved his life through the power of the Lord. His own personal reformation led to a doctoral degree in holistic theology. He served as president of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Newark and Vicinity.

In addition, he was the spiritual counselor for the Newark Anti-Violence Coalition and served on the board of the Newark Community Health Centers.

I was honored when he accepted the invitation to be the guest chaplain here in Congress.

Pastor Ali was an outstanding clergyman, an incredible leader, and an inspirational figure in our community. He will be missed.

CONGRATULATING STATE REPRESENTATIVE SAM MCKENZIE ON RECEIVING THE 2023 CRYSTAL GAVEL AWARD

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor State Representative Sam McKenzie who represents House District 15 in Tennessee and Knoxville.

Representative McKenzie has been serving the people of east Tennessee for a long time. He was on the Knoxville Utility board of directors from 2003 to 2008, and he spent time working at Oak Ridge National Laboratory and sat on the Oak Ridge Federal Credit Union board of directors.

He then served on the Knox County Commission while I was the mayor of Knox County, so we worked side by side on a lot of important issues.

We met at FCA camp in high school. We played high school football for different schools. He played for Austin East, and I played for Bearden. We also share a love for the Pizza Palace on Magnolia Avenue.

I know from time to time working alongside him that he is a straight shooter who asks solid, direct questions about what is happening in our government. It is clear he cares about our community and the work he is doing for east Tennessee.

Representative McKenzie was recently awarded the 2023 Crystal Gavel Award of the National Black Caucus of State Legislators at its 47th convention in Nashville. He was given this award because of his leadership of the Tennessee Black Caucus, which has over 700 members.

Sam and I are on opposite sides of the political aisle, and we might have different visions of how things should get done, but we both want what is best

for our constituents and the areas we represent.

Congratulations to Representative McKenzie on receiving the 2023 Crystal Gavel Award.

CELEBRATING THE SPRINGBORO PANTHERS WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

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

Mr. LANDSMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the Springboro Panthers women's basketball team on making it to the Ohio High School Athletic Association State Tournament.

I congratulate the girls and Coach Mike, who is in his first season with the Panthers. Coach Mike celebrated their grit and effort after the girls clenched the win in the second overtime after overcoming a 35-30 deficit in the fourth quarter.

This season, the Panthers went 23-5. This impressive record is taking them to the University of Dayton for the first State tournament match-up on Friday.

This is the second time in school history that the girl's team has made it to the State tournament, the last time being 1978.

We are wishing them luck on their journey in the State tournament, and hope that their hard work continues to pay off.

POSSIBLE LINK OF MYOCARDITIS TO COVID VACCINES

(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, the CDC, which stands for the Centers for Disease Control, based in Atlanta, Georgia, recently released a 148-page study on myocarditis being possibly linked to the COVID vaccines—whether it is by Pfizer or Moderna or what have you.

In order to have good science, you would want these studies to get information out there so people can understand what the link may or may not be with myocarditis.

What is CDC's approach to that? Of that 148-page report, they edited out, they redacted not just some of the names, but every one of the 148 pages.

What is that as far as having openness, having clarity? That sounds pretty corrupt to me. Certainly, this body is going to be taking a better look at that. The CDC needs to be held accountable to all of us—directly to us in Congress and the American people, because the truth still needs to get out there on how the injections work and what effects they cause to the public.

□ 1915

WE MUST SHOW OUR HUMANITY

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, in the bitter cold, one might wonder what the conditions of the soldiers in Ukraine are, young soldiers who are fighting for democracy.

You would also wonder why this body of Members has not been able to resolve the crisis at the border in a way that is humane and is dealing with the southern border with the right kind of personnel and the right kind of funding. All of this was offered.

There are hostages still being held, but what is most of a crisis are the children in Gaza who are dying and the fact that we are leaving this week without providing the funding that is necessary, the humanitarian funding, helping Doctors Without Borders, trying to make sure that ships are delivering the amount of resources that are necessary. People are dying, but most of all, our babies are dying.

It is urgent that the Speaker of the House provides funding legislation, some of which was already presented by the President of the United States, to move forward on saving lives, helping the soldiers fighting for democracy, children trying to live, and families trying to live.

Enough is enough. We must show our humanity.

HONORING THE HELLO GIRLS OF WORLD WAR I

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I rise to honor the trailblazing women of the Signal Corps Female Telephone Operators Unit.

During World War I, General Pershing found the Army's communications network in disarray. He urged the War Department to employ Americans experienced in switchboard operation. There were 233 women who enthusiastically honored the call to service and deployed to war-torn France.

This included Elizabeth M. Shovar, born and raised in Toledo, Ohio. She spoke fluent French. These Hello Girls worked tirelessly to direct calls coordinating troop movements and artillery fire.

As the first women to actively support combat operations on a regular basis, these soldiers paved the way for female servicemembers. They also helped win women the right to vote.

Despite their honorable service, it took six decades before they were formally recognized as veterans and given their hard-earned benefits.

Today, I am proud to honor their legacy by cosponsoring H. Res. 1572 to

award a Congressional Gold Medal in commemoration of these patriotic, brave women, the Signal Corps Female Telephone Operators Unit. God bless them.

COMMEMORATING MAYOR JUDY COOK

(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 commemorate Mayor Judy Cook of Pembroke, Georgia. Judy has served as mayor of Pembroke for five terms, and she has retired after years of dedicated service.

Before becoming mayor, Judy served as the city clerk, personnel administrator, planning and zoning administrator, and municipal court clerk.

Judy pioneered the Pride in Pembroke initiative to encourage community involvement in the city's future. Judy partnered with fellow cities, communities, and State agencies to incentivize growth, progress, and community spirit.

Her love for her city and community has impacted all of Bryan County. The city of Richmond Hill named Judy an honorary citizen for her contributions and exemplary service.

I thank Judy for her tireless service to the First District and the city of Pembroke.

CELEBRATING COMMUNITY FUNDING PROJECTS

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

Ms. OMAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the community projects we funded last week. We showed the country we can work together in a bipartisan way to fund projects that have an impact in our communities.

In my district, we secured \$12 million for 15 community-centered projects across our district. In total, our office has now delivered over \$50 million to projects in every corner of the Fifth District. This funding will address the affordable housing crisis, climate resilience, food access, workforce development, and healthcare investment.

I am grateful to the countless community members throughout Minnesota's Fifth who brought their hopes and dreams to our office with these project proposals. Since President Biden signed the package, we are one step closer to making those dreams a reality.

I will always fight to ensure our communities have a seat at the table where funding decisions are made.

IN SOLIDARITY WITH THE PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE

(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 today in solidarity with the Puerto Rican people.

Puerto Rico has long been harmed by its status as a U.S. territory. One example of this is what is known as Act 22. This policy allows people who move to Puerto Rico to not pay local taxes on their dividends, capital gains, and certain investments. Unsurprisingly, the wealthy have benefited from this policy while the Puerto Rican people are left to deal with the harms.

Because of Act 22, Puerto Rico stands to lose an estimated \$4.5 billion in tax revenues between 2020 and 2026, and we are already seeing skyrocketing rents and increased displacement. This must end.

Congress must close the Act 22 tax loophole, end the injustice of colonialism, and enact self-determination legislation for the Puerto Rican people.

I stand with the Puerto Rican community in St. Louis, in Puerto Rico, and around the country.

RECOGNIZING THE HONORABLE EVA CLAYTON

(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, in eastern North Carolina, the spirit of strong, resilient women flows through the fabric of our communities.

From Vance County to Pasquotank County, Northampton County to Greene County, and everywhere in between, women have played essential roles in shaping our history.

However, we cannot talk about women and history in eastern North Carolina without recognizing the Honorable Eva Clayton. Ms. Clayton was the first African-American Congresswoman from North Carolina.

During Women's History Month, we celebrate all the women of eastern North Carolina and beyond. Let us honor their many contributions, recognize their strength, and support their endeavors.

Together, we can ensure that their voices are heard, their rights are protected, and their legacy continues to inspire generations to come.

RISING NATIONAL DEBT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LEE of Florida). 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 going to do something really daring tonight, and we will see if it actually works. We are going to use some boards, some math, that I haven't even seen the final numbers on. We were

working on them over the weekend in regard to President Biden's State of the Union and then with them dropping their budget. We are trying to make the math work, which seems to be the routine here.

I have a lot of boards. The theme is really simple on a couple of conceptual levels.

The President basically said: Hey, the Medicare trust fund, we are going to do something about it. Great. Seven years or so from now, the Medicare trust fund is empty. We often refer to it as part A. There are actually a couple of slivers of it. It is about a third. It is just the hospital portion. The rest comes out of the general fund.

Did you notice how the President stood right there and basically said you are not allowed to talk about Social Security, not allowed to talk about reforming it, and not allowed to talk about the fact that in 8 or 9 years, it is gone?

The amount of that dwarfs dramatically the scale of the shortfall of Medicare. Understand, you have the transportation trust fund that is going empty, and you have Medicare part A. Then, the big kahuna is Social Security. Those all happen within the next 9 years.

The intense frustration of the President's speech is that it was a campaign speech. In talking to the voters out there, I would ask: Are you for sale? You were promised lots of things with your own money. Here is the reality. We are going to borrow the money, or we are going to raise the taxes. I am going to show you the tax calculations are a complete fraud. We are going to buy your votes with your own money, and then we are going to borrow a boatload of spending that is going to crush your retirement and crush your kids and grandkids.

Go America.

Once again, we are back to sort of setting records. If you subscribe to my Daily Debt Monitor, we send out a text message every single day with what is going on. It is not our opinion. It is right off the Treasury's website. We just grab it, and we give you two numbers so you actually understand it.

Remember, we play some games at the end of the fiscal year and the timing effect where, like they did last year, they rolled back the money from the Supreme Court ruling in regard to student loans, but they rolled it back in to push down the total number because they had done it up the previous fiscal year. There are all sorts of games.

We also give you one which is just a running clock. It is the 365-day—this year, 366-day—clock, and it just runs. You get to see both of them.

Right now, if you tell the truth and use the gross number—we pay interest to the trust funds. We are the only industrialized country in the world that lies on this, where we borrow our own money, pay interest, and then pretend that is off the books.

If you look at OECD, they actually have the United States closer to 144

percent of debt to GDP because they don't allow accounting games like we do internally.

We are borrowing over \$95,000 per second. If you actually look at the run rate right now, the last 365 days, or 366 if you throw in the leap year, we have borrowed over \$3 trillion—I am trying to find a nice way to emphasize that word, \$3 trillion—in the running last year.

□ 1930

I think I have it in one of my charts here, but if I don't, I will just say it right now: When the President published their budget, did anyone pay attention to how the game is working?

We are starting to understand the game.

So several months ago when the preliminary budget numbers were put out by the White House, we were going to borrow \$1.5 trillion, 1.6, wink, wink, nod, nod. The number came out what was it yesterday or—no, excuse me—earlier today. It says: It looks like we are closer to 2.1, 2.2. However, if you then look at the rest of their math, it is going up higher than that. It looks like actually, if you actually do the gross, it really is going over the \$2 trillion 800 billion.

Do we do this to lie to the bond markets or each other?

Or is it just so the idiot class in Washington basically quotes the old number?

Be that as it may, does anyone understand, Madam Speaker, that when you see movements of numbers that are functionally 1 trillion, the burn rate right now is we are borrowing \$1 trillion about every 125 days.

Does that get anyone's attention?

So we are going to walk through a number of these slides, and then when we get down to the end here, we are going to actually do some slides trying to take a look at the President's budget they dropped just a few hours ago and our base math.

So I am going to run through many of these really quickly because there were a number of things said during the President's State of the Union Address that were bizarre. They are urban folk legends. Nonetheless, as we have seen in this town, if you say a lie enough times it starts to become baseline political discussion.

What happened after the TCJA?

That is the tax reform that happened in December 2017.

There are two reasons for doing this. I want to show that the vast majority of where the tax cuts were for the working middle class and that the U.S. tax code got more progressive. The wealthy, the top-tiers—actually the top couple of tiers—in the United States of income today pay a higher percentage of the Federal income tax than they did before 2017.

I probably should say this now, so I don't forget it: I believe there is a scam.

So often when we go home, we have people who meet you at your grocery

store. You are at Walmart, Costco, whatever, when someone comes up to you, Madam Speaker, and they have the latest conspiracy theory or the number of times our cell phones are just filled with them.

Madam Speaker, I will give you one that is not a conspiracy theory. It is math. If you take the President's speech and say: We are going to tax rich people—Remember, Madam Speaker, I have come to this floor multiple times and shown you what happens when you do tax maximization of those over \$400,000 and you can't even get anything close. You get about 1.5 percent of GDP. This year, we are basically borrowing, what, 9.6 percent of the GDP.

Does anyone do some basic math and see the difference?

We have a problem. Be that as it may, it is great political rhetoric both on the right and the left because we are a populist country now: tax the rich people.

Great. It doesn't get you anywhere near where you need to be.

So when we get near the end of this decade, the Social Security trust fund is empty and the transportation trust fund is empty, the President got his way, and we have tax maximized just to cover the shortfall in the Medicare trust fund. Madam Speaker, where do you get the money?

I will lay a marker down today, by the end of this decade this country will have a VAT tax, a value added tax, just like the rest of the industrialized world, just like Europe and just like everyone else. At that moment, the working middle class—that hard-working middle class—will be poorer. That is the scam that is going on because that is where the money is.

So, Madam Speaker, you have this dancing here.

It works politically. Think about this: as the wealthier and better educated have moved more to the Democratic Party and working people have moved to the Republican Party, depending on who is in power at the end of this decade, be prepared.

If we don't make some of these policy changes that change the cost of healthcare, then there is no mathematical way we make it out of this decade without kicking the working class in the head. That is what is going on.

So let's walk through some of this.

So over here, Madam Speaker, you have got to understand one of the key things that happened when we did tax reform is we functionally took one-half of the society, one-half of the working people in this country, the poor working people, understand, but half of them pay almost no income taxes. Okay?

Now, you get over here to that top 1 percent, and, yes, they had a huge tax cut. They went from 26.8 to 25.6. However, we also removed a whole bunch of other deductions. We are going to talk about that. So it is always amusing

here when you have our brothers and sisters from high tax States saying: we want SALT because it goes mostly to really rich people, and they write us checks.

So we are going to blaze through these because we have a lot to do tonight.

I did this last week. I want to make the point that this number is now wrong. Now our estimate is we are going to have interest this year—interest this fiscal year—of \$1.1 trillion. Madam Speaker, \$1.1 trillion dollars of interest in the 2024 fiscal year means Social Security is the number one spend at \$1 trillion 450 billion, interest will be number two, Medicare will be number three, and defense is now number four.

We all heard that in the President's speech, right?

I keep trying to make the point over and over and over that it is not just those of us who think it is more ethical to do gross interest, if you even do net interest—net interest—now that means you pretend you didn't pay any interest to the Social Security trust fund, Medicare trust fund, transportation trust fund, railroad retirement trust fund, and all the others. You just say you borrowed the money, and you didn't pay anything—we are just going to keep that off the books—just the interest we pay out to those people who bought U.S. debt, bonds, T-bills, notes, that is still the second highest spend.

Nonetheless, that would be inconvenient to go out and tell the truth, wouldn't it?

So I am laying myself on the line. I believe if you look at the trendline—even from the Budget Office at the White House, they have kept revising the number, revising the number, and revising the number—there is a very good chance total gross debt, borrowing, borrowing, this year, \$2.8 trillion, it could actually kiss up to 3.

Now, why is this such a big deal?

Think about it, Madam Speaker.

Why is this such a big deal?

Didn't we just have a gentleman standing behind that microphone telling us how great the economy was, how great all the spending was, and how much it had moved the economy?

Okay. GDP is actually reasonable. It is actually pretty good right now.

How is it possible we are running a \$2.8, \$3 trillion deficit in a time when the economy is supposedly doing well?

Madam Speaker, do you understand that these are deficits that would have been in the middle of the pandemic?

The wheels have come off, and this place isn't willing to actually deal with the reality.

When we can't even do a deficit commission, when we sit here and fight for months over things that would be rounding errors, then we are borrowing like \$9 billion a day, and we are going to shut the place down for months over \$16 billion?

Does anyone see a math problem?

We basically burnt this place down for a couple of days of interest, borrowing.

So let's actually walk through what is about to happen to each of you. We will use 2026 because that is the year you are going to pay your taxes.

Next year, a number of the provisions of the tax reform from December 2017, expire.

So let's walk through. Let's say you are a middle American. You are basically working. Right now, you have a 24 percent tax rate. Congratulations. You go up to 28. If you are one of those top earners, then you now have functionally a 37 percent tax rate, you are going to 39.6. All the marginal tax rates go up, and that happens next year.

So the moment this election is over, and the negotiations begin on this it will matter who is in the Senate Finance Committee and who is in the House Ways and Means Committee because the math takes off.

So let's actually go a little bit further. The expiring 2025 tax provisions, standard deduction, if you are single, Madam Speaker, you get a \$14,600 deduction, that goes away next year, and that standard deduction goes to \$8,300.

Does anyone see a problem?

Married, you get a \$29,200 deduction today. A year from now, that is gone. You go to \$16,600.

I am sure glad the President spent a bunch of time talking about how we were going to protect the middle class and make the economy continue to grow.

So here is just a baseline. The baseline number, and this is already the law, you are a single individual, you make \$60,000, you will pay \$1,794 more, \$1,794 at the end of next year. That is the law. It is already baseline.

So, Madam Speaker, understand the crazy amount of spending that was talked about behind that microphone last week. They are already relying on your taxes going up.

So let's walk through a couple of other things so people understand. In 2025 tax provisions for pass-throughs expire.

Do any of you have an LLC? A family business? A side hustle?

Do you have a little LLC, you make some income, you do some consulting. Maybe you are a fancy Sub-Chapter S Corporation. Maybe you are a partnership. Maybe you are one of those employee-owned type businesses. You understand, Madam Speaker, current status, you can deduct equal to 20 percent. I was trying to find a way to make it equal, so you have the same fairness for Sub-Chapter C Corporations. That is gone. Your taxes are going up a whole bunch if you are an LLC or a pass-through.

Employer credit for paid leave goes away next year. It just goes away. Right now, credit up to 25 percent for up to 12 weeks, you get a 25 percent credit. That was one of the incentives that was built into the 2017 tax reform. It expires. It goes away.

I am sure glad this place is stepping up and understanding the expiring pro-

visions and the kick in the head that it will be to the working class because we are making the numbers work, right?

All right. Another expiring 2025 provision is the State and local tax deduction. Now those of you from high tax States, you are giddy. The deduction right now is capped at \$10,000, and it goes back. It goes back to as high as you want.

The great irony here is when you have the BERNIE SANDERSES of the world who basically say: This is a tax cut, a tax deduction for the ultrawealthy. Years ago, I came back and did the charts on this, and it was somewhere in the 80 percent, almost 90-percent went to really the top 1 or 2 percent income earners.

Watch how many of our friends on the left, our Democratic colleagues, fight like crazy for this even though it is a complete violation of every principle they claim, except it happens to be their constituents and their contributors.

Let's have a little more darkness here. There is the expiring 2025 tax provision, the child tax credit and credit for other dependents. Right now you get a couple thousand dollars, and it phases out when you get to around that \$400,000. Next year, it is no longer \$2,000. It goes to one, and it starts to phase out at \$110,000, not \$400,000.

This is already the law. This is what is coming.

I was delusional. I thought the President would actually talk about: hey, these are the things I am willing to support in the tax reform and its extensions.

Current status: You get \$500 per dependent. That is gone.

Expiring in 2025 tax provisions, some more stuff that is expiring. The current status, 100 percent of first-year bonus deduction through 2022. This is what we did a couple weeks—well, 2 months ago now. It is still sitting in the Senate where we were just trying to fix some of the bonus depreciation because it turns out—all right, I am going to backtrack on myself, but this is important.

When you hear some of us come behind the microphone and talk about being able to deduct research and development, Madam Speaker, you realize that is not a deduction, that is a depreciation. It is a timing effect. You get to take it over 5 or 7 years that you spent all this money developing a new technology or you can take it today. However, you still take it as a deduction.

The difference is if you do it over 5 years, then you have to finance your cost, and in today's environment, that financing has gotten much more expensive.

It is just like expensing when you buy a new piece of equipment so you are more productive and so you can pay your workers more, so you can actually grow the economy and grow your business.

When depreciating that piece of equipment, do you do it in one day or in 7 years?

□ 1945

It is still the same depreciation. The difference is if you do it over 7 years, you have to finance the piece of equipment. If you do it in the first year, you can take it now, and the reinvestment cycle gets dramatically faster. That is why you are seeing productivity shoot up.

Is that an expense to the Government; I mean, for our tax collections? It is a timing effect. If you do it in the 10-year window it hits, but if you use a perpetual horizon, it is the same thing. The economics say you actually get more growth.

Please understand, one of the great advocates for doing the expensing was I think this ultraconservative President—what was his name—oh, yes, Barack Obama. Part of this was his idea.

Just understand, the expensing is gone.

Now we need to talk about—I am so glad the President basically said we are not going to touch Social Security; we are not going to talk about it. In the budget they just dropped, they did actually put out money for the Medicare Trust Fund, but there is nothing there for Social Security.

Why am I the only idiot that keeps coming behind these microphones saying in 8 or 9 years we double senior poverty? It is immoral, but is it just immoral for me? I don't understand why our brothers and sisters don't walk around here and understand we already have lots of data about the number of baby boomers who are ending up homeless right now because they weren't prepared—because they were renters—for what was happening to their rent costs. There is a spike in homeless baby boomers.

In 8, 9 years, the Social Security trust fund, you get a 25 percent cut. If you are an average working couple in America, that is a \$17,400 cut. You double senior poverty.

I did multiple presentations here, but I did a big one 3 weeks ago—I had almost at least 200-plus thousand views on YouTube, so someone cared enough to watch it, and many of the comments were insane—that basically showed the Democrats' proposal to just raise the cap doesn't get you anywhere close to covering the shortfall.

Here, I will do this backwards. The first year, the very first year—so my math, this is in 2033, but they want me to use 2034 because that is the vetted number. The first year, the shortfall is \$616 billion. We know this is coming. It is really crappy to talk about this when you are out there campaigning because, God knows, we don't want to tell our voters the actual truth of how hard and how difficult what is coming at us is, but it is math. It is real. If you raise the cap on \$400,000 and up, you only cover about a quarter of this. You have still doubled senior poverty.

That is the morality of this place.

Look, it is not Republican or Democrat. It is demographics. We got old.

We only have a fraction of the workers. We have got an update—what was it—a week ago Friday. U.S. fertility rates have collapsed again, so we are down to like 1.63. Basically that math means in 15 years the United States has more deaths than births.

All these things are fixable.

I am just exhausted. I keep coming behind these microphones to see if anyone cares. Is it too hard to tell the truth? I even have some of the—what is a nice way to say the Republican industrial establishment fighting like crazy to stop the debt and deficit commission because they are terrified that one of the special interests that finances their group might actually have to step it up.

Does anyone actually care about the country?

This is the type of crap that takes down a republic. It is not my feelings. It is not Republican math. It is not Democrat math. It is demographics. It is what we are.

Here is the chart I get the most complaints about, and it happens to be maybe the one—and it is already out of date because we no longer think this number is \$116 trillion deficit in 30 years; we now think it is closer to 130. So it gives you an idea. This chart is now 3 years out of date.

Madam Speaker, 100 percent of the borrowing from today through the next 30 years—100 percent of the borrowing from today through the next 30 years is interest, healthcare costs, and Medicare. Then if the decision is to backfill Social Security, that is what you get.

It always goes silent. You always get, DAVID, no one wants to see that board. I have actually had a Member come up to me angrily in the elevator once telling me that I have got to stop doing that. I had to actually face a question at one of my townhalls about that chart.

These are the facts.

Once again, a couple weeks ago because I am an idiot I came here and showed the chart that says Social Security, you and your spouse, you and your partner, you get back every dime plus about a \$70,000 spiff. Now, that is a crap rate of return. You would have done so much better if you had been allowed to take a little sliver and put it in the markets, but that ship sailed 20 years ago.

Medicare, for every dime you put in, you are functionally now close to getting \$5 back. That is the primary driver. We are not supposed to talk about that, but that is the primary driver. Think about what happened—and this is my point I have made for years here. We talk about healthcare as a financing issue; not as a reducing the cost of delivering healthcare.

ObamaCare, ACA, it was a financing bill. It was who had to pay, who got subsidized. The Republican alternative was a financing bill. It was who got subsidized, who had to pay. Medicare for All is a financing bill.

None of these are about what we pay. I will argue there is an incredible mo-

reality out there that could be bipartisan taking on obesity, taking on diabetes being 33 percent of all healthcare spending in this country. What would happen if we could actually make a huge dent in that? It would be the most powerful thing you could do for U.S. sovereign debt, income inequality, family formation, and just the morality of society. But instead, we don't talk about fixing health, we talk about how we are going to raise taxes to finance more of it.

Is this place completely void of the ability to think?

Let's get into a couple of these charts that I have only had a little glimpse at because we were building these off the President's budget that was delivered today. Look, you have all seen the press coverage; oh, the President proposes, the Congress disposes. But that is not the point. What is in there is they give you the latest baselines. They are supposed to be honest about the baselines. I started with showing the chart and then actually showing that 7 months ago, we are actually now six, \$700 billion more in borrowing, and every time they update it, it keeps going up.

Comparing debt held by the public projections in CBO's baseline estimate to 2025 budget resolution, you know, from the budget resolution and the 2025 President's budget, we have got a math problem. We are basically missing each other's numbers. If you do it over a decade, understand the baseline looks like at the end of the decade we are going to be well over \$48 trillion.

That makes sense. If we are clicking off a trillion dollars about every 125 days, you really think the credit markets are going to keep loaning us money at favorable interest rates when we are staring down \$50 trillion at the end of this decade? Remember, we are supposed to be working on the 2025 budget.

Comparing revenue projections in the CBO baseline estimates for the 2025 resolution and the 2025 President's budget. And then you take that, and you stretch it out over 10 years, so take it out to 2034. The President's FY budget projects \$70 trillion in deficit spending through 2034.

Look, that is just stunning because, believe it or not, that is like \$7 trillion higher than the Congressional Budget Office. We are just now starting to break in. All I can tell you is they have a number on there that is just stunning. We are trying to figure out: Where did it come from? How is that possible?

That is \$7 trillion higher. That is what it is.

Look, we keep going over and over and over, and we are going to do another presentation in a couple weeks where we will actually try to make this much more understandable. But the point I am going at—and when I get through these, I will try to close on this, Madam Speaker—the President promised us lots and lots of new taxes.

No one has begun to do the estimations of what it does to the economy, yet there was almost no discussion of what we are going to do to make healthcare actually more affordable. We are going to play the con job of we are just going to raise taxes from one group, put it over in the other group, and we are going to pretend that you can shore it up by taxing rich people.

Okay. Fine. I am not bleeding for rich people. What I am bleeding for is the fact that once you use their wealth to shore up the Medicare trust fund, how do you plan to take care of Social Security, which is three-quarters of the problem, so three times bigger? You were willing to talk about the one quarter. I guess that is called good politics. I am sure they polled it all before they got there.

You start looking about the total cumulative receipts—and, remember, we don't actually have tax collections, we call them receipts. That is actually the proper term in the tax world. You know, we actually have a mismatching problem where the President's budget basically keeps saying somehow they are going to have \$7 trillion more in tax receipts than the CBO baseline.

We are going to dig into this and try to understand where it comes from because it is not only CBO, it is also the fiscal budget, and somehow there is this magic money that appears over the rest of this decade.

All right. Two more of these, and it always helps if you put it right-side up.

Total difference in receipts. We start to understand they expect substantially higher income taxes. Okay. Everybody needs to get ready. Corporate taxes are also higher. Payroll taxes, now that is the one that has stayed fairly flat in the way of these new projections, and that is what actually finances our Social Security. That is actually what finances—up until recently—our Medicare Part A. The numbers just don't line up.

I am not even going to make you suffer through this.

Madam Speaker, back to the point at hand. In 9 years, maybe 8 years, we double senior poverty. The President said he wants to raise taxes rather dramatically on people with \$100 million, because apparently if you have \$100 million, you are a billionaire.

Okay. That may be enough money to shore up part of the Medicare trust fund, but once again, the vast majority of Medicare spending is general fund spending. That is actually the single biggest driver—that and now interest—of our debt and deficits.

□ 2000

Did you all see the stunts last year and now again this year of, "Well, you are not allowed to talk about Social Security"? So, they are willing to double senior poverty.

My simple projection is that this Congress has decided to put the bond market in charge of this government because the first moment the bond

market doesn't want our borrowing—remember, \$95,000 a second is what we are borrowing. That is about \$9 billion a day that we are borrowing. Understand, we have actually had a couple of months so far this year when we had to borrow money to pay the interest.

Madam Speaker, I am going to yield back because I am bewildered. I am not sure anyone cares anymore, but these numbers are going to wipe us out, and making up crap to win the next election is immoral.

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

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. 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 matter of the Special Order hour.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to co-anchor the CBC's Special Order hour with Member JONATHAN JACKSON from the great Chicago, Illinois.

For the next 60 minutes, we have the chance to speak directly to the American people on issues of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus, Congress, the constituents we represent, and all Americans—the health and well-being of Americans, American Black men and boys.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), my honorable colleague.

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, let me first thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK) for allowing me the opportunity to speak today and also the gentleman from Illinois, her great partner, the Honorable JONATHAN JACKSON, who comes from a lineage of great service to this Nation.

I am here tonight because of the topic. I was once a Black little boy, and so the topic is very important to me because, you see, in this Nation, Madam Speaker, it seems that there is a race going on. It appears that sometimes the young men in my community don't receive the same consideration, the same opportunities, the same benefit of the doubt that other young men are allowed to have. So, I am here to talk a bit about that.

The young lady that has brought us here today, the honorable gentlewoman from Florida, FREDERICA WILSON, has been a consummate advocate for Black

men and young boys. I thank my good friend, Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON, for tonight.

She is a strong supporter of efforts to improve the health of Black males. She created and now serves as chairwoman of the House caucus on the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys. She founded this caucus to uncover these social disparities that affect Black men's health in our country, and the caucus does exceptional work to address these issues that lower the life expectancy of Black men, such as gun violence, mental illness, and the lack of access to quality healthcare. In fact, Congresswoman WILSON has done more to improve Black men's health than most Black men.

That is why I am honored to be here today to support her. The health of Black males is particularly important to me for two reasons.

As a Black Congressman, I want to do everything I can to improve the health and well-being of Black men. I am the co-chair of three different congressional caucuses that deal with healthcare: the Congressional Men's Health Caucus, the Congressional Colorectal Cancer Caucus, and the Congressional Peripheral Artery Disease Caucus.

I understand the disparities in healthcare that exist for Black men and all Black Americans. Studies show that Black Americans do not get the same healthcare, on average, as our counterparts in this country, and that causes too many members of our community to die from preventable diseases.

Today, Black men born after 1960 have a life expectancy of 61. To quote Congresswoman WILSON: "They do not even live long enough to collect their Social Security."

The second and most important reason is that I am diabetic, and I have to monitor my health on a daily basis. Unfortunately, too many Black men do not monitor their health on a consistent basis, and that is one reason the life expectancy of Black men is so low.

They fail to get regular checkups and health screenings. They wait to see a doctor until they have a reason, and that can allow a minor health issue to become a major one.

I could go on about this issue because it means so much to me as a Black man, but I would love to give my colleagues here the opportunity to express their concern about this very important issue.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WILSON).

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I am honored to be here on the floor of the U.S. Capitol to kick off this Special Order hour on Black men and boys.

I am Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON, chair of the U.S. Commission on

the Social Status of Black Men and Boys and the Congresswoman representing Florida's 24th District, but you can call me FREDERICA "Prevention" WILSON because that is what I do.

I believe, as Frederick Douglass said: "It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men." Thus, as a woman and even during Women's History Month, I want to take a moment to talk about our fathers, our brothers, our uncles, and our sons. We have wasted far too much time allowing conditions to fester that work to break Black men and extinguish the lives of Black boys before they become men.

I refuse to allow Black men to be among the highest mortality rates, who, on average, are dying before they can collect their Social Security checks. I refuse to let this happen on my watch. I have to speak up.

As Members of Congress, we have to speak up. So, those of us who are here tonight are here to speak up for Black men and boys.

This is such an important topic near and dear to my heart because of what we are doing, committing to make 2024 the year of Black men and boys.

Let me take a moment to thank my fellow members of the Congressional Black Caucus and the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys for being here tonight because we have so much work to do.

Developing strong Black men is my life's work. Thirty years ago, I started the 5000 Role Models of Excellence, a mentoring organization committed to supporting all boys, but particularly Black boys.

The 5000 Role Models of Excellence had an event just last month where we continued our work to improve the relationship between Black boys and our Miami-area police because we all know of the tension that exists between the police and Black men. We all know that, no matter how many laws we pass, they can only work when we change the tenor, hearts, and compassion of both sides because the tension has always existed long before we have all been alive. Since slavery, it has existed.

Oftentimes, I ask people to raise their hand if they want to change places with a Black boy in America, and no one ever raises their hand. Why? Because we all know and see the issues they face.

That is why I am so grateful to be standing on the floor of the House, talking to the people of the United States about how to break those tensions between our youth and the police. The relationship with police is one of the many issues that uniquely affect Black men, and it is something all of us, whether that be the White House, Members of Congress, or leaders in our community, must never stop addressing.

At the start of my career as an elementary school teacher, I remember watching how my fellow teachers treated Black boys. I vividly remember

that if a Black boy accidentally knocked a book off the desk, the teacher would be livid, scold him for knocking down the book, and punish him with detention. If anyone else other than a Black boy knocked a book off the teacher's desk, the teacher's response was completely different. They would say: "It is okay. I am sure you didn't see it." Afterward, class would proceed. It was crazy.

Then, Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander came to my school at the behest of President Bush to declare that the 5000 Role Models of Excellence was a model for the Nation. It was a great day in Miami-Dade County Public Schools. They labeled it a break the mold program.

In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, President Clinton honored the program as part of America's Promise Alliance, and all the living Presidents were there. We were declared a teaching example for the Nation, and I went on to record commercials for HBO, explaining the importance of Black men becoming mentors for Black boys. The commercials were shown all over the world.

□ 2015

The 5000 Role Models of Excellence Project is a program that we must all remember. We are all over Florida; in Detroit, Michigan; headed to The Bahamas; Birmingham, Alabama; and Los Angeles, California.

To date, the 5000 Role Models of Excellence has funded full college scholarships for nearly 2,000 young men and has uplifted many Black men who are now doctors, Capitol Police officers, lawyers, city commissioners, county commissioners, college presidents, members of our Federal agencies, and the leaders of today and tomorrow, and we have receipts.

This is what I want for all Black men and boys: to level the playing field and open the doors of opportunities for them.

I invite Members of Congress, other politicians, universities, school systems, philanthropists, artists, entertainers, and cities to start their own chapters of 5000 Role Models because I have a dream.

I have a dream, just like Martin Luther King, Jr., had a dream. I have a dream that we can end mass incarceration. I have a dream that we can end gun violence. The list goes on and on. In my mind, I don't see an issue more important than this one because we can uplift Black men and boys and put them on a path to success. We can change the course of this country.

I believe that if the Black voters of this country, especially the men, knew that there is a Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys, we would not be talking about their vote.

Just a couple of weeks ago, I met with the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys, including Councilwoman Kristen Clarke, who serves as United States Assistant At-

torney General, Reverend Al Sharpton, and our new Gen Z Congressman MAXWELL FROST, who all eagerly put forth ideas, bringing the weight of their essential work to this issue of Black men and boys.

One thing was clear in that meeting. It is long overdue for us to address the disparities affecting Black men and boys. The crime bill, welfare reform, it is long overdue. Education, college scholarships, access to jobs and housing, and the number one issue is prevention. We must remember, prevention.

My name is Congresswoman FREDERICA "Prevention" WILSON, and I approve this message. I thank all who have joined us this evening, and we look forward to them working with us and the Congressional Black Caucus to uplift Black men and boys.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON. I yield now to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I thank my colleague, Representative FREDERICA WILSON from the great State of Florida, for conceptualizing, dreaming up, thinking up, and putting into play not only the opportunity for a discussion, but the tremendous work and the great record she has achieved on behalf of African-American boys and men as she continues to represent her entire district.

I trust that those who are watching are in good health and good spirits because our country is facing one of its most difficult periods in the history of America. There is tremendous friction, anxieties, different approaches to doing things, and I think about that every day as I try and represent the 759,000 individuals who live in the very diverse area called the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois.

Some of the wealthiest people in America live along the Gold Coast, the Magnificent Mile. Some of the most disadvantaged individuals live on the south and west sides of Chicago, areas that were devastated during the period of movement action, especially after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

As an elected official, I try to balance the concerns of all these different individuals, all of their hopes, their aspirations, recognizing their issues, their problems, and their concerns. While I represent every aspect of the district—Chinatown; what used to be called Jewtown; Little Italy, an Italian community; Ukrainian Village, a Ukrainian community; a large African-American community; suburban areas—lots of issues, lots of problems, tremendous needs, lots of hopes and aspirations.

African-American males are at the forefront of these issues and these problems for many various reasons that I won't even attempt to really characterize or go into. Oftentimes,

when you look at quality of life and those things that are indicators of quality of life, the most disproportionate number of individuals incarcerated, African-American males; the individuals who drop out of school without graduating, African-American males; the unemployed. We brag about less than 4 percent unemployment in our country, but the highest level of unemployment is African-American males.

Something has to be done beyond the average, beyond the norm. We need programs, but we really need to keep working on reducing poverty. Many of these individuals live in poverty-stricken areas, poverty-stricken homes, single-parent homes, areas where the schools are not as good as they might be in other areas.

Therefore, we need special consideration, special treatment. We need to make sure that low-income families can get a real child tax credit like we enacted for the year 2021 where individuals who earned \$75,000 or less were able to achieve for their children under 6 \$300 a month. That helped a great deal. Of course, if they were 6 and over, under 17, it was \$250. That helped a great deal.

What can we do that relates to the needs of African-American men and boys? We can enact a serious child tax credit. We have institutions called PBIs as well as historically Black colleges and universities. I attended one. I credit it with saving my life, my being, or putting me in a position.

However, we can also do some things ourselves. Put more focus on reading. I think if a child, a young person learns to read and likes it, they then can fly as high as their understanding and imagination will take them. One of the reasons that I stand here tonight as a Member of the House of Representatives is because I learned to read when I was a little boy, and I loved it.

The more I read, the more I wanted to read.

The more I learned, the more I wanted to learn.

Of course, my father used to tell us, the more you learn, the more you realize how little you know.

Education is the cornerstone, the key, and that is one of the reasons that I just love Representative FREDERICA WILSON, because she has been an outstanding educator and has taken what she knew, brought it here to us in the House of Representatives, brought it from Florida to Washington, and now people all over the country are trying to emulate her 5000 Role Models of Excellence for African-American males; boys who were put into special programs and special activities. I commend her for that.

The last thing that I will say is in order to deal effectively with the problems associated with being an African-American male, I have been told that where there is righteousness in the heart, there is beauty in the character. Meaning, that if there is righteousness

where we make decisions here in Washington, D.C., our activities will follow that righteousness. We will come up with the laws, appropriate the money, and make sure that every individual in our country has the opportunity to grow, develop, to become whatever their manhood/womanhood, hard-working ambition combines to make them. That is the promise of America.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman DAVIS for his words. I yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH).

Mrs. MCBATH, Madam Speaker, I thank Representative CHERFILUS-McCORMICK and Representative JONATHAN JACKSON for presiding over this critical hour this evening.

I thank my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus as well as the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys, but in particular, our chairwoman, FREDERICA WILSON. As a proud commissioner and a founding member, I am always grateful for the opportunity to speak in support of the vital work that this commission is undertaking.

Just last week, President Biden stood in this very Chamber, and he spoke of the transformational moment that happened 59 years ago in Selma, Alabama, as brave, nonviolent activists marched for justice and equality. We remembered our late friend and former colleague John Lewis, whose presence and influence this legislative body just really, really misses every single day.

The world has changed for Black men and boys in America since John Lewis was beaten and bloodied on a bridge in Selma, Alabama, but it is no secret that Black men and boys continue to face unjust hurdles in this country.

The reality is that life expectancy for Black men is among the lowest in the country. Most Black men do not live long enough to even collect Social Security. Black men are incarcerated at the highest rates, and Black men suffer disproportionately from income and education inequality, unemployment, health disparities, police violence, and gun violence.

I know these realities all too well. My son, Jordan Davis, was a victim of a culture of implicit bias and racism, a culture that teaches to shoot first and ask questions later, a culture that claimed the life of my son before he was even 18 years of age.

□ 2030

I think about the trajectory of my son's life and what his future was supposed to look like. I dreamed of watching him graduate from high school, going on to college, and starting a family of his own. Jordan should be living out his life and shaping his own legacy right now. I should never have had to bury my son.

I never should have had to bury my child and carry out a legacy in his name that works to save as many lives as I possibly can, but that is why I am here as a Congresswoman—to fight for

the rights of young boys that look just like my son Jordan, to provide policy solutions that will keep them safe and allow them to grow into adulthood, to prevent mothers from having to answer the same phone call that I did when I was told that my son would never ever come home again. That is why I am a founding member of this commission.

Since its inception, the commission has searched for ways to address these inequities, from education to employment, housing to healthcare, justice to civil rights. I am very proud of the work that we are doing, lifting up the stories of Black men and boys who desperately need our support.

In particular, I am heartened by the progress that we are making on gun violence prevention and accomplishments that I helped to pass such as the historic Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, the first comprehensive gun violence prevention package passed in almost 30 years in this country.

That package included aspects of my Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act, and it also includes \$750 million in crisis prevention funding over 5 years and \$250 million for community violence intervention funding to give our communities the resources that they have been crying out for.

Millions of dollars have already been provided to nonprofits and community groups to keep our neighbors safe and whole, but we need to continue to do so very much more.

Last fall, I was honored to speak from the White House Press Briefing Room the day after President Biden announced the creation of the first-ever White House Office of Gun Violence Prevention, which is overseen by Vice President HARRIS. This is a direct result of our sustained advocacy to President Biden and members of this administration. I am very pleased that I was able to advise President Biden and his administration on two close allies to help lead this office: Rob Wilcox with Everytown for Gun Safety and Greg Jackson with Community Justice Action Fund.

I have held many roles in my life. I am the daughter of civil rights leaders. I have been a flight attendant. I am a wife and a mother. At this moment, I am still a mother who is deeply concerned about the future generations of Black men and boys, and this cause, I will say, belongs to all of us.

Just last week, as distinguished guests arrived to hear the President's address, I was heartbroken and disheartened to hear firsthand from a young Black man being discriminated against in his school over his locs. For those of you who don't know what locs are, that is hair. He has not been allowed to learn alongside his peers in the classroom and is instead being separated and held for in-school suspension.

Even with the progress that we have made, our young Black boys face increasing hate on the streets and in our communities every single day. Places

that should foster learning and help them to flourish are attempting to break down their souls and tell them that they are not worthy of their own bright futures.

This is absolutely unacceptable. We must work harder than ever before to speak in one voice and demand the change that is so desperately needed in this country.

I am grateful to my colleagues in this Congress. I am so grateful to the Congressional Black Caucus and the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys to stand in the gap as elected lawmakers and loving parents and aunts and uncles of young Black men.

One thing I do know: There is nothing more powerful than a Black mother on a mission. As a Black mother, I will never falter in our work.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative MCBATH for her remarks.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON), my honorable colleague.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank my honorable colleague from the great State of Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK).

I thank the Honorable FREDERICA WILSON for her outstanding work. I thank my honorable friend from the great State of New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) for his consistency and caring for this truly significant cause.

Madam Speaker, tonight, as we gather to discuss what is, for me, a most important area of concern, I am reminded of how overdue and necessary the concern for Black men in this Chamber happens to be.

If it is true that Black women are the most marginalized, overlooked, and economically oppressed group in America, then it is the case that Black men are, without question, the most criminalized and misunderstood.

No other community in America has had to deal with the detrimental effects of the prison industrial complex as Black men have.

Let me remind my colleagues that one in three African-American children, boys born after the year 2001, will spend time in prison over the course of their lifetime in America.

It is still the case that 1 in 230 Black boys are detained in juvenile facilities across this country. It is still the case that 1 in 1,000 Black boys will die at the hands of the police in our country. It is still the case that one in three Black children live in poverty.

The vulnerabilities abound. The misunderstandings amalgamate. The suffering continues. There is simply no other group in America more commodified and policed than the bodies and souls of young Black men.

Yet, compared to almost any other group, Black men have been some of the most dedicated devotees to the principles of America. Black men have fought and died in every war this country has ever had. From the Revolu-

tionary War in 1776 to the war in Afghanistan, Black men have stood up for what it means to be an American. Black men have died on the beaches of Normandy and in the killing fields of Vietnam. Black men gave their lives in Korea and in both World War I and II.

Let us not forget the recent deaths of three U.S. Army Reserve soldiers, men and women who were killed in Jordan near the Syrian border.

Most of the time, when Black men were dying for America, America was about the business of denying them both their humanity and their rights. For most of the 248 years of this country, the relationship between Black men and America has been one of unrequited love.

When Black men stood up for American independence, America persisted in keeping Black men in slavery and counted them as three-fifths of a person.

When Black men fought for the western expansion of this country, America rewarded Black men by then denying them 40 acres and a mule and access to the homestead grants.

When America went off to war in Europe to fight for liberation of England and France against the demonic assault of Hitler and the Nazis, Black men fought for the liberation of other people—and then came home to segregation, Jim Crow, and second-class citizenship.

America rebuilt Europe but did nothing for Black communities. America rebuilt Japan and left Black men and boys suffering without a national agenda. America defended South Korea but left Black men completely defenseless in the face of unregulated racial violence and Jim Crow economics.

After the Holocaust, America rightly supported the creation of Israel and a homeland for persecuted Jewish people but left the South Side of Chicago, Harlem, parts of Detroit, and all throughout the South, all the places where Black men seek refuge and live, without proper political and economic consideration.

The single greatest factor in the creation of the middle class in this country was the GI Bill, but even after Black men fought in the same war that made White men eligible for the GI Bill, Black soldiers were consistently denied and impeded from receiving what they deserved as a result of their sacrifice.

This is the unbroken chain of disappointing events. This predictable pattern of historical contradictions of unrequited devotion has peppered and persecuted the humanity of Black men unjustly.

Today, Black men and boys stand as the lone group in America still waiting for the Nation to understand their development to be an indispensable part of the future of this Nation.

As I stand here tonight, I ask my colleagues: Where is the national development plan for Black men and boys? If the Nation made a concerted effort to

lock up two generations of Black men and boys in the criminal industrial complex, then surely this Nation should dedicate intentional efforts to the restoration of Black men from that kind of brokenness. It is unnatural.

I think it is about time that the Federal Government intentionally put Black men on the agenda. How is it that the Nation can have a plan for everyone else, but it is completely bereft of ideas when it comes to the restoration of Black boys?

Black children are the only people in America who live in a country that has second-class schools, first-class prisons, and third-class water infrastructure.

We need a legislative agenda that will enhance the lives and future of Black men and boys. We need to set aside resources and enact policies that will facilitate the uplifting of a community, the community of Black men.

We need to enforce an agenda that will prosecute those who use their power, status, and influence to harm and criminalize those without justification or cause and one that will recognize the dignity and safety of Black men as a national priority.

We can start by passing the John Lewis Voting Rights Act. We can start by passing the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2020.

I call on every Member of the United States Senate to stop playing with the future of Black men because Black men are not pawns to be played with on the battlefield of identity politics but are, rather, the children of God, just like everyone else in this country.

Thankfully, because of President Biden's stewardship of the economy, Black unemployment is the lowest it has ever been, but more needs to be done.

Madam Speaker, one out of three Black families still has negative wealth—or no money, meaning they are in debt, living paycheck to paycheck. One out of every four Black children born in 1990 will experience the incarceration of their fathers in their lifetimes. One out of every six Black boys is suspended from school. It is still the case that one in nine Black children will enter the foster care system and have to live with the devastation that comes along with that.

This should not be done at the expense of any other community but should happen in concert with how we address the needs of the disinherited and marginalized amongst us.

We have already seen what Black men can do when the game is fair and the rules are made public. Black men can excel at sports, not merely because we are physically gifted but, rather, because the game cannot be rigged. When the rules are clear and everyone has the opportunity to play by the same standards, we can win. When the playing field is even and nobody gets to tilt the game in their favor, Black men can thrive.

Madam Speaker, I say to my friends today that we need Black men to

thrive in America. We need all the genius and creativity that Black men have to offer.

This Nation would be unlivable without the genius of Frederick Douglass and the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

□ 2045

What would America be without the literary power of James Baldwin and Ralph Ellison?

This Nation would be an incomplete project without what Black men have given to this country. Let us recommit ourselves to the expanding future of Black men and boys. In doing so, let us reaffirm our commitment to one another.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER), my honorable colleague.

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative CHERFILUS-McCORMICK for yielding.

Madam Speaker, the treatment of Black men and boys in our society is not a new issue. It demands our urgent attention and decisive action. The statistics paint a grim picture.

The life expectancy of a Black man in our country remains staggering low. Black men are disproportionately affected by mass incarceration, trapped in a vicious cycle that perpetuates inequality and injustice.

Our boys are funneled into a school-to-prison pipeline at an alarming rate, their futures stolen before they can flourish.

Gun violence, health disparities, police brutality, unemployment, educational and income inequalities: These are just some of the burdens that Black men and boys disproportionately shoulder in our society.

Despite these challenges, we have shown remarkable resilience. We have risen as icons in culture, education, fashion, sports, music, and politics, proving that our potential knows no bounds. However, we cannot be complacent. We must confront the systemic injustices that continue to oppress us and work tirelessly to dismantle the chains of racism and inequality. We must invest in education, healthcare, economic opportunity, and criminal justice reform to ensure that every Black man and boy has a chance to survive and, more importantly, to thrive.

I fought tirelessly to end healthcare inequities for Black Americans, and part of that is taking care of our mental health in the same way we take care of our physical health.

I introduced the Medical Health Workforce Act to increase the number of culturally competent mental health care providers in the United States, and I will keep fighting to reduce the stigma surrounding mental health care.

It is okay to sometimes not be okay. You are not alone. Stand firm and know that if you need help, help is there for you.

Recognize that we are a people and we all have a responsibility to care for each other.

Additionally, I am an original co-sponsor of the PSA Screening for HIM Act. This bill requires health insurance providers to offer screenings without any cost-sharing requirements for Black men or men with a history of prostate cancer between the ages of 55 and 69; those individuals that are at the highest risk.

Prostate cancer affects Black men in the United States at an alarming rate but it does not have to be a death sentence.

Every year, the Black community is disproportionately affected by prostate cancer. Moreover, Black men are twice as likely to die from prostate cancer as White men, but when we are diagnosed early enough, the survival rate is 97 percent. When diagnosed early enough, 97 percent survival rate.

When the engine light in your car goes off, you pull over. You check the oil. You check the fluids.

You make sure your car is all right because you don't want your precious engine to be damaged. But when our bodies tell us something is going wrong, we ignore it, whether it is mental or physical. We have to learn to pay attention to that light that indicates something is wrong, and then we have to be bold enough and bad enough to seek help and to know that sometimes it is okay to not be okay. There is nothing wrong with it.

The stigma associated with mental health is too great, and we as a community have to build beyond it. We saw what happened with the young people after COVID. Isolation, our babies, sitting at home with nothing to do but the internet and the dangers, and what we see happen as a result of that.

You are not alone. The attack is real, and we as a community must do something about it.

The Congressional Black Caucus is doing just that.

When we stand up and we fight for our young men and boys to tell them that: You will not be a lost cause, that are not alone, that we believe in you. We know that you can be successful, and we know that you can be great. We are going to stand with you through thick and thin.

We know erasures are on pencils for a reason because sometimes we make a mistake. It is not the mistake; it is how you recover from it.

Our society must do better. We must provide better educational opportunities, better economic opportunities and higher wages so people can enjoy a greater quality of life.

Supporting Black men and boys is not just a moral imperative, it is essential for the prosperity and well-being of our entire Nation. Together, let's advocate for change and build a future where every Black man and boy could reach their full potential and their God-given talents.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER).

Madam Speaker, today I rise to discuss a pressing issue that has long lingered in the shadows of society, which is the reality of health disparities that disproportionately impact Black men and boys in the United States.

It is of grave concern that requires our collective attention, empathy, and most importantly, action.

The staggering health disparities faced by Black men and boys in the United States demands concrete legislative action.

As Members of Congress, it is our duty to fight tirelessly to end these disparities through comprehensive and long-term policies that address the root causes of these injustices.

We cannot ignore the profound and harsh truth that health and well-being of Black men and boys are in jeopardy. We see this truth manifest in the life expectancy gap that persists between Black and White men in America.

Studies have shown that Black men are more likely to experience significantly shorter lifespans than their White counterparts. This is both at birth and at the age of 65.

According to the CDC, for White men, life expectancy at birth is about 6 years longer than at 65. However, for Black men, that gap is over 9 years, showing that Black men are more likely to die prematurely. This is not merely a statistical anomaly but a symptom of a system that does not address the root causes of these disparities.

Such studies have shown that the burden of chronic disease, such as hypertension, diabetes, and heart disease, disproportionately affect Black men and boys. This is not a result of a mere circumstance but, rather, a consequence of systemic issues, including limited access to quality healthcare, economic disparities, and racism.

Furthermore, diseases like obesity impact Black men and boys at alarming rates. Obesity-related health disparities are felt most acutely by underserved populations, including populations and communities of color, low-income communities, and those who live in rural areas.

That why I introduced H. Res. 1047, a resolution alongside my CBC colleague, GWEN MOORE, recognizing the urgent need to prevent and treat obesity as a disease to reduce the risk of related diseases and comorbidities amongst the Black community.

We must acknowledge that healthcare is a fundamental human right, not a privilege dictated by one's racial or ethnic background. To bridge the gap in life expectancy and to address the prevalence of chronic diseases, we must prioritize this issue and allocate resources for preventive care and community health programs in underserved areas.

The mental health crisis amongst Black men and boys is also of major concern. The stigma surrounding mental health in the Black community often prevents individuals from seeking the health they desperately need.

As a result, Black men and boys are more likely to suffer in silence, leading to higher rates of untreated mental health issues and, tragically, a greater risk of suicide.

We must champion comprehensive legislation, expanding access to mental health services by allocating funds for mental health awareness campaigns, destigmatization initiatives, and community-based mental health clinics. We can create an environment where Black men and boys feel comfortable seeking help when they need it.

We cannot turn a blind eye to these horrific disparities any longer. It is our moral imperative to confront the root causes of this crisis and work collectively toward a more equitable and just healthcare system.

We must advocate for policies that address socioeconomic inequalities, improve access to education, increase employment opportunities, and eliminate the racial biases that exists within the healthcare system.

All these things are possible if Members of Congress commit to changing the trajectory of our Black men and our boys.

I have been fortunate to raise a Black boy, and I pray every day that he can actually live beyond the odds. That is going to take more than prayer. That will take actions from all of our colleagues to make sure that all of our children have the same opportunities, regardless of their race, where they live, and where they are from.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues today to start supporting, allocating funds, and taking affirmative steps to change the trajectory of our Black men and boys, starting with health inequalities, specifically mental health and obesity treatments and comorbidities.

Madam Speaker, you have heard from my distinguished colleagues on Black men and boys, all issues of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus, our constituents, Congress, and all Americans tonight.

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

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Kevin F. McCumber, Clerk of the House reported and found truly an enrolled bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker on Friday, March 8, 2024:

H.R. 4366. An Act making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker, on Friday, March 8, 2024, announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 992.—An act to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 to designate the Texas and New Mexico portions of the future Interstate-designated segments of the Port-to-Plains Corridor as Interstate Route 27, and for other purpose.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Kevin F. McCumber, Acting Clerk of the House, reported that on March 8, 2024, the following bills were presented to the President of the United States for approval:

H.R. 4366. Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7454. To amend title 49, United States Code, to extend authorizations for the airport improvement program, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 12, 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-3348. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Dairy Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Reauthorization of Dairy Forward Pricing Program [Doc. No.: AMS-DA-23-0085] (RIN: 0581-AE27) received February 22, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-3349. A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's Joint final rule — Form PF; Reporting Requirements for All Filers and Large Hedge Fund Advisers [Release No.: IA-6546; File No.: ST-22-22] (RIN: 3235-AN13) received March 4, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-3350. A letter from the Director, Regulations Management Division, Rural Development Innovation Center, Rural Development — Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's Notice of funding opportunity — Notice of Funding Opportunity for the Rural eConnectivity Program for Fiscal Year 2024 [Docket Number: RUS-23-Telecom-0022] received February 22, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-3351. A letter from the Director, Rule-making Operations, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Minimum Sound Requirements for Hybrid and Electric Vehicles [Docket No.: NHTSA-2022-0061] (RIN: 2127-AL93) 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC-3352. A letter from the Director, Rule-making Operations, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of

Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Exemptions From Average Fuel Economy Standards; Passenger Automobile Average Fuel Economy Standards [NHTSA-2022-0048] (RIN: 2127-AM29) 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC-3353. A letter from the Director, Rule-making Operations, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Child Restraint Systems, Child Restraint Systems--Side Impact Protection, Incorporation by Reference [Docket No.: NHTSA-2022-0051] (RIN: 2127-AK95) 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC-3354. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to South Sudan that was declared in Executive Order 13664 of April 3, 2014, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3355. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Determination and accompanying documentation, pursuant to Public Law 117-328, Sec. 7034(1)(5); (136 Stat. 5033); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3356. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Determination and accompanying documentation, pursuant to Public Law 117-328, Sec. 7034(1)(5); (136 Stat. 5033); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3357. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: RSAT case 23-9887, pursuant to section 3(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3358. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: RSAT case 23-9987, pursuant to 3(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3359. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendments to the Darfur Sanctions Regulations received March 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3360. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Updating contact information and grammatical terminology in OFAC regulations received March 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3361. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 25-406, "Strengthening Traffic Enforcement, Education, and Responsibility ("STEER") Amendment Act of 2024", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3362. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 25-407, "Uniform Commercial

Code Amendment Act of 2024", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3363. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 25-408, "Housing Subsidy Contract Stabilization Amendment Act of 2024", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3364. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 25-409, "Litter Control Amendment Act of 2024", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3365. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's summary of the inventories of commercial and inherently governmental activities for fiscal year 2023, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 501 note; Public Law 105-270, Sec. 2(c)(1)(A); (112 Stat. 2382); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3366. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Secretariat Division, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation; Removing Small Disadvantaged Business Program Requirements to Align with the FAR [GSAR Case 2022-G519; Docket No.: 2024-0006; Sequence No.: 1] (RIN: 3090-AK78) received February 26, 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-3367. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Secretariat Division, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation; Updated Guidance for Non-Federal Entities Access to Federal Supply Schedules [GSAR Case 2020-G511; Docket No.: GSA-GSAR-2023-0019; Sequence No.: 1] (RIN: 3090-AK21) received February 26, 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-3368. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's interim rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation: Certification of Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses [FAC 2024-03, FAR Case 2022-009; Item I; Docket No.: FAR-2022-0009; Sequence No.: 1] (RIN: 9000-AO46) received February 27, 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-3369. 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: Trade Agreements Thresholds [FAC 2024-03; FAR Case 2023-012; Item II; Docket No.: FAR-2023-0012; Sequence No.: 1] (RIN: 9000-AO62) received February 27, 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-3370. 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 2024-03; Small Entity Compliance Guide [Docket No.: FAR-2024-0051, Sequence No.: 1] received February 27, 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-3371. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's interim final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2024-03; Introduction [Docket No.: FAR-2024-0051, Sequence No.: 1] received February 27, 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-3372. A letter from the Management Analyst, Division of Regulations, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustments [NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0037190; PPWOVPADU/PPMPRLEIY.Y00000] (RIN: 1024-AE85) 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 the Judiciary.

EC-3373. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor for Regulatory Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Inflation Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties received March 4, 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-3374. A letter from the Director, Rule-making Operations, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Civil Penalties [Docket No.: NHTSA-2021-0001] (RIN: 2127-AM32) 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 the Judiciary.

EC-3375. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31531; Amdt. No.: 4100] received March 8, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-3376. A letter from the Director, Rule-making Operations, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Bus Rollover Structural Integrity [Docket No.: NHTSA-2021-0088] (RIN: 2127-AK96) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-3377. A letter from the Director, Rule-making Operations, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Rear Impact Guards, Rear Impact Protection [Docket No.: NHTSA-2022-0053] (RIN: 2127-AL58) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-3378. A letter from the Legislative Director, Legislative Division, American Legion, transmitting The American Legion's 102nd Annual Report, The American Legion's Proceedings Of The 102nd Annual National Convention, And The American Legion's Proceedings Of The 103rd Annual National Convention (H. Doc. No. 118-15); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-3379. A letter from the Legislative Director, Legislative Division, American Le-

gion, transmitting The American Legion's 103rd Annual Report, The American Legion's Proceedings Of The 103rd Annual National Convention, And The American Legion's Proceedings Of The 104th Annual National Convention (H. Doc. No. 118-16); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-3380. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Expansion of the Red Hills Lake County Viticultural Area [Docket No.: TTB-2022-0012; T.D. TTB-190; Ref. Notice No.: 217] received February 26, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 or rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follow:

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington: Committee on Energy and Commerce. 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. (Rept. 118-417). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mrs. RODGERS OF Washington: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 7520. A bill to prohibit data brokers from transferring sensitive data of United States individuals to foreign adversaries, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-418). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MASSIE. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1071. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6276) to direct the Administrator of General Services and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to identify the utilization rate of certain public buildings and federally-leased space, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H., Res. 1065) denouncing the Biden administration's immigration policies (Rept. 118-419). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 7608. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to persons that operate in a sector of the People's Republic of China's economy in which the person has engaged in a pattern of significant theft of the intellectual property of a United States person, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 7609. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to provide for the generation of Renewable Identification Numbers under the

renewable fuel program for electricity from renewable biomass, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana (for himself and Mr. NORCROSS):

H.R. 7610. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to clarify that utility line technicians qualify as emergency response providers; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 7611. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide loans to manufacturers of energy grid products and components; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. HOUCHIN (for herself, Mrs. MCCLAIN, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 7612. A bill to affirm and protect the First Amendment rights of students and student organizations at public institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. KEAN of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. MCGARVEY):

H.R. 7613. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for a limitation on the amount of entitlement to educational assistance payable for flight training under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 7614. A bill to prohibit the payment of the salaries of the President and members of the cabinet if the President fails to submit the annual budget to Congress before the first Monday in February of any year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. MALOY:

H.R. 7615. A bill to allow States to elect to observe daylight savings time for the duration of the year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 7616. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to provide assistance for building in, or rebuilding Gaza, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MCGARVEY:

H.R. 7617. A bill to prohibit no-knock warrants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

H.R. 7618. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include physical therapists and occupational therapists as health professionals for purposes of the annual wellness visit under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself and Mr. ZINKE):

H.R. 7619. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guidance to States on strategies under Medicaid and CHIP to increase mental health and substance use disorder care provider education, training, recruitment, and retention; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NORMAN (for himself, Mrs. PELTOLA, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. MACE, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. ROSENDALE, and Ms. BOEBERT):

H.R. 7620. A bill to amend the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to re-

quire the acceptance of cash payments for entrance fees at units of the National Park System; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself and Mrs. KIM of California):

H. Res. 1072. A resolution recognizing the 65th anniversary of the Tibetan Uprising Day of March 10, 1959, and condemning human rights violations related to the hydropower dam construction project in Derge; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H. Res. 1073. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to deny the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House to former Members who have been expelled from the House; to the Committee on Rules.

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. ISSA:

H.R. 7597.

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 provide for the appointment of additional Federal circuit and district judges, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 7608.

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

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To impose sanctions on CCP officials and persons that engage in intellectual property against U.S. persons

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 7609.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to provide for the generation of Renewable Identification Numbers under the renewable fuel program for electricity from renewable biomass, and for other purposes.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 7610.

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 the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to clarify utility line technicians qualify as emergency response providers.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 7611.

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 require the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide loans to manufacturers of energy grid products and components.

By Mrs. HOUCHIN:

H.R. 7612.

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 affirm and protect the First Amendment rights of students and student organizations at public institutions of higher education.

By Mr. KEAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 7613.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill relates to veteran's flight training education.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 7614.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit the payment of the salaries of the President and members of the cabinet if the President fails to submit the annual budget to Congress before the first Monday in February of any year.

By Ms. MALOY:

H.R. 7615.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To allow States to elect to observe daylight savings time for the duration of the year, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 7616.

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 prohibit the use of Federal funds for building in, or rebuilding the Gaza Strip.

By Mr. MCGARVEY:

H.R. 7617.

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

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Policing

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 7618.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health care

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 7619.

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 Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guidance to States on strategies under Medicaid and CHIP to increase mental health and substance use disorder care provider education, training, recruitment, and retention.

By Mr. NORMAN:

H.R. 7620.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: To amend the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to require the acceptance of cash payments for entrance fees at units of the National Park System.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 17: Mr. LANDSMAN.
 H.R. 41: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
 H.R. 148: Mr. VAN ORDEN.
 H.R. 214: Mr. OGLE.
 H.R. 233: Mr. FINSTAD.
 H.R. 303: Mr. MASSIE.
 H.R. 472: Ms. BROWNLEY.
 H.R. 539: Mr. CISCOMANI.
 H.R. 694: Ms. CARAVEO.
 H.R. 766: Ms. SCHRIER.
 H.R. 789: Ms. CARAVEO.
 H.R. 798: Ms. BUDZINSKI and Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 830: Mr. LAWLER and Ms. CARAVEO.
 H.R. 871: Mr. PALLONE.
 H.R. 882: Ms. SALINAS.
 H.R. 895: Ms. SALAZAR.
 H.R. 898: Mr. ARMSTRONG and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 907: Ms. PORTER.
 H.R. 1078: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
 H.R. 1083: Mr. LAWLER and Mrs. TRAHAN.
 H.R. 1097: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
 H.R. 1110: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 1179: Mr. LATTA.
 H.R. 1191: Ms. KUSTER and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
 H.R. 1255: Mr. FROST.
 H.R. 1293: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
 H.R. 1310: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 1321: Mr. CORREA.
 H.R. 1359: Mr. HORSFORD.
 H.R. 1403: Mrs. HAYES.
 H.R. 1472: Ms. CARAVEO.
 H.R. 1477: Mr. WALTZ.
 H.R. 1478: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
 H.R. 1509: Ms. PORTER.
 H.R. 1572: Mr. BACON, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BURLISON, and Mr. RYAN.
 H.R. 1668: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
 H.R. 1705: Mrs. DINGELL.
 H.R. 1785: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. AMO.
 H.R. 1787: Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 1815: Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 1826: Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 2370: Mr. NEAL.
 H.R. 2394: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
 H.R. 2447: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
 H.R. 2449: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 2548: Mr. ARMSTRONG.
 H.R. 2552: Mr. CARSON.
 H.R. 2560: Mr. MFUME and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 2584: Mr. GALLEGRO.
 H.R. 2601: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 2662: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 2693: Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. SALINAS, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
 H.R. 2713: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 2736: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
 H.R. 2849: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
 H.R. 2852: Mr. CARBAJAL.
 H.R. 2941: Mr. RYAN.
 H.R. 3005: Mr. CISCOMANI.
 H.R. 3012: Mrs. BICE, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DE REMER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 3032: Ms. KUSTER.
 H.R. 3037: Mr. NEAL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. ROSS, and Mr. MEEKS.
 H.R. 3170: Mr. AMO, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, and Mr. CISCOMANI.

H.R. 3350: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
 H.R. 3380: Mr. CARSON.
 H.R. 3409: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 3413: Mr. COLLINS and Mrs. BICE.
 H.R. 3433: Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, and Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 3481: Ms. HOULAHAN.
 H.R. 3539: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. PALLONE.
 H.R. 3656: Mr. SHERMAN.
 H.R. 3698: Mr. ALLRED and Ms. PORTER.
 H.R. 3787: Ms. CARAVEO.
 H.R. 3875: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
 H.R. 3933: Mr. HUDSON, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. YAKYM.
 H.R. 4054: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 4111: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 4157: Mr. BARR, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mrs. PELTOLA, and Mrs. TRAHAN.
 H.R. 4185: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
 H.R. 4188: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 4189: Mr. LAWLER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
 H.R. 4293: Mr. GOODEN of Texas and Mr. OWENS.
 H.R. 4334: Mr. KILEY.
 H.R. 4448: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 4566: Mrs. TRAHAN.
 H.R. 4757: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
 H.R. 4758: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. LAWLER, and Mr. HORSFORD.
 H.R. 4769: Mr. CARBAJAL and Mr. BOST.
 H.R. 4845: Ms. JAYAPAL and Ms. CARAVEO.
 H.R. 4893: Mrs. HAYES, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
 H.R. 4916: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
 H.R. 4927: Mr. BUCHANAN.
 H.R. 4949: Ms. LEE of Florida.
 H.R. 5035: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
 H.R. 5064: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 5077: Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 5163: Mr. LAWLER, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 5212: Mr. HARDER of California.
 H.R. 5247: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 5266: Mr. GOSAR.
 H.R. 5290: Mr. MEEKS.
 H.R. 5291: Mr. MEEKS.
 H.R. 5292: Mr. MEEKS.
 H.R. 5293: Mr. MEEKS.
 H.R. 5294: Mr. MEEKS.
 H.R. 5295: Mr. AMO.
 H.R. 5403: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
 H.R. 5420: Ms. PORTER.
 H.R. 5443: Mr. MOYLAN.
 H.R. 5625: Mr. LAWLER and Ms. SALINAS.
 H.R. 5633: Mr. MASSIE.
 H.R. 5717: Mr. CISCOMANI.
 H.R. 5748: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 5757: Ms. PORTER.
 H.R. 5798: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.
 H.R. 5813: Mr. HOYER.
 H.R. 5829: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
 H.R. 5840: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
 H.R. 5864: Ms. HOULAHAN.
 H.R. 6030: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 6049: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
 H.R. 6053: Mrs. MCBATH.
 H.R. 6054: Ms. PORTER and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
 H.R. 6087: Mr. MAGAZINER.
 H.R. 6090: Mr. ALLEN.
 H.R. 6153: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 6155: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 6160: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 6161: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 6201: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. BARR.
 H.R. 6203: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
 H.R. 6271: Ms. TENNEY and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 6283: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
 H.R. 6342: Mr. MOYLAN.
 H.R. 6368: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
 H.R. 6388: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 6421: Mr. JORDAN.
 H.R. 6425: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. LALOTA, and Ms. HOULAHAN.
 H.R. 6608: Ms. BUSH.
 H.R. 6612: Mr. DAVIDSON.
 H.R. 6659: Mr. LANDSMAN.
 H.R. 6683: Mrs. KIGGAS of Virginia.
 H.R. 6720: Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 6775: Ms. JAYAPAL.
 H.R. 6925: Mr. NEGUSE.
 H.R. 6951: Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. YAKYM.
 H.R. 6959: Mr. HOYER.
 H.R. 7014: Mr. ROY.
 H.R. 7025: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 7046: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Mr. YAKYM.
 H.R. 7107: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 7145: Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.
 H.R. 7148: Mr. CAREY.
 H.R. 7153: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 7165: Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Ms. PETTERSEN.
 H.R. 7171: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
 H.R. 7222: Mr. CAREY and Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 7242: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 7248: Ms. ROSS.
 H.R. 7274: Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 7297: Mr. MEUSER.
 H.R. 7299: Mr. MORELLE.
 H.R. 7322: Mr. CRANE.
 H.R. 7338: Mr. EDWARDS.
 H.R. 7343: Ms. TENNEY and Mr. STAUBER.
 H.R. 7365: Mr. COLLINS.
 H.R. 7373: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 7398: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. GROTHMAN.
 H.R. 7438: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. JAYAPAL.
 H.R. 7450: Mr. MOORE of Alabama and Mrs. SPARTZ.
 H.R. 7457: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
 H.R. 7471: Mr. PFLUGER.
 H.R. 7472: Mr. COMER.
 H.R. 7494: Mr. HUDSON, Mr. CRANE, and Mr. MANN.
 H.R. 7520: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ALLEN, and Mrs. TRAHAN.
 H.R. 7521: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. GIMENEZ, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SALINAS, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. MFUME, Mr. PFLUGER, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. COSTA, Mr. ALFORD, Mr. LATURNER, Mrs. BICE, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. LAWLER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MILLS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mrs. SPARTZ.
 H.R. 7525: Ms. PORTER.
 H.R. 7555: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
 H.R. 7563: Mr. VALADAO.
 H.R. 7574: Ms. SCHOLTEN.
 H.R. 7580: Mr. BABIN, Mrs. HINSON, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
 H.R. 7581: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
 H.R. 7600: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
 H.J. Res. 54: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.J. Res. 82: Mr. SWALWELL.
 H.J. Res. 103: Mr. HUDSON.
 H.J. Res. 117: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. YAKYM, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
 H. Con. Res. 13: Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. BAIRD.
 H. Con. Res. 42: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

March 11, 2024

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H1095

H. Con. Res. 82: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. STEEL.	H. Res. 729: Mr. LAWLER.	H. Res. 1047: Mr. LAWLER and Mrs. BEATTY.
H. Res. 105: Mr. LAWLER.	H. Res. 808: Mr. LAWLER and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.	H. Res. 1050: Mr. NADLER and Mr. CARSON.
H. Res. 152: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.	H. Res. 861: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.	H. Res. 1053: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H. Res. 389: Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.	H. Res. 901: Mr. ESPAILLAT.	H. Res. 1063: Mr. BEYER.
H. Res. 578: Ms. WATERS.	H. Res. 946: Mr. FITZPATRICK.	H. Res. 1064: Mr. BABIN.
H. Res. 709: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia and Mr. FITZPATRICK.	H. Res. 955: Mr. LAWLER.	
	H. Res. 1031: Mr. CRANE.	