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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Illinois).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 30, 2024.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MARY E. MILLER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Eternal God, as we grieve the loss of one of our own, we meditate on Your unfailing name. As we mourn the death of Congressman Donald Payne, Jr., we give thanks that forever and ever You are our God, our guide even to the end.

Lead us in these days to give proper accounting to the faithfulness of Your servant. Following in his father's footsteps, the younger Representative Payne forged his own path, breaking ground on which You established his path of faithful service.

Thank You for raising up this devoted servant from Newark, New Jersey, to serve in the Nation's Capital, for equipping the Garden State Parkway fare collector to ultimately serve as a tenured Congressman, for adorning him not just with a bow tie, but with a large and generous spirit.

Grant Congressman Payne, Jr., rest from his labors and eternal respite from his earthly journey. May his wife, Beatrice; his children, Donald, Jack, and Yvonne find healing in the solace of Your presence and certainty in Your provision in the outpouring of the love

and support of his friends and colleagues.

In You, O Lord, do we each live and move and have our being. And in Your holy name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. FISCHBACH 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

SUPPORTING MILITARY FAMILIES AT BATTLE CREEK AIR NATIONAL GUARD

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

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Battle Creek Air National Guard's efforts to better support military families and their children in southwest Michigan.

One of the unique challenges military families face is where to get childcare,

especially during weekend drills. With this in mind, the 110th Wing's efforts to support families led to the establishment of the second Air National Guard Childcare Facility program.

Partnering with the Augusta Child Development Center, the program provides childcare for over 20 children of military members during regular and rescheduled drills.

Since the start of the program, the base has seen an increase in productivity and positivity that has allowed them to strengthen their mission readiness, retention, and talent management. It is wonderful to see the 110th Wing develop and lead this innovative approach to improve the lives of military families not only in southwest Michigan, but across the Nation.

As the Month of the Military Child comes to a close, I thank all of our servicemembers and applaud the Michigan Air National Guard's leadership and commitment to supporting their military families.

REMEMBERING ANTHONY J. SCALA, JR.

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

Mr. LAWLER. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to recognize Anthony J. Scala, Jr.

Anthony's unwavering commitment to excellence was evident in every facet of his life. From his distinguished career in electrical construction as president of Lowy & Donnath, to his dedicated service on so many advisory boards, including as a longtime member of the board of trustees at Manhattan College, my alma mater, Anthony's expertise and leadership left an indelible mark. He was a proud Jasper.

Beyond his professional endeavors, Anthony's true joy emanated from his cherished moments with family, his

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



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passion for boating, restoring his Jeep, and his craftsmanship as a builder. His love knew no bounds, evident in his role as a devoted husband to Mary Ellen; father to Anthony, Christopher, and Victoria; grandfather to Jackson, Ali May, Annaleigh, Anthony, and Evelyn; and as a good friend.

As we honor Anthony's memory, let us remember his kindness, generosity, and steadfast dedication to his loved ones and community. Though he may have left us, his spirit lives on in the hearts of all those who were fortunate enough to know him. May we carry forward his legacy of compassion and service as we bid farewell to a beloved friend. I will miss Anthony, as I know so many others will, too.

CONGRATULATING SHERIFF E.W. VIAR, JR., ON HIS RETIREMENT

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

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the service of former Amherst County Sheriff E.W. Viar, Jr.

Sheriff Viar completed almost 40 years of service in law enforcement, including 8 years as the sheriff of Amherst County. He led many successful public safety initiatives, including expanding the K-9 program, using drone technology, and ensuring that there were school resource officers in every school to protect our students.

Through his diligence and dedication to public service, Sheriff Viar worked tirelessly to create a safe county for all Amherst residents. I thank Sheriff Viar for his extensive career of service in law enforcement, and I wish him the very best in his retirement.

Sheriff Viar is an example of the courage and bravery demonstrated by each member of law enforcement who selflessly works every day to keep our communities safe. I am honored to represent those like Sheriff Viar serving in law enforcement in Virginia's Fifth District, and I thank them for their continued commitment and sacrifice.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 615, PROTECTING ACCESS FOR HUNTERS AND ANGLERS ACT OF 2023; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2925, MINING REGULATORY CLARITY ACT OF 2024; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3195, SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST RESTORATION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 764, TRUST THE SCIENCE ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3397, WESTERN ECONOMIC SECURITY TODAY ACT OF 2023; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6285, ALASKA'S RIGHT TO PRODUCE ACT OF 2023; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6090, ANTISEMITISM AWARENESS ACT OF 2023

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1173 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1173

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House any bill specified in section 2 of this resolution. All points of order against consideration of each such bill are waived. The respective amendments in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources now printed in each such bill shall be considered as adopted. Each such bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in each such bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on each such bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. The bills referred to in the first section of this resolution are as follows:

(a) The bill (H.R. 615) to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture from prohibiting the use of lead ammunition or tackle on certain Federal land or water under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

(b) The bill (H.R. 2925) to amend the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 to provide for security of tenure for use of mining claims for ancillary activities, and for other purposes.

(c) The bill (H.R. 3195) to rescind Public Land Order 7917, to reinstate mineral leases and permits in the Superior National Forest, to ensure timely review of Mine Plans of Operations, and for other purposes.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 764) to require the Secretary of the Interior to reissue regulations removing the gray wolf from the list of endangered and threatened wildlife under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of

debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 4. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 3397) to require the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw a rule of the Bureau of Land Management relating to conservation and landscape health. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-32 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 5. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 6285) to ratify and approve all authorizations, permits, verifications, extensions, biological opinions, incidental take statements, and any other approvals or orders issued pursuant to Federal law necessary for the establishment and administration of the Coastal Plain oil and gas leasing program, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources now printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees; (2) the further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 6. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 6090) to provide for the consideration of a definition of antisemitism set forth by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance for the enforcement of Federal antidiscrimination laws concerning education programs or activities, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the

Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, we are here to debate the rule providing for consideration of six bills to support our natural resources, public lands, and outdoor recreation.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Committee on Natural Resources and provides each bill one motion to recommit.

The rule further provides for consideration of the Antisemitism Awareness Act under a closed rule, with 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Committee on the Judiciary and one motion to recommit.

□ 1015

First and foremost, House Republicans stand with Israel and are horrified by the increase in harassment on college campuses toward Israel and its allies. For years, Jewish college students have faced increasing anti-Semitism, and since October 7 there has been an over 300 percent increase in incidents on campuses.

Students are supposed to be protected from harassment, but it has been made abundantly clear that the leaders of these institutions are not going to do anything to stop it. Instead, they are allowing large-scale harassment to reign, forcing Jewish students to stay home.

Since these institutions refuse to protect their students, it is time for Congress to take action. H.R. 6090 clearly defines anti-Semitism according to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's working definition. This will empower universities to take clear steps to keep Jewish students safe and respond to hostile, hateful speech not protected under the First Amendment.

Additionally, the bills under this rule protect domestic energy production; reverse the Biden administration's stop to push mineral production in my home State of Minnesota; and, finally, delist the gray wolf from the endangered species list. I am proud to stand in support of these today.

The gray wolf is an ESA success story. Its numbers in most of the country are thriving to the point where they have become a menace across much of northern Minnesota. The only reason it has not been delisted as yet is because there are a handful of activist groups and judges that would like to keep it listed forever. Rather than pushing for radical environmental activism, we should be celebrating the fact that the ESA achieved its goal and gratefully turn management and conservation efforts back to the States.

Madam Speaker, America is home to a wealth of natural resources, but this administration and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle continue to wage war on domestic production. From energy in Alaska to minerals in Minnesota, the bills under this rule empower our domestic producers.

H.R. 6285 reverses Biden's decision to ban oil and gas development in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, supporting energy independence, good-paying jobs, lower fuel prices, and economic security that comes with it.

H.R. 3397 will ensure rural economies across the West maintain access to public lands for grazing, energy and mineral development, recreation, and timber production.

H.R. 615 upholds State wildlife management authority to protect against baseless claims that traditional lead fishing tackle and ammunition should be restricted.

H.R. 2925 would ensure responsible mineral development can continue on Federal lands. It unlocks mining projects across Western States, returning to the past 100 years of precedence and removing uncertainty created by the Rosemont decision from the Ninth Circuit.

H.R. 3195 helps the United States meet the rise in demand for critical minerals across the world by unlocking access to critical minerals in Minnesota. The Biden administration is leaving America at a disadvantage while adversaries, like China, work to expand their global influence. We cannot let this happen. We can be both good stewards of our public lands and take advantage of the many resources they provide.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

(Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota for the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

America was blessed by our creator with natural beauty and an abundance of natural resources—from grazing to farmlands, to minerals, fossil fuels, solar and wind—so we could feed our families and fuel our progress.

We owe the American people, and most importantly, our children and grandchildren a duty to protect those resources so they are available for fu-

ture generations and Americans are not left with public lands that have been degraded, mines that have been depleted, and profits shipped off to foreign corporations.

We owe a duty to those who love the forests and rivers in Minnesota or the rangeland in the Southwest to protect it and allow its use for recreation, grazing, and extraction.

The Natural Resources bills that Republicans have made in order with this rule fail to protect America's blessed creation for future generations. The bills would eliminate environmental protections and increase mining corporations' ability to take public lands from the American people for free.

Let me repeat that because Americans may not know that right now mining corporations—those big, profitable mining corporations—do not pay a dime in royalties when they take Americans' gold, silver, copper, or other precious minerals.

That takes me to H.R. 2925, the Mining Regulatory Clarity Act. The 1872 mining law that we operate under now is old. It needs updating. It gives away our public resources for free. In the arid West, it allows mining companies to use as much precious water as they want and doesn't require those big corporations to fully clean up after themselves.

Last week, I visited the Pecos Watershed, a vital resource for northern New Mexico communities and a river that flows to Texas. In that watershed, a foreign company had mined, polluted, and abandoned the people and the river that I visited.

We need to protect this type of land with these kinds of water resources, but H.R. 2925 would actually make it harder to protect this and other watersheds. It favors the biggest mining corporations and, even worse, favors foreign corporations.

We all know there is a long history of bad actors exploiting, misusing, and abusing their mining claims. H.R. 2925 would give away our Federal lands to these bad actors. Under the Republicans' proposal, corporations with the money could put four sticks in the ground, pay a fee, and then claim that land for mining without even proving the existence of minerals. The Republican proposal would also loosen restrictions so these corporations, even those based in countries like China or Russia, could more easily exploit American natural resources for free.

Why would Republicans work on a bipartisan basis to ban China from mining American data with TikTok but then be okay with China mining American natural resources for free?

In the Rules Committee, I introduced an amendment to prohibit our adversaries, like China, from taking our public lands and minerals. Sadly, every Republican on the Rules Committee voted against making in order these amendments to prevent foreign adversaries from accessing these valuable American resources.

I also introduced an amendment that would require mining corporations to make sure our waterways are not contaminated. Republicans blocked that, too.

Our current 150-year-old mining laws are not equipped for today's environmental challenges, but Republicans' response is to make it easier, not harder, for these greedy mining corporations to take what they want and leave their messes behind.

As if that weren't enough, this rule also makes in order what we should call the no public use on public lands act. This bill would overturn a new Bureau of Land Management rule that finally recognizes conservation and public land management as a value on par with other uses.

The BLM rule does not change their existing land management processes. BLM will continue to allow grazing, drilling, and other extraction on managed lands. What it does do is allow BLM to also include the important goal of conservation of the public lands as they consider new applications for Americans' public lands.

I might remind my Republican colleagues that they are turning their back on a great legacy, a great Republican legacy, from the Clean Water Act, the EPA, and the words of that great Republican President, Teddy Roosevelt, who said: "Conservation is a great moral issue, for it involves the patriotic duty of ensuring the safety and continuance of the Nation."

This patriotic goal of conservation and preservation is vital so our grandchildren can one day see the beauty that the West holds, and farmers and ranchers agree. They and other stewards of our land actively engaged with the Biden administration in the development of this rule. Congress should listen to the science and the stewards of this land on this issue instead of trying to dictate what is best for the West from D.C.

We should also continue President Biden's policy of ensuring our energy independence and security, all while growing American industry. I must also point out that the Biden BLM rule explicitly prevents foreign entities from holding conservation or mitigation leases, something that I might remember and remind our Republicans they were unwilling to do with regards to mining.

The rule also allows a bill that ignores science and would prevent regulation of lead-based tackle and ammunition. Didn't we learn our lesson with leaded gasoline and its harmful effects on people and the environment? Apparently not. Lead is poison.

We all have heard of and sometimes seen the death of bald eagles and other magnificent birds who have consumed even the smallest amount of lead buckshot or fragmented lead ammo. Lead finds its way onto hunters' and anglers' tables, too. One study found that there were lead fragments in 34 percent of ground venison burgers. Do you want your children to consume lead?

Every year, I make tamales for Christmas, and as my family has done for generations, we use wild game—deer, elk, and antelope—that has been hunted in New Mexico. We are grateful for lead-free ammunition because we don't want to poison ourselves or our environment.

This rule also makes in order a bill to undo the Biden administration's work to protect one of the world's most fragile and significant ecosystems, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

In recent years we have seen record amounts of oil and gas production in the United States. We are the top producer of oil in the world right now. We can do that while also preserving the beautiful lands that make "America the Beautiful" the right song to sing.

Finally, Madam Speaker, I want to address the issue of anti-Semitism not just on college campuses but also across the country since October 7. Let me be clear: Anti-Semitism and hate in any form is simply unacceptable anywhere in our country. This rise in hatred across the United States should be a wake-up call for our democracy.

However, last fall, House Republicans proposed a 25 percent budget cut to the office that is actively investigating incidents of anti-Semitism on campuses. If you care about anti-Semitism, why do you take away the resources from the office that is prosecuting those kinds of claims?

Well, yesterday we got an answer why. My Republican Rules Committee colleague, Representative MASSIE, was very honest describing what this bill really is about when he said: "Everybody has introduced almost at this point a bill to deal with something along these lines since October 7. None of them actually get to anything real. I think it is a political ping-pong game, of course. We"—meaning Republicans—"get to serve every time, and a lot of these"—meaning resolutions like this—"are just political traps. I call them sticky traps designed to split the Democratic Party and get them stuck in the sticky trap."

I thank Mr. MASSIE for his refreshing honesty and candor, but if we wanted to actually do something real, we could. Rather than doing a sticky trap, we could take up my colleague Congresswoman MANNING's bipartisan bill, H.R. 7921, the Countering Anti-Semitism Act, which would designate a senior official at the Department of Education to counter anti-Semitism on college campuses, among many other solutions that are also based on Biden's policy regarding attacking anti-Semitism. If we want to deal with anti-Semitism on college campuses, I suggest a bill with real solutions is a good place to start.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1030

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER).

Mr. LAWLER. Madam Speaker, it is good to know that my Democratic colleague would rather children in Congo mine for cobalt than to create American jobs here and put in place environmental safeguards. I thank my colleague for putting that on the record.

Madam Speaker, today, I rise in support of the rule to bring my Anti-Semitism Awareness Act to the floor. I thank Chairman BURGESS, Chairman JORDAN, Leader SCALISE, and Speaker JOHNSON for their support for consideration of this bill and their leadership in combating anti-Semitism on college campuses.

What is happening on college campuses right now is horrifying. We have seen folks at these encampments telling Jews to go back to Poland, as if they weren't kicked out of their homes, murdered in cold blood, and sent to death camps less than a century ago. The leader of the protest at Columbia called for death to Zionists. There was a sign at George Washington calling for a final solution, which was the name of Hitler's plan to exterminate Jews. People are shouting that they are Hamas and calling for the burning of Tel Aviv to the ground. They chant for intifada and "from the river to the sea."

These are not peaceful protesters expressing their constitutional right to free speech. These are illegal encampments where demonstrators engage in harassment and urge violence against Jewish students, Jewish Americans, the U.S. Government, the Israeli Government, and more.

I unequivocally condemn the college administrators who haven't acted to quell these encampments and who have enabled their campuses to become unsafe environments for Jewish students.

At the Federal level, we must give the Department of Education the tools to identify and prosecute any anti-Semitic hate crimes committed and hold college administrators accountable for refusing to address anti-Semitism on their campuses.

This legislation defines anti-Semitism using the IHRA working definition and its contemporary examples so that there can be no confusion or interpretation when it comes to the heinous act of discrimination and violation of title VI of the Civil Rights Act. It has broad bipartisan support in the House and Senate and 59 cosponsors in the House, including over a dozen Democrats.

This is not about dividing Democrats. This has broad bipartisan support. If there are people in your Conference who embrace anti-Semitism, that is not our fault. That is something you should be rooting out.

When people engage in harassment or bullying of Jewish individuals, where they justify the killing of Jews or use blood libel or hold Jews collectively responsible for actions of the Israeli Government, that is anti-Semitic. There is no question about it.

It is unfortunate that we need to clarify that these actions are anti-Semitic, but it makes this bill that much more necessary. What is happening at Columbia, Yale, UCLA, and so many other schools is reprehensible and alarming, but it cannot be discouraging.

We must act so that the anti-Semitism on college campuses stops immediately. Our country's antidiscrimination laws must work for all of us, including Jewish students.

My Democratic colleagues are tripping all over themselves because of electoral politics. They are worried about votes in Michigan and Minnesota and trying to placate a pro-Hamas element of their party, people who are parroting Hamas talking points.

Literally, when I was at Columbia University last Wednesday with Speaker JOHNSON, Hamas endorsed the protesters on the campus grounds, saying that they are the future leaders of America. If those are the future leaders of America, God help us.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LAWLER. Madam Speaker, we should be very clear: Charlottesville was wrong. January 6 was wrong. Taking over a courthouse in Portland was wrong. Burning down a police station in Minneapolis was wrong. Breaking in and seizing control of the library at Columbia University is wrong.

Let's call it all out and stop being a bunch of cowards. Anti-Semitism needs to be rooted out, and any Member who votes against this bill should hang their head in shame.

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

Madam Speaker, how dare the party of Donald Trump and MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE come down here and lecture Democrats about anti-Semitism. Remember, the leader of the Republican Party, Donald Trump, dines with Holocaust deniers and said there were "fine people on both sides" at a rally where white supremacists chanted: "Jews will not replace us." Representative MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE appeared on stage at a white nationalist rally alongside a Holocaust denier. She tweeted anti-Semitic videos and talks about Jewish space lasers.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD an article from Politico titled: "Donald Trump dined with white nationalist, Holocaust denier Nick Fuentes."

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

There was no objection.

[From POLITICO, Nov. 25, 2022]

DONALD TRUMP DINED WITH WHITE NATIONALIST, HOLOCAUST DENIER NICK FUENTES

(By Meredith McGraw)

Former President Donald Trump hosted white nationalist and antisemite Nick

Fuentes at his Mar-a-Lago resort in Palm Beach on Tuesday night, according to multiple people familiar with the event.

Fuentes, who frequently posts racist content in addition to Holocaust revisionism, was brought as a guest of rapper Kanye West, who now goes by Ye.

In a post to his social media site, Trump confirmed the gathering.

"This past week, Kanye West called me to have dinner at Mar-a-Lago," he wrote. "Shortly thereafter, he unexpectedly showed up with three of his friends, whom I knew nothing about. We had dinner on Tuesday evening with many members present on the back patio. The dinner was quick and uneventful. They then left for the airport."

However eventful, the dinner reflects a remarkable moment in an extremely early 2024 campaign cycle: the frontrunner for the Republican presidential nomination breaking bread with a man who frequently posts racist content and Holocaust revisionism, brought there by a rapper who is launching his own presidential campaign under the shadow of his own antisemitic remarks.

"If it was any other party, breaking bread with Nick Fuentes would be instantly disqualifying for Trump," said Democratic National Committee spokesperson Ammar Moussa. "The most extreme views have found a home in today's MAGA Republican party."

In a statement, the White House said, "Bigotry, hate, and antisemitism have absolutely no place in America—including at Mar-a-Lago. Holocaust denial is repugnant and dangerous, and it must be forcefully condemned."

It underscores how few guardrails currently exist within the former president's political operation, with few aides there to screen guests or advise against and manage such gatherings.

Indeed, after POLITICO first reported the sighting of Fuentes at Trump's club, people in Trump's orbit denied the former president met with Fuentes at all. Only later was it revealed that he not only met with Fuentes but dined with him.

Karen Giorno, a former Trump strategist who is also now working for West's 2024 campaign, confirmed to POLITICO that she was also at the dinner with Trump, West and Fuentes.

Fuentes, who was present at the Charlottesville "Unite the Right" rally in 2017, has made a series of offensive and racist statements on his shows including that Trump was wrong to disavow white supremacy. He has been removed from YouTube and other social media sites. Trump's dinner with Fuentes comes just one week after the former president announced he is seeking reelection, and soon after West publicly made a series of antisemitic comments that cost him millions in endorsement deals.

In a separate statement, Trump denied knowing who Fuentes was, stating that the "dinner meeting was intended to be Kanye and me only, but he arrived with a guest whom I had never met and knew nothing about." Both that statement and the Truth Social post did not include a denunciation of West's or Fuentes' recent comments.

West discussed the dinner in a video titled "Mar-a-lago debrief," which he posted to Twitter. In it, he said that Trump was "impressed by Fuentes" because "unlike so many of the lawyers and so many people that he was left with on his 2020 campaign, he's actually a loyalist."

West went on to say he told Trump, "Why when you had the chance, did you not free the January sixers? And I came to him as someone who loves Trump."

And I said, 'Go and get Corey [Lewandowski] back, go and get these people

that the media tried to cancel and told you to step away from.'" The video includes photos of former advisers including Giorno and Roger Stone, and also conspiracy theorist Alex Jones.

Describing the event to Milo Yiannopoulos, a far-right provocateur who he hired to help with his campaign, West said that he also asked Trump to be his running mate in 2024, and said that Trump was "screaming" at him during the dinner, and that the former president called his ex-wife profanities.

"When Trump started basically screaming at me at the table, telling me I was going to lose. I mean, has that ever worked for anyone in history? I'm like, whoa, whoa, hold on, hold on Trump, you're talking to Ye," West said.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD an article from The Atlantic titled: "Trump Defends White-Nationalist Protesters: 'Some Very Fine People on Both Sides.'"

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

There was no objection.

[From the Atlantic, Aug. 15, 2017]

TRUMP DEFENDS WHITE-NATIONALIST PROTESTERS: 'SOME VERY FINE PEOPLE ON BOTH SIDES'

(By Rosie Gray)

President Trump defended the white nationalists who protested in Charlottesville on Tuesday, saying they included "some very fine people," while expressing sympathy for their demonstration against the removal of a statue of Confederate General Robert E. Lee. It was a strikingly different message from the prepared statement he had delivered on Monday, and a reversion to his initial response over the weekend.

Speaking in the lobby of Trump Tower at what had been billed as a statement on infrastructure, a combative Trump defended his slowness to condemn white nationalists and neo-Nazis after the melee in central Virginia, which ended in the death of one woman and injuries to dozens of others, and compared the tearing down of Confederate monuments to the hypothetical removal of monuments to the Founding Fathers. He also said that counterprotesters deserve an equal amount of blame for the violence.

"What about the alt-left that came charging at, as you say, at the alt-right?" Trump said. "Do they have any semblance of guilt?"

"I've condemned neo-Nazis. I've condemned many different groups. But not all of those people were neo-Nazis, believe me," he said.

"You had many people in that group other than neo-Nazis and white nationalists," Trump said. "The press has treated them absolutely unfairly."

"You also had some very fine people on both sides," he said.

The Unite the Right rally that sparked the violence in Charlottesville featured several leading names in the white-nationalist alt-right movement, and also attracted people displaying Nazi symbols. As they walked down the street, the white-nationalist protesters chanted "blood and soil," the English translation of a Nazi slogan. One of the men seen marching with the fascist group American Vanguard, James A. Fields, is charged with deliberately ramming a car into a crowd of counterprotesters, killing 32-year-old counterprotester Heather Heyer.

Trump on Tuesday made an explicit comparison between Confederate generals and Founding Fathers such as George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. "Many of

those people were there to protest the taking down of the statue of Robert E. Lee," Trump said. "This week, it is Robert E. Lee. And I notice that Stonewall Jackson is coming down. I wonder, is it George Washington next? And is it Thomas Jefferson the week after? You know, you have to ask yourself, where does it stop?"

The substance of Trump's unscripted remarks hewed more closely to his initial reaction to Charlottesville on Saturday, when he blamed "many sides" for what happened. On Monday, after two days of relentless criticism, Trump gave a stronger statement, saying "racism is evil" and specifically condemning white supremacists, the Ku Klux Klan, and neo-Nazis. Speaking to reporters shortly afterward, white nationalist Richard Spencer told reporters he didn't see Trump's remarks as a condemnation of his movement.

Tuesday's appearance made it even clearer that those words had been forced on the president. Throughout his campaign, he was reluctant to disavow the white nationalists who have formed a vocal segment of his supporters. Asked if he had spoken to Heyer's family in the days since her death, Trump said "we will be reaching out."

Trump also addressed swirling rumors about the status of his chief strategist, Steve Bannon, who has come in for another round of speculation this week that his job may be in danger. Trump is reportedly angry about the recent book *Devil's Bargain*, by the Bloomberg Businessweek writer Joshua Green, which portrays Bannon as the key reason for Trump's election victory.

The president defended Bannon as having been unfairly attacked as a racist in the press, but declined to say if he still has confidence in him.

"I like Mr. Bannon, he is a friend of mine," Trump said. "But Mr. Bannon came on very late. You know that. I went through 17 senators, governors, and I won all the primaries. Mr. Bannon came on very much later than that. I like him. He is a good man. He is not a racist, I can tell you that. He is a good person. He actually gets very unfair press in that regard. We'll see what happens with Mr. Bannon. But he is a good person, and I think the press treats him, frankly, very unfairly."

The remarks echo what Trump told the New York Post earlier this year during a similar moment of uncertainty about Bannon's position. "I like Steve, but you have to remember he was not involved in my campaign until very late," Trump told the Post in April.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I would like to enter into the record, actually, my objection to this absurd attack on Democrats for pointing out that this bill has in the title "anti-Semitism," but there are problems with it.

We need to address anti-Semitism and look at the root causes. Instead, what are we doing? We are debating codifying a definition that numerous Jewish organizations, including Jewish Action, the Jewish Council for Public Affairs, and the New Israel Fund, among others, oppose.

The reason these organizations oppose it is because we cannot equate criticism of Israeli policies with anti-Semitism. They are two very different things.

We need to remember that we are constitutionally bound to protect free speech, even, and more importantly, when it is speech with which we do not agree.

Yesterday, for example, in the Rules Committee hearing for this bill, Representative FRY called Prime Minister Netanyahu's work in Gaza remarkable. He praised it. I personally don't think it is remarkable that over 35,000 people, most of them children and women, are dead. I don't think it is remarkable that over 130 hostages are still not home.

Netanyahu is being protested in his own country for these and many other things. I don't think it is remarkable that 27 kids have already died of malnutrition and that famine is imminent for 1.1 million Gazans.

Saying none of this is anti-Semitic.

I am Catholic with Sephardi heritage, and I think that my love that comes from the teaching and my spirituality calls upon me to talk about these things. That is not anti-Semitic.

That is the worry that these Jewish organizations, ACLU, and others talk about today. If we really want to move forward on combating anti-Semitism, let's fund the office that investigates and takes action against those colleges that fail to protect their students. Let's move forward with Congresswoman MANNING's bipartisan bill, H.R. 7921, the Countering Antisemitism Act.

We should investigate how these issues continue to seep into our schools and communities.

We could do real work to address these root causes. Instead, we're debating a definition that numerous Jewish organizations, including Jewish Action, the Jewish Council for Public Affairs, and the New Israel Fund, oppose.

The reason these organizations oppose it is because we cannot equate criticism of Israeli policies with Antisemitism. That is free speech.

Yesterday, in the Rules Committee Hearing for this very bill, Representative FRY called Prime Minister Netanyahu's work during this war "remarkable."

I don't think it's remarkable that over 35,000 people are dead.

I don't think it's remarkable that over 130 hostages are still not back home today.

I don't think it's remarkable that 27 kids died of malnutrition or that Famine is imminent for 1.1 million Gazans

Saying all of this could be construed as antisemitic if we adopt the definition we're debating today.

That is not helping us move forward or address the scourge of antisemitism that's hurting our students and their families.

To move us forward in the fight against anti-Semitism, we could consider Congresswoman MANNING's bipartisan bill H.R. 7921, the Countering Antisemitism Act.

This bill would designate a senior official at the Department of Education to counter anti-Semitism on college campuses, among other solutions.

We could increase funding at the Office for Civil Rights so the office has the resources to actually investigate and address antisemitism on college campuses.

If we want to deal with antisemitism on college campuses then I would suggest that these are good places to start.

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 17, a

bill to help with pay disparities for women in the workforce and strengthen our economy.

Madam Speaker, rising costs are affecting American families and the American worker, but instead of helping families put more money in their pockets to save for retirement, to send their kids to college, or to simply put food on the table, House Republicans are focused on helping Big Oil and Big Mining corporations.

My colleagues constantly talk about the economic hardship Americans face, but instead of bringing legislation to actually address that, nearly every bill in this rule would create a corporate giveaway at the expense of our public lands.

We see where their real priorities are—with the biggest corporations, foreign corporations, even Chinese corporations—but House Democrats are focused on the American people.

That is why we must bring up H.R. 17, the Paycheck Fairness Act, to address the wage gap for women of this country and make sure families aren't cheated out of dollars and paychecks that they deserve.

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, to discuss our proposal.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time.

Madam Speaker, today, Americans are living paycheck to paycheck. They struggle with the high cost of living and wages that are not rising fast enough to keep up. Instead of addressing the real challenges that face American families, my Republican colleagues are wasting time with messaging bills.

Madam Speaker, the gentleman on the other side of the aisle may recall that for a recent continuing resolution, he voted against a billion dollars in aid to Israel. The gentleman from New York voted against a billion-dollar increase in aid to Israel.

If we defeat the previous question, I will bring up H.R. 17, the Paycheck Fairness Act, to ensure women are paid fairly for their work.

On average, a woman still earns only 84 cents for every dollar that a man makes, according to the American Association of University Women. The disparity is even worse for women of color.

The pay gap exists in every State, regardless of geography, occupation, education, or work patterns.

This is not just a problem for a few years out of a woman's career. It is a systemic disadvantage that compounds over a lifetime. This gap can put women hundreds of thousands of dollars behind in earnings over their careers and, in turn, severely reduce the amount they receive from Social Security, pensions, or investments after their working years are over. That puts more strain on working families and our safety net as a whole to support them in their older years.

Unequal pay is not just an issue of fairness. It is a major economic burden on families across the country.

America is in a cost-of-living crisis for many reasons. Families are living paycheck to paycheck. They can't pay their bills. They can't put food on the table. They can't get the healthcare they need for themselves and their families.

This cost-of-living issue, if you continue to deal with unequal payment for women in our workforce, only adds to economic insecurity.

The pay gap persists because of loopholes in the Equal Pay Act. The Paycheck Fairness Act fixes those loopholes by mandating better data collection, protecting employees against retaliation for discussing wages or salaries, and removing obstacles to lawsuits that challenge systemic discrimination. In short, it gives the Equal Pay Act the teeth that it needs to get the job done.

At the end of the day, it is really this simple: Men and women in the same job deserve the same pay. It is true in the House of Representatives, but not true pretty much everywhere else in this country. If we truly believe that, we should act on it.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the previous question and the rule.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I am disturbed by my colleagues who are shameless enough to argue in favor of anti-Semitism. It is not covered by the First Amendment. It is hateful.

Universities have been rewarding bad behavior and punishing the ones being attacked, who now don't feel safe enough to go to class. This cannot be the norm.

I am disappointed in the universities that are standing by and allowing this and equally disappointed in my colleagues who do not see it as a problem.

Stopping anti-Semitism is not a messaging tactic like the other side implies. Stopping anti-Semitism is something we must do.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MILLER).

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, what is really sad for me is that, on both sides of the aisle, we have issues. I think some of my colleagues on my side of the aisle have Russian disinformation, and on the other side of the aisle, it seems that there is a lot of Hamas disinformation. I truly do not understand why it is so hard to just call it out. I digress.

□ 1045

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Antisemitism Awareness Act.

Requiring the Department of Education to use the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition of anti-Semitism when enforcing Federal anti-discrimination laws will help to protect Jewish students across the country from violence and hate as we see it exploding every single day within our country.

Anti-Semitism has spread like wildfire on college campuses, and it is rearing its ugly head in the wake of Hamas' ruthless attack on Israel.

College students celebrate terrorists who brutally murder innocent civilians as martyrs, and faculty members call Hamas' assault exhilarating.

When I saw a sign at the Columbia protest—if you want to call it a protest—the sign said: "Free Palestine," and right next to it, it said: final solution.

What does the "final solution" mean, I ask my colleagues across the aisle? I understand it is rhetorical, but you all know what final solution means.

Me being just one of two Jewish Republicans in the House and in the Senate, that means the end of Israel and the Jewish people. That is why that is in the definition of the IHRA, to be abundantly clear.

The abhorrent behavior underscores the clear need for Federal policy to protect Jewish students on these unfriendly campuses.

Usage of the IHRA definition in this context is a key step in calling out anti-Semitism where it is and ensuring anti-Semitic hate crimes on college campuses are properly investigated and prosecuted. College campuses should be safe havens for learning, not nests of hatred.

I urge my colleagues to say enough is enough and to support the Antisemitism Awareness Act.

I will ask my other colleagues on the other side of the aisle just one more time. When you see a sign—and you are Jewish in this country—on a college campus, and you say that being an anti-Zionist is not being an anti-Semite—which being an anti-Zionist is being an anti-Semite, to be very clear—but when you see "final solution," I think you have a hard time accepting, especially when my family, almost two-thirds of them, were annihilated at Auschwitz.

We came to this country, and now my daughter is going to grow up in this world and look at a sign that says, "final solution?"

I speak for myself. I speak for no one else. It is abhorrent, and you all need to condemn this type of behavior and rhetoric that has consumed our country.

Enough is enough. Please. Just be a human and put your politics and political affiliation aside for a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind Members on both sides of the aisle to address their re-

marks to the Chair and not to each other in the second person.

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

I just want to make the record clear. Democrats and President Biden have repeatedly and constantly, and not just since October 7, condemned anti-Semitism and taken actual actions to actually address it, and that is the problem with what we are hearing.

As their own Rules Committee member has said it, these are about sticky bills. They are not about getting solutions.

We must remember that most of the bills in the rule today are actually talking about our natural resources and how Republicans want to turn the clock back on the progress that Americans have been demanding for decades to protect our natural beauty but also to protect our natural resources for Americans.

I want to talk a little bit about mining reform, a 1872 mining law that says it all. That law is way too old and needs fixing. Well, how do we make sure we go about fixing it?

The Republicans' proposal is to just give more of it away. It makes it easier for foreign corporations and for big, greedy corporations to take that land, to take those natural resources.

What do Democrats propose? We propose responsible mining reform that allows for critical minerals to be extracted without destroying our environment.

My good friend and ranking member, the former chair of the House Natural Resources Committee, introduced the Clean Energy Minerals Reform Act, of which I am a cosponsor.

That kind of bill would require annual rental payments for claimed public lands, treating mine operators the same way we treat oil and gas or any other ones. Let's make them pay for our resources. They belong to us.

Imagine if the \$300 billion in profits that is going to those foreign corporations went to Americans instead.

We would set a royalty rate of not less than 5 percent and not greater than 8 percent, based on gross income.

We would make sure that there would be a reclamation fund, so when the mining companies go in there and make their mess that there would be a way for us to clean it up.

I can tell you, New Mexico is littered. In Colorado, all the intermountain areas are left with these abandoned mines that leach acid into our rivers and streams and make it so that we cannot hike and camp on those lands.

I have picked up those rocks that when they are exposed to air and water create sulfuric acid, and they leave piles of them.

Those are the things that we must be doing. We must give the Secretary of the Interior the right to protect our public lands, to protect the waters of Minnesota, right, and to protect the waters of this great country.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KEAN), my colleague.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank Mrs. Fischbach from the Rules Committee for yielding me time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule and in support of H.R. 6090, the Antisemitism Awareness Act, introduced by Mr. LAWLER from New York.

On October 7, 2023, Hamas launched a brutal surprise attack on the State of Israel in which 1,200 Israeli citizens lost their lives. This represented the most significant attack on Israel since the Yom Kippur War.

After those attacks, there was a massive increase and an outpouring of hatred toward the State of Israel and an increase in anti-Semitism.

Let's look at the facts. According to data from the Anti-Defamation League, from October 7, 2023, until the end of last year, there were more than 5,204 anti-Semitic incidents tracked by the ADL—more than the whole of 2022 in more than 2 months.

Unfortunately, there has been no greater breeding ground for anti-Semitism than on the campuses of our Nation's colleges and universities.

Jewish parents across my district and across this country are concerned for their children away at college.

Jewish students should feel safe on college campuses. The anti-Semitic actions on college campuses across this country and a muted response from university administrators is absolutely unacceptable.

While I respect the right to free speech as guaranteed by the First Amendment, the situation on campuses across the country has simply gotten out of control.

Unfortunately, the Biden administration has not taken the steps needed to adequately protect Jewish students, and I am glad that we, as Congress, are taking this important step.

If colleges and universities are not willing to take the steps necessary to combat anti-Semitism and to protect their own students, we must ensure that there are consequences.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the rule and passage of this bill.

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

The natural resources bills that we are dealing with here today, as I pointed out, are a great gift to big mining corporations and overturn decades of work by local organizations and by the public in these areas who want to see their lands protected.

What is interesting is Republicans are putting forward these bills, even though the American public and their own constituents are not interested in seeing what they are doing.

While Republicans are helping out the big mining corporation fans, their constituents want the opposite.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the article titled: "Analysis: Public Comments Overwhelmingly Support BLM Public Lands Rule."

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

There was no objection.

ANALYSIS: PUBLIC COMMENTS OVERWHELMINGLY SUPPORT BLM PUBLIC LANDS RULE

DENVER.—A new statistical analysis of more than 150,000 public comments finds nearly universal support for the Bureau of Land Management's proposed Conservation and Landscape Health Rule, colloquially known as the Public Lands Rule.

The Center for Western Priorities performed a sentiment analysis on a random sample of 10,000 public comments submitted to regulations.gov as of the morning of July 5, 2023, in the closing hours of a 90-day public comment period.

CWP's analysis found 92 percent of the comments encouraged the Interior Department to adopt the Public Lands Rule as written or strengthen its conservation measures. 4.5 percent of comments encouraged the department to withdraw or significantly weaken the rule. Another 3.5 percent of comments did not express a clear opinion in support or opposition to the rule. The statistical analysis has a margin of error of ±0.5 percent.

"This analysis shows overwhelming—though not surprising—levels of support for the Biden administration's conservation agenda," said Jennifer Rokala, executive director at the Center for Western Priorities. "Americans know that public lands are central to the Western way of life, and that they will play a pivotal role in the nation's response to the climate crisis. The support expressed during the comment period shows that the BLM is on the right track to restoring balance across the West."

The analysis used a combination of automated and manual classification of comments to categorize them as primarily "supportive," "opposed," or "neutral" on the proposed rule. The full set of analyzed comments and the toolchain used for the sentiment analysis are available online.

BLM's proposed Public Lands Rule would clarify how land managers across the West implement the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, known as FLPMA. The text of FLPMA's "multiple use" mandate has always placed conservation alongside other uses of public lands, including mining, oil and gas drilling, and grazing. But BLM's implementation of the law has never explicitly treated conservation as one of those uses. The proposed rule would bring BLM's implementation of the law in line with its text and congressional intent by providing guidance on the use of FLPMA's leasing authority to restore or conserve land to help BLM reach its goals. The proposed rule also increases the use of BLM's land health standards across all BLM lands, rather than just rangelands, and clarifies procedures for the identification and designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), another pillar in the text of FLPMA.

Despite a coordinated industry effort to kill or weaken the proposed rule, CWP's analysis found limited opposition in the public comments, with an estimated 7,000 out of 152,000 comments encouraging BLM to withdraw or weaken the rule. By contrast, an estimated 138,000 comments supported the rule and its goals. The estimated 5,000 comments that were neutral largely encouraged BLM to add specific language around wilderness or wild horses and burros to the rule without

expressing clear support or opposition to the overall goals of the rulemaking.

The sheer number of comments submitted reflect the passion Americans have for public lands. The comments CWP reviewed included coordinated campaigns by conservation and business groups, technical comments from governments and scientists, and even handwritten, heartfelt letters from public lands users.

"The public comments show that congressional attempts to short-circuit this rule are misguided," Rokala added. "The American people aren't falling for the fear-mongering and disinformation coming from the oil and gas industry, even if some members of Congress are. Voters want the Biden administration to restore degraded landscapes while also making sure public lands play a central role in our renewable energy future."

The Bureau of Land Management will review and use the public comments during the next step of the rulemaking process to revise, clarify, and improve the proposed rule. The revised rule would then be reviewed by the White House Office of Management and Budget before being finalized and published in the Federal Register. The revision process could take up to a year to complete.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, that analysis found that the Biden administration's Public Lands Rule received 92 percent of support in public comments.

Madam Speaker, 92 percent of the 150,000 Americans who commented on this rule agreed that the BLM is moving in the right direction by protecting our public lands.

Many of them were farmers, ranchers, and stewards of the land. In fact, one farmer said to me: I recognize how important it is to allow our land to recover so that we can use it in the future for grazing.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the following article titled: "The 2023 Conservation in the West Poll from Colorado College."

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

There was no objection.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, the article can be found here: <https://www.coloradocollege.edu/other/stateoftherockies/conservationinthewest/2023.html>

This survey found that 82 percent of voters across 8 Western States support the conservation of our public lands and waters. Let's listen to the people on the ground.

While Republicans want to mine the beautiful forests of Minnesota, constituents actually want to protect the area from sulfite or copper mining.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the article titled: "The Campaign to Save the Boundary Waters 2022 Post-Election Poll."

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

There was no objection.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, the article can be found here: <https://www.savetheboundarywaters.org/sites/default/files/resource-file/Campaign%20To%20Save%20The%20Boundary%20>

Waters%20___%202022%20Post-Election%20Poll%20Results.pdf

Madam Speaker, the poll found over 70 percent of Minnesotans support proposed legislation to permanently protect the boundary waters from risks associated with sulfite or copper mining.

The boundary waters are one of the most visited national recreational areas in the United States. I look forward to going and looking at those lakes and those rivers and those forests and how they are intertwined and how those canoes glide along their surfaces.

Minnesotans know what that beauty looks like, and they want to make sure that the mining that is proposed by the Trump administration—and I might remind people that the Trump administration overturned actions by Obama, so they could give two leases to a Chilean billionaire—a Chilean billionaire, who it so happens, was a landlord of the President's daughter.

These kinds of dealings with foreign corporations, we must say “no” to. Why would Minnesotans want to take their precious natural resources and have them leased so a Chilean billionaire can make even more money?

We are urging our Republican colleagues to listen to their constituents, to listen to the people who are speaking on these issues, to vote against these rules, and to vote against these bills.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, the bills my Republican colleagues have proposed today threaten to overturn regulations put in place to make sure that we are responsible in our use of natural resources.

The Biden administration has worked to reverse many of the Trump-era policies that just help the rich get richer.

For too long, what we have seen in America is the rich keep getting richer, and it appears that Republicans, certain Republicans, but most definitely former President Trump favored the richest corporations.

In turn, I ask my colleagues to think about what our role is here in Congress. I remind my colleagues of these powerful words from the Conference of Bishops.

“We show our respect for the creator by our stewardship of creation. Care for the Earth is not just an Earth Day slogan, it is a requirement of our faith. We are called to protect people and the planet, living our faith in relationship with all of God's creation.”

□ 1100

It is possible to protect the planet and still be a leader in energy. In the last 3 years, the Biden administration has invested over \$18 billion toward Federal, State, local, and Tribal land conservation efforts in all 50 States.

Contrary to what my colleagues claim, the U.S. has had record oil and gas production under the Biden administration. We produced an average of 12.9 million barrels of crude oil, millions more than are coming out of Russia and Saudi Arabia.

Regulations are important. They prevent catastrophic environmental disasters, like the 137 oil spills that occurred during the second year of the Trump administration.

Remember, there will be no more elk to hunt, no more breathtaking lakes reflecting the sunlight to hike to, and no more oil and minerals to drill for if we do not listen to the experts about protecting our lands and waters. Wildlife protections and mining regulations are in place to make sure future generations of Americans can enjoy the same beautiful landscapes and profit off of America's resources.

Finally, I need to remind everybody, we all condemned October 7. We all have condemned Hamas. It is a terrorist organization. However, we have taken up these resolutions over and over again.

Once again, our Republican colleague has spoken the truth when he has said that these are sticky resolutions simply intended to divide the Democrats. Let's not work on division. Let's come together in love and a belief in each of our individual strengths to push back against the hatred that we see and to do it in a manner that is not partisan, that uplifts our morality, that uplifts our empathy for all, and that addresses all the forms of hatred that we see.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

House Republicans trust the American people to be good stewards of the land. The amount of regulations in place under this administration is insulting, and it is economically unsound.

While China and our adversaries are bolstering their capabilities, the Biden administration is tying our hands behind our backs. The bills counter Federal Government overreach, empower producers, and protect our lands. I am proud to stand in support of these bills today.

The gray wolf should be taken off the endangered species list. The American people should be permitted to access the wealth of resources this land provides, and they should be trusted to manage their lands at the State level without the Federal Government breathing down their neck at every turn.

Finally, universities are failing to keep their Jewish students safe, so Congress is taking action.

Those in the Jewish community should know that House Republicans support them and condemn the failed actions of universities to intervene. I am hopeful that H.R. 6090 clarifies the definition of anti-Semitism so that these universities finally run out of ex-

cuses for their inaction. Stopping anti-Semitism is something we must do.

Madam Speaker, I support the rule and the underlying legislation, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

The material previously referred to by Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 1173 OFFERED BY
MS. LEGER FERNANDEZ OF NEW MEXICO

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 7. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 17) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 8. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 17.

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

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

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

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam 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 question are postponed.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 3 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1130

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. VAN DREW) at 11 o'clock and 30 minutes a.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Passage of H.R. 529;
Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

- H.R. 4824;
- H.R. 4877;
- H.R. 6093;
- H.R. 3738;
- H.R. 4016;
- H.R. 1767;

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 1173; and

Adoption of House Resolution 1173, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as either 5-minute or 2-minute votes.

EXTENDING LIMITS OF U.S. CUSTOMS WATERS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 529) to extend the customs waters of the United States from 12 nautical miles to 24 nautical miles from the baselines of the United States, consistent with Presidential Proclamation 7219, 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 passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 6, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 155]
YEAS—402

Aderholt	Cárdenas	DeLauro
Aguilar	Carey	DelBene
Alford	Carl	Deluzio
Allen	Carson	DeSaulnier
Allred	Carter (GA)	DesJarlais
Amo	Carter (LA)	Dingell
Amodei	Carter (TX)	Doggett
Armstrong	Cartwright	Donalds
Arrington	Casar	Duarte
Auchincloss	Case	Duncan
Babin	Casten	Dunn (FL)
Bacon	Castor (FL)	Edwards
Baird	Castro (TX)	Ellzey
Balderson	Chavez-DeRemer	Emmer
Balint	Cherfilus-	Escobar
Banks	McCormick	Eshoo
Barr	Chu	Españolat
Barragán	Ciscomani	Estes
Bean (FL)	Clark (MA)	Evans
Beatty	Clarke (NY)	Ezell
Bentz	Cleaver	Fallon
Bera	Cline	Feenstra
Bergman	Cloud	Ferguson
Beyer	Clyburn	Finstad
Bice	Clyde	Fischbach
Biggs	Cohen	Fitzgerald
Bilirakis	Collins	Fitzpatrick
Bishop (GA)	Comer	Fleischmann
Bishop (NC)	Connolly	Fletcher
Blunt Rochester	Correa	Flood
Boebert	Costa	Foster
Bonamici	Courtney	Foushee
Bost	Craig	Fox
Bowman	Crane	Frankel, Lois
Boyle (PA)	Crawford	Franklin, Scott
Brecheen	Crenshaw	Frost
Brown	Crockett	Fry
Brownley	Crow	Fulcher
Buchanan	Cuellar	Gaetz
Bucshon	D'Esposito	Gallo
Budzinski	Dauids (KS)	Garamendi
Burchett	Davidson	Garbarino
Burgess	Davis (IL)	García (IL)
Burlison	Davis (NC)	García (TX)
Calvert	De La Cruz	García, Mike
Cammack	Dean (PA)	García, Robert
Carbajal	DeGette	Gimenez

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

NAYS—6

Bush	Ocasio-Cortez	Pressley
Lee (PA)	Omar	Tlaib

NOT VOTING—20

Adams	Diaz-Balart	Jackson Lee
Blumenauer	Granger	Langworthy
Caraveo	Greene (GA)	Larson (CT)
Cole	Grijalva	Magaziner
Curtis	Huffman	

Nehls	Smith (NE)	Sykes
Pelosi	Swalwell	Wild

□ 1201

So the bill was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CARBON SEQUESTRATION COLLABORATION 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. 4824) to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to require the Secretary of Energy to carry out terrestrial carbon sequestration research and development activities, 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 Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 364, nays 44, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 156]
YEAS—364

Aderholt	Chavez-DeRemer	Fleischmann
Aguilar	Cherfilus-	Fletcher
Alford	McCormick	Flood
Allen	Chu	Foster
Allred	Ciscomani	Foushee
Amo	Clark (MA)	Fox
Amodei	Clarke (NY)	Frankel, Lois
Armstrong	Cleaver	Franklin, Scott
Arrington	Clyburn	Frost
Auchincloss	Cohen	Gaetz
Babin	Comer	Gallego
Bacon	Connolly	Garamendi
Baird	Correa	Garbarino
Balderson	Costa	García (IL)
Balint	Courtney	García (TX)
Banks	Craig	García, Mike
Barr	Crawford	García, Robert
Barragán	Crenshaw	Gimenez
Beatty	Crockett	Golden (ME)
Bentz	Crow	Goldman (NY)
Bera	Cuellar	Gomez
Bergman	D'Esposito	Gonzales, Tony
Beyer	Dauids (KS)	Gonzalez,
Bice	Davis (IL)	Vicente
Bilirakis	Davis (NC)	Gooden (TX)
Bishop (GA)	De La Cruz	Gottheimer
Bishop (NC)	Dean (PA)	Graves (LA)
Blunt Rochester	DeGette	Graves (MO)
Bonamici	DeLauro	Green (TN)
Bost	DelBene	Green, Al (TX)
Bowman	Deluzio	Griffith
Boyle (PA)	DeSaulnier	Grothman
Brown	DesJarlais	Guest
Brownley	Dingell	Guthrie
Buchanan	Duarte	Harder (CA)
Bucshon	Duncan	Hayes
Budzinski	Dunn (FL)	Hern
Bush	Edwards	Hill
Calvert	Ellzey	Himes
Carbajal	Emmer	Hinson
Cárdenas	Escobar	Horsford
Carey	Eshoo	Houchin
Carl	Españolat	Houlihan
Carson	Estes	Hoyer
Carter (GA)	Evans	Hoyle (OR)
Carter (LA)	Ezell	Hudson
Carter (TX)	Fallon	Huffman
Cartwright	Feenstra	Huizenga
Casar	Ferguson	Issa
Case	Finstad	Ivey
Casten	Fischbach	Jackson (IL)
Castor (FL)	Fitzgerald	Jackson (NC)
Castro (TX)	Fitzpatrick	Jackson Lee

Jacobs Miller (WV)
 James Miller-Meeks
 Jayapal Moolenaar
 Jeffries Moore (UT)
 Johnson (GA) Moore (WI)
 Johnson (LA) Moran
 Johnson (SD) Morelle
 Joyce (OH) Moskowitz
 Joyce (PA) Moulton
 Kamlager-Dove Mrvan
 Kaptur Mullin
 Kean (NJ) Murphy
 Keating Nadler
 Kelly (IL) Napolitano
 Kelly (MS) Neal
 Kelly (PA) Neguse
 Khanna Newhouse
 Kiggans (VA) Nickel
 Kildee Norcross
 Kiley Norman
 Kilmer Nunn (IA)
 Kim (CA) Obernolte
 Kim (NJ) Ocasio-Cortez
 Krishnamoorthi Omar
 LaHood Owens
 LaLota Pallone
 LaMalfa Palmer
 Lamborn Panetta
 Landsman Pappas
 Larsen (WA) Pascrell
 Larson (CT) Peltola
 Latta Pence
 LaTurner Perez
 Lawler Peters
 Lee (CA) Pettersen
 Lee (FL) Pfluger
 Lee (NV) Phillips
 Lee (PA) Pingree
 Leger Fernandez Pocan
 Lesko Porter
 Letlow Posey
 Levin Pressley
 Lieu Quigley
 Lofgren Ramirez
 Loudermilk Raskin
 Lucas Reschenthaler
 Luetkemeyer Rodgers (WA)
 Luttrell Rogers (AL)
 Lynch Rogers (KY)
 Mace Rose
 Malliotakis Ross
 Maloy Rouzer
 Mann Ruiz
 Manning Ruppertsberger
 Mast Rutherford
 Matsui Ryan
 McBath Salazar
 McCaul Salinas
 McClain Sánchez
 McClellan Sarbanes
 McCollum Scalise
 McGarvey Scanlon
 McGovern Schakowsky
 McHenry Schiff
 Meeks Wilson (FL)
 Menendez Schneider
 Meng Scholten
 Meuser Schrier
 Mfume Schweikert
 Miller (OH) Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin

NAYS—44

Bean (FL) Fry
 Biggs Fulcher
 Boebert Good (VA)
 Brecheen Gosar
 Burchett Hageman
 Burlison Harris
 Cammack Harshbarger
 Cline Higgins (LA)
 Cloud Hunt
 Clyde Jackson (TX)
 Collins Jordan
 Crane Kustoff
 Davidson Luna
 Doggett Massie
 Donalds McClintock

NOT VOTING—21

Adams Granger
 Blumenauer Greene (GA)
 Burgess Grijalva
 Caraveo Kuster
 Cole Langworthy
 Curtis Magaziner
 Diaz-Balart Molinaro

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
 The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1206

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.

ABANDONED WELL REMEDIATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT 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. 4877) to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to direct the Secretary of Energy to carry out a research, development, and demonstration program with respect to abandoned wells, 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 Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 333, nays 75, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 157]

YEAS—333

Aderholt Castro (TX)
 Aguilar Chavez-DeRemer
 Alred Cherilus-McCormick
 Amo McCormick
 Armodei Chu
 Armstrong Ciscomani
 Auchincloss Clark (MA)
 Bacon Clarke (NY)
 Baird Cleaver
 Balderson Clyburn
 Balint Cohen
 Barr Connolly
 Barragán Correa
 Beatty Costa
 Bentz Courtney
 Bera Craig
 Bergman Crawford
 Beyer Crenshaw
 Bice Crockett
 Bilirakis Crow
 Bishop (GA) Cuellar
 Blunt Rochester D'Esposito
 Bonamici Davids (KS)
 Bost Davis (IL)
 Bowman Davis (NC)
 Boyle (PA) De La Cruz
 Brown Dean (PA)
 Brownley DeGette
 Buchanan DeLauro
 Bucshon DelBene
 Budzinski Deluzio
 Burgess DeSaulnier
 Bush Dingell
 Calvert Doggett
 Carbañal Duarte
 Cárdenas Duncan
 Carey Dunn (FL)
 Carl Emmer
 Carson Escobar
 Carter (GA) Eshoo
 Carter (LA) Espaillat
 Cartwright Estes
 Casar Evans
 Case Ezell
 Casten Fallon
 Castor (FL) Feenstra

Huizenga
 Hunt
 Ivey
 Jackson (IL)
 Jackson (NC)
 Jackson Lee
 Jacobs
 James
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (SD)
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Kamlager-Dove
 Kaptur
 Kean (NJ)
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (PA)
 Khanna
 Kiggans (VA)
 Kildee
 Kiley
 Kilmer
 Kim (CA)
 Kim (NJ)
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster
 LaHood
 LaLota
 Lamborn
 Landsman
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latta
 LaTurner
 Lawler
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (FL)
 Lee (NV)
 Lee (PA)
 Leger Fernandez
 Letlow
 Levin
 Lieu
 Lofgren
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luttrell
 Lynch
 Mace
 Malliotakis
 Manning
 Matsui
 McBath
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClellan
 McCollum
 McGarvey
 McGovern
 McHenry
 Meeks
 Menendez
 Meng
 Mfume
 Miller (OH)
 Miller (OH)
 Miller (WV)
 Miller-Meeks
 Mills
 Molinaro
 Moolenaar
 Moore (UT)
 Morelle
 Moskowitz
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Mullin
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Newhouse
 Nickel
 Norcross
 Nunn (IA)
 Obernolte
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Owens
 Pallone
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Peltola
 Pence
 Perez
 Peters
 Pettersen
 Pfluger
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Posey
 Pressley
 Quigley
 Ramirez
 Raskin
 Reschenthaler
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Ross
 Rouzer
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Ryan
 Salazar
 Salinas
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Scholten
 Schrier
 Schneider
 Scholten
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin

NAYS—75

Alford
 Allen
 Arrington
 Babin
 Banks
 Bean (FL)
 Biggs
 Bishop (NC)
 Boebert
 Brecheen
 Burchett
 Burlison
 Cammack
 Carter (TX)
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyde
 Collins
 Comer
 Crane
 Davidson
 DesJarlais
 Donalds
 Edwards
 Ellzey
 Fitzgerald
 Fry
 Fulcher
 Gaetz
 Good (VA)
 Gosar
 Griffith
 Grothman
 Guest
 Hageman
 Harris
 Harshbarger
 Higgins (LA)
 Houchin
 Issa
 Jackson (TX)
 Kelly (MS)
 Kustoff
 LaMalfa
 Lesko
 Loudermilk
 Luna
 Mann
 Massie
 Mast
 McClintock
 McCormick
 Meuser
 Miller (IL)
 Mooney
 Moore (AL)
 Moran
 Norman
 Ogles
 Palmer
 Pfluger
 Rosendale
 Roy
 Rutherford
 Schweikert
 Self
 Spartz
 Steube
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Van Duyne
 Waltz
 Weber (TX)
 Williams (TX)
 Zinke

NOT VOTING—20

Adams
 Blumenauer
 Caraveo
 Cole
 Curtis
 Diaz-Balart
 Granger
 Greene (GA)
 Grijalva
 Langworthy
 Magaziner
 Moore (WI)

Murphy Perry Sykes
Nehls Smith (NE) Wild
Pelosi Swalwell

Franklin, Scott Lesko Ruiz Miller (IL) Rosendale Rutherford
Frost Letlow Ruppertsberger Perry Roy Spartz
Fry Levin Ryan
Fulcher Lieu Salazar
Gaetz Loifgren Salinas Adams
Gallego Loudermilk Sánchez Blumenuer Diaz-Balart Nehls
Garamendi Lucas Sarbanes Caraveo Granger Smith (NE)
Garbarino Luetkemeyer Scalise Cole Langworthy Swalwell
Garcia (IL) Luna Scanlon Curtis Magaziner Sykes
Garcia (TX) Luttrell
Garcia, Mike Lynch
Garcia, Robert Mace
Gimenez Malliotakis
Golden (ME) Maloy
Goldman (NY) Mann
Gomez Manning
Gonzales, Tony Mast
Gonzalez, Matsui
Vicente McBath
Gooden (TX) McCaul
Gosar McClain
Gottheimer McClellan
Graves (LA) McClintock
Graves (MO) McCollum
Green (TN) McCormick
Green, Al (TX) McGarvey
Griffith McGovern
Grothman McHenry
Guest Meeks
Guthrie Menendez
Harder (CA) Meng
Hayes Meuser
Hern Mfume
Higgins (LA) Miller (OH)
Hill Miller (WV)
Himes Miller-Meeks
Hinson Mills
Horsford Molinaro
Houchin Moolenaar
Houlihan Mooney
Hoyer Moore (AL)
Hoyle (OR) Moore (UT)
Hudson Moore (WI)
Huffman Moran
Huizenga Morelle
Issa Moskowitz
Ivey Moulton
Jackson (IL) Mrvan
Jackson (NC) Mullin
Jackson Lee Nadler
Jacobs Napolitano
James Neal
Jayapal Neguse
Jeffries Newhouse
Johnson (GA) Nickel
Johnson (SD) Norcross
Jordan Norman
Joyce (OH) Nunn (IA)
Joyce (PA) Obernolte
Kamlager-Dove Ocasio-Cortez
Kaptur Ogles
Kear (NJ) Omar
Keating Owens
Kelly (IL) Pallone
Kelly (MS) Palmer
Kelly (PA) Pannetta
Khanna Pappas
Kiggans (VA) Pascrell
Kildee Pelosi
Kiley Peltola
Kilmer Pence
Kim (CA) Perez
Kim (NJ) Peters
Krishnamoorthi PETERSen
Kuster Pfluger
Kustoff Phillips
LaHood Pingree
LaLota Pocan
LaMalfa Porter
Lamborn Posey
Landsman Pressley
Larsen (WA) Ragimley
Larsen (CT) Ramirez
Latta Raskin
LaTurner Reschenthaler
Lawler Rodgers (WA)
Lee (CA) Rogers (AL)
Lee (FL) Rogers (KY)
Lee (NV) Rose
Lee (PA) Ross
Leger Fernandez Rouzer

NOT VOTING—15
Adams Diaz-Balart Nehls
Blumenuer Granger Smith (NE)
Caraveo Grijalva Swalwell
Cole Langworthy Sykes
Curtis Magaziner Wild

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1209

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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1214

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.

WEATHER RESEARCH AND FORECASTING INNOVATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2023

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6093) to improve the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's weather research, support improvements in weather forecasting and prediction, expand commercial opportunities for the provision of weather data, 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 Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 2-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 19, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 158] YEAS—394

Aderholt Calvert D'Esposito
Aguilar Cammack Davids (KS)
Alford Carbajal Davis (IL)
Allred Cárdenas Davis (NC)
Amo Carey De La Cruz
Amodei Carl Dean (PA)
Armstrong Carson DeGette
Arrington Carter (GA) DeLauro
Auchincloss Carter (LA) DelBene
Babin Carter (TX) Deluzio
Bacon Cartwright DeSaulnier
Baird Casar DesJarlais
Balderson Case Dingell
Balint Casten Doggett
Banks Castor (FL) Donalds
Barr Castro (TX) Duarte
Barragán Chavez-DeRemer Duncan
Bean (FL) Cherfilus-Dunn (FL)
Beatty McCormick Edwards
Bentz Chu Ellzey
Bera Ciscomani Emmer
Bergman Clark (MA) Escobar
Beyer Clarke (NY) Eshoo
Bice Cleaver Espallat
Billirakis Cline Estes
Bishop (GA) Cloud Evans
Bishop (NC) Clyburn Ezell
Blunt Rochester Clyde Fallon
Boebert Cohen Feenstra
Bonamici Collins Ferguson
Bost Comer Pinstad
Bowman Connolly Fischbach
Boyle (PA) Correa Fitzgerald
Brown Costa Fitzpatrick
Brownley Courtney Fleischmann
Buchanan Craig Fletcher
Bucshon Crawford Flood
Budzinski Crenshaw Foster
Burchett Crockett Foushee
Burgess Crow Foxx
Bush Cuellar Frankel, Lois

VETERANS ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND TRANSITION ADMINISTRATION 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. 3738) to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish in the Department of Veterans Affairs the Veterans Economic Opportunity and Transition Administration, and for other purposes, 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 Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 2-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 10, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 159] YEAS—403

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

NAYS—19

Allen Davidson
Biggs Good (VA)
Brecheen Greene (GA)
Burlison Hageman
Crane Harris

Harshbarger
Jackson (TX)
Massie

Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, Scott
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
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)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota

Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Suozzi
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dуйne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—10

NOT VOTING—15

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1218

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.

VETERAN FRAUD REIMBURSEMENT 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. 4016) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the repayment by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of benefits misused by a fiduciary, 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 Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 0, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 160]

YEAS—413

Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, Scott
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
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)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota

Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Suozzi
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dуйne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup

Westerman	Williams (TX)	Womack
Wexton	Wilson (FL)	Yakym
Williams (GA)	Wilson (SC)	Zinke
Williams (NY)	Wittman	

NOT VOTING—15

Adams	Diaz-Balart	Nehls
Blumenauer	Granger	Smith (NE)
Caraveo	Grijalva	Swalwell
Cole	Langworthy	Sykes
Curtis	Magaziner	Wild

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1222

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STUDENT VETERAN BENEFIT RESTORATION 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. 1767) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that educational assistance paid under Department of Veterans Affairs educational assistance programs to an individual who pursued a program or course of education that was suspended or terminated for certain reasons shall not be charged against the entitlement of the individual, 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 Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 6, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 161]

YEAS—406

Aderholt	Bonamici	Cherfilus-	
Aguilar	Bost	McCormick	
Alford	Bowman	Chu	
Allen	Boyle (PA)	Ciscomani	
Allred	Brecheen	Clark (MA)	
Amo	Brown	Clarke (NY)	
Amodei	Brownley	Cleaver	
Armstrong	Buchanan	Cline	
Arrington	Bucshon	Cloud	
Auchincloss	Budzinski	Clyburn	
Babin	Burchett	Cohen	
Bacon	Burlison	Collins	
Baird	Bush	Comer	
Balderson	Calvert	Connolly	
Balint	Cammack	Correa	
Banks	Carbajal	Costa	
Barr	Cárdenas	Courtney	
Barragán	Carey	Craig	
Bean (FL)	Carl	Crane	
Beatty	Carson	Crawford	
Bentz	Carter (GA)	Crenshaw	
Bera	Carter (LA)	Crockett	
Bergman	Carter (TX)	Crow	
Beyer	Cartwright	Cuellar	
Bice	Caspar	D'Esposito	
Bilirakis	Case	Davidson (KS)	
Bishop (GA)	Casten	Davidson	
Bishop (NC)	Castor (FL)	Davis (IL)	
Blunt	Rochester	Castro (TX)	Davis (NC)
Boebert	Chavez-DeRemer	De La Cruz	

Dean (PA)	Joyce (PA)	Palmer	Velázquez	Weber (TX)	Wilson (FL)
DeGette	Kamlager-Dove	Panetta	Wagner	Webster (FL)	Wilson (SC)
DeLauro	Kaptur	Pappas	Walberg	Wenstrup	Wittman
DelBene	Kean (NJ)	Pascrell	Waltz	Westerman	Womack
Deluzio	Keating	Pelosi	Wasserman	Wexton	Yakym
DeSaulnier	Kelly (IL)	Peltola	Schultz	Williams (GA)	Zinke
DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)	Pence	Waters	Williams (NY)	
Dingell	Kelly (PA)	Perez	Watson Coleman	Williams (TX)	
Doggett	Khanna	Perry			
Donalds	Kiggans (VA)	Peters			
Duarte	Kildee	Petterson	Biggs	Foxx	Lesko
Duncan	Kiley	Pluger	Clyde	Harris	Roy
Dunn (FL)	Kilmer	Phillips			
Edwards	Kim (CA)	Pingree			
Elizy	Kim (NJ)	Pocan			
Emmer	Krishnamoorthi	Porter			
Escobar	Kuster	Posey			
Eshoo	Kustoff	Pressley			
Espallat	LaHood	Quigley			
Estes	LaLota	Ramirez			
Evans	LaMalfa	Raskin			
Ezell	Lamborn	Reschenthaler			
Fallon	Landsman	Rodgers (WA)			
Feenstra	Larsen (WA)	Rogers (AL)			
Ferguson	Larson (CT)	Rogers (KY)			
Finstad	Latta	Rose			
Fischbach	LaTurner	Rosendale			
Fitzgerald	Lawler	Ross			
Fitzpatrick	Lee (CA)	Rouzer			
Fleischmann	Lee (FL)	Ruiz			
Fletcher	Lee (NV)	Ruppersberger			
Flood	Lee (PA)	Rutherford			
Foster	Leger Fernandez	Ryan			
Foushee	Letlow	Salazar			
Frankel, Lois	Levin	Salinas			
Franklin, Scott	Lieu	Sánchez			
Frost	Lofgren	Sarbanes			
Fry	Loudermilk	Scalise			
Fulcher	Lucas	Scanlon			
Gaetz	Luetkemeyer	Schakowsky			
Gallego	Luna	Schiff			
Garamendi	Luttrell	Schneider			
Garbarino	Lynch	Scholten			
García (IL)	Mace	Schrier			
García (TX)	Malliotakis	Schweikert			
García, Mike	Maloy	Scott (VA)			
García, Robert	Mann	Scott, Austin			
Gimenez	Manning	Scott, David			
Golden (ME)	Massie	Self			
Goldman (NY)	Mast	Sessions			
Gomez	Matsui	Sewell			
Gonzales, Tony	McBath	Sherman			
Gonzalez,	McCaul	Sherrill			
Vicente	McClain	Simpson			
Good (VA)	McClellan	Slotkin			
Gooden (TX)	McClintock	Smith (MO)			
Gosar	McCollum	Smith (NJ)			
Gottheimer	McCormick	Smith (WA)			
Graves (LA)	McGarvey	Smucker			
Graves (MO)	McGovern	Sorensen			
Green (TN)	McHenry	Soto			
Green, Al (TX)	Meeks	Spanberger			
Greene (GA)	Menendez	Spartz			
Griffith	Meng	Stansbury			
Grothman	Meuser	Stanton			
Guest	Mfume	Stauber			
Guthrie	Miller (IL)	Steel			
Hageman	Miller (OH)	Stefanik			
Harder (CA)	Miller (WV)	Steil			
Harshbarger	Miller-Meeks	Steube			
Hayes	Mills	Stevens			
Hern	Molinaro	Strickland			
Higgins (LA)	Mooleenaar	Strong			
Hill	Mooney	Suozzi			
Himes	Moore (AL)	Takano			
Hinson	Moore (UT)	Tenney			
Horsford	Moore (WI)	Thanedar			
Houchin	Moran	Thompson (CA)			
Houlihan	Morelle	Thompson (MS)			
Hoyer	Moskowitz	Thompson (PA)			
Hoyle (OR)	Moulton	Tiffany			
Hudson	Mrvan	Timmons			
Huffman	Mullin	Titus			
Huizenga	Murphy	Tlaib			
Hunt	Nadler	Tokuda			
Issa	Napolitano	Tonko			
Ivey	Neal	Torres (CA)			
Jackson (IL)	Neguse	Torres (NY)			
Jackson (NC)	Newhouse	Trahan			
Jackson (TX)	Nickel	Trone			
Jackson Lee	Norcross	Turner			
Jacobs	Norman	Underwood			
James	Nunn (IA)	Valadao			
Jayapal	Obermoite	Van Drew			
Jeffries	Ocasio-Cortez	Van Dune			
Johnson (GA)	Ogles	Van Orden			
Johnson (SD)	Omar	Vargas			
Jordan	Owens	Vasquez			
Joyce (OH)	Pallone	Veasey			

NAYS—6

Biggs	Foxx	Lesko
Clyde	Harris	Roy

NOT VOTING—16

Adams	Diaz-Balart	Smith (NE)
Blumenauer	Granger	Swalwell
Burgess	Grijalva	Sykes
Caraveo	Langworthy	Wild
Cole	Magaziner	
Curtis	Nehls	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1226

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.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 615, PROTECTING ACCESS FOR HUNTERS AND ANGLERS ACT OF 2023; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2925, MINING REGULATORY CLARITY ACT OF 2024; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3195, SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST RESTORATION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 764, TRUST THE SCIENCE ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3397, WESTERN ECONOMIC SECURITY TODAY ACT OF 2023; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6285, ALASKA'S RIGHT TO PRODUCE ACT OF 2023; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6090, ANTISEMITISM AWARENESS ACT OF 2023

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 1173) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 615) to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture from prohibiting the use of lead ammunition or tackle on certain Federal land or water under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2925) to amend the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 to provide for security of tenure for use of mining claims for ancillary activities, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3195) to rescind Public Land Order 7917, to reinstate mineral leases and permits in the Superior National Forest, to ensure timely review of Mine Plans of Operations, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 764) to require the Secretary of

the Interior to reissue regulations removing the gray wolf from the list of endangered and threatened wildlife under the Endangered Species Act of 1973; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3397) to require the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw a rule of the Bureau of Land Management relating to conservation and landscape health; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6285) to ratify and approve all authorizations, permits, verifications, extensions, biological opinions, incidental take statements, and any other approvals or orders issued pursuant to Federal law necessary for the establishment and administration of the Coastal Plain oil and gas leasing program, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6090) to provide for the consideration of a definition of antisemitism set forth by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance for the enforcement of Federal antidiscrimination laws concerning education programs or activities, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 209, nays 205, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 162]

YEAS—209

Aderholt	Donalds	Huizenga
Alford	Duarte	Hunt
Allen	Duncan	Issa
Amodei	Dunn (FL)	Jackson (TX)
Armstrong	Edwards	James
Arrington	Ellzey	Johnson (LA)
Babin	Emmer	Johnson (SD)
Bacon	Estes	Jordan
Baird	Ezell	Joyce (OH)
Balderson	Fallon	Joyce (PA)
Banks	Feenstra	Kean (NJ)
Barr	Ferguson	Kelly (MS)
Bean (FL)	Finstad	Kelly (PA)
Bentz	Fischbach	Kiggans (VA)
Bergman	Fitzgerald	Kiley
Bice	Fitzpatrick	Kim (CA)
Biggs	Fleischmann	Kustoff
Bilirakis	Flood	LaHood
Bishop (NC)	Fox	LaLota
Boebert	Franklin, Scott	LaMalfa
Bost	Fry	Lamborn
Brecheen	Fulcher	Latta
Buchanan	Gaetz	LaTurner
Bucshon	Garbarino	Lawler
Burchett	Garcia, Mike	Lee (FL)
Burgess	Gimenez	Lesko
Burlison	Gonzales, Tony	Letlow
Calvert	Good (VA)	Loudermilk
Cammack	Gooden (TX)	Lucas
Carey	Gosar	Luetkemeyer
Carl	Graves (LA)	Luna
Carter (GA)	Graves (MO)	Luttrell
Carter (TX)	Green (TN)	Mace
Chavez-DeRemer	Greene (GA)	Malliotakis
Ciscomani	Griffith	Maloy
Cline	Grothman	Mann
Cloud	Guest	Massie
Clyde	Guthrie	Mast
Collins	Hagaman	McCauley
Comer	Harris	McClain
Crane	Harshbarger	McClintock
Crawford	Hern	McCormick
Crenshaw	Higgins (LA)	McHenry
D'Esposito	Hill	Meuser
Davidson	Hinson	Miller (IL)
De La Cruz	Houchin	Miller (OH)
DesJarlais	Hudson	Miller (WV)

Miller-Meeks	Rose
Mills	Rosendale
Molinaro	Rouzer
Moolenaar	Roy
Mooney	Rutherford
Moore (AL)	Salazar
Moore (UT)	Scalise
Moran	Schweikert
Newhouse	Scott, Austin
Norman	Self
Nunn (IA)	Sessions
Oberholte	Simpson
Ogles	Smith (MO)
Owens	Smith (NJ)
Palmer	Smucker
Pence	Spartz
Perry	Staubert
Pfleger	Steel
Posey	Stefanik
Reschenthaler	Steil
Rodgers (WA)	Steube
Rogers (AL)	Strong
Rogers (KY)	Tenney

NAYS—205

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

NOT VOTING—15

Adams	Cole
Blumenauer	Curtis

Thompson (PA)	Grijalva
Tiffany	Langworthy
Timmons	Magaziner
Turner	Murphy
Valadao	Nehls
Van Drew	Smith (NE)
Van Dyuine	Swalwell
Van Orden	Sykes
Wagner	Wild
Walberg	
Waltz	
Weber (TX)	
Webster (FL)	
Wenstrup	
Westerman	
Williams (NY)	
Williams (TX)	
Wilson (SC)	
Wittman	
Womack	
Yakym	
Zinke	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1235

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 209, noes 205, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 163]

AYES—209

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

Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao

Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST RESTORATION ACT

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1173, I call up the bill (H.R. 3195) to rescind Public Land Order 7917, to reinstate mineral leases and permits in the Superior National Forest, to ensure timely review of Mine Plans of Operations, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1173, the amendment in nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources, printed in the bill, shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 3195

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 "Superior National Forest Restoration Act".

SEC. 2. SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS IN MINNESOTA.

(a) *RESCISSION.*—*The order entitled "Public Land Order No. 7917 for Withdrawal of Federal Lands; Cook, Lake, and Saint Louis Counties, MN", issued by the Bureau of Land Management and dated January 31, 2023, is hereby rescinded.*

(b) *TIMELY REVIEW.*—*The Secretary shall complete all necessary environmental and regulatory review, including processes subject to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), for all Mine Plans of Operations within the Superior National Forest lands in the State of Minnesota—*

(1) *with respect to such Mine Plans of Operations submitted before the date of the enactment of this section, not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section; and*

(2) *with respect to a Mine Plan of Operations submitted or resubmitted in the 7 year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this section, not later than 18 months after the date on which such Mine Plan of Operations is submitted or resubmitted.*

(c) *REISSUANCE OF MINERAL LEASES.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—*The Secretary shall issue each mineral lease, preference right lease, and prospecting permit canceled by the Secretary relating to lands within Superior National Forest during the period beginning on January 31, 2021, and ending on the date of the enactment of this section on the same terms as were in effect on the date of such cancellations.*

(2) *JUDICIAL REVIEW.*—*A lease or permit issued under paragraph (1) is not subject to judicial review.*

(d) *SECRETARY DEFINED.*—*For the purposes of this section, the term "Secretary" means—*

(1) *the Secretary of the Interior; or*

(2) *when used with respect to any unit of the National Forest System, the Secretary of Agriculture.*

SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER) and the gentlewoman from

California (Ms. PORTER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 3195.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3195, the Superior National Forest Restoration Act of 2024.

The district I am proud to represent, Minnesota's Eighth Congressional District, is blessed with an abundance of mineral wealth that would allow America to lead in the 21st century.

We are home to the Duluth Complex, one of the largest undeveloped mineral deposits in the world, which includes an estimated 8 billion tons of copper, nickel, cobalt, and other platinum group metals. In fact, this deposit is the world's second largest copper deposit, with 34 percent of the United States' total reserves and the world's third largest nickel deposit with 95 percent of United States' total reserves.

These minerals are experiencing large upswings in demand due to their use in battery storage, electric vehicles, and other rapidly expanding sectors. Domestic production of these minerals is critical to our national security and our supply chain security.

The deposits in northern Minnesota could provide enough copper for over 70 million electric vehicles and nickel for 3.5 million battery packs.

The Duluth Complex and its abundant resources lies under the Superior National Forest and throughout the iron range. The Superior National Forest is a working industrial forest where timber harvesting and mining are desirable activities.

Regrettably, in January of 2022, the Biden administration caved to radical antijobs, antimining activists by canceling two-decade-old mineral leases held by Twin Metals Minnesota in the Superior National Forest.

At the same time, the Biden administration began the withdrawal process on nearly a quarter million acres of land in the region. The finalized withdrawal of 225,504 acres went into effect in January of 2023 and prohibits the extraction of any mineral, including copper, nickel, cobalt, platinum, and iron ore for the next 20 years.

Northern Minnesota, home to the historic iron range, has been mining iron ore, a critical component in steelmaking, for over 140 years. This is the iron ore that provided the military might to the United States and our Allies to fight and win World War II. The iron ore mined in the region accounts for over 80 percent of America's domestically produced steel. Now, the Biden

NOES—205

Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert

NOT VOTING—15

Adams
Blumenauer
Cole
Curtis
Diaz-Balart

Granger
Grijalva
Langworthy
Magaziner
Murphy

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

Nehls
Smith (NE)
Swalwell
Sykes
Wild

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1241

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

administration even wants to restrict iron ore mining in northern Minnesota. They have gone too far, Mr. Chair.

These two actions taken by the Biden administration are in immediate opposition to its stated campaign goals to increase domestic mining to meet rising global mineral demand. They are disregarding years of environmental review, a pending mine plan of operation, and an abundance of support from union workers, local residents, schools, builders, and miners.

In doing this, President Biden has made his real position on mining known. He would rather rely on foreign adversaries like Communist China instead of union workers who stand ready to deliver Minnesota's mineral wealth under the strongest environmental and labor standards in the world.

This is morally irresponsible, as China is the world's top polluter and relies on child slave labor in their mines in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. That is a fact. They use child slave labor.

Imagine the national security crisis we would face should China suddenly decide to withhold these resources.

If the Biden administration's actions are allowed to stand, their direct opposition to the domestic mining industry will not only make our Nation less safe, but it will also cripple a sector that provides incredible economic benefit to northern Minnesota.

The national importance of the Duluth Complex is only matched by its significance to our local community. Twin Metals signed a project labor agreement with the local Iron Range Building and Construction Trades association, guaranteeing local union jobs during the mine's construction. The economic benefits would be felt throughout our State as mineral development provides funding to every single school district in Minnesota through the permanent school trust fund.

The Superior National Forest Restoration Act would revitalize an essential pillar of northern Minnesota's economy, provide for the production of critical minerals, secure our supply chain, strengthen our national security, and bolster the entire domestic mining industry.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 3195, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, welcome back to the show, unlimited drilling and extinction of wildlife brought to you by the GOP, a subsidiary of Big Oil.

This week's target: The Boundary Waters in northeastern Minnesota, a pristine wilderness that is, in fact, the most visited designated wilderness area in our country. It is the most visited for a good reason. Its beautiful landscapes, crystal clear waters, and abundant wildlife make it a haven for outdoor recreation.

The Boundary Waters support a thriving outdoor recreation economy with hundreds of thousands of annual visitors and tens of thousands of jobs across northeastern Minnesota. In fact, the Boundary Waters is so popular that an overwhelming majority of Minnesota voters oppose building new mines near this federally protected wilderness.

This region and its resources, our resources, have been under threat for years and are being threatened again today.

In 1966, the Bureau of Land Management issued two mineral leases covering 5,000 acres of the Superior National Forest just outside of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. There was never mining on either lease, never mining, yet they were renewed in 1989 and again in 2004.

In 2012, Twin Metals Minnesota, a wholly owned subsidiary of a Chilean mining company, requested another extension of those two expired leases on Forest Service land in the Boundary Waters watershed to build a sulfide-ore copper mine.

In 2016, after an extensive environmental review process, which included public input and scientific analysis, the Forest Service concluded sulfide-ore copper mining, which is significantly different from the taconite mining that the region is used to, could result in "extreme" and "serious and irreparable harm" in the watershed of this wilderness area.

The watershed there flows north, meaning it would flow past the mine and into our protected wilderness. The Forest Service found that any spills, leaks, or pollution would be all but impossible to contain, putting the entire ecosystem and watershed at risk.

This should have been the answer: "No" to this sulfide-ore copper mine because that is what the scientists say, that is what the community wants, and that is what the law means, that a wilderness area is protected from severe harm. However, foreign companies wanting to mine and the politicians who answer to them were too enticed.

□ 1300

As soon as President Trump came into office, his administration ignored the science and community input and reinstated Twin Metals' leases.

The Department of the Interior solicitor under the current administration found that President Trump improperly renewed those leases. Thankfully, after another thorough review and rounds of community input and Tribal consultation, the Biden administration finalized 20-year protections for 225,000 acres around the wilderness area, making that area ineligible for mining, but this bill seeks to undo all of that.

This bill would mandate the withdrawal be overturned and the leases be reinstated with no judicial review allowed. This means that it will not matter if the water and air become poisoned and the surrounding Tribes

and communities become severely ill. No one will be able to take those concerns to a judge and ask that they revisit the decision to mine the Boundary Waters.

Mr. Speaker, you will hear today that Americans have to choose between mining for minerals to secure our clean energy future over protecting the health of our families and vulnerable ecosystems. That is simply not the case.

We all understand the need for mining as part of our clean energy future, but America is already a top producer of copper and is already invested in a circular economy with our trusted trading partners for cobalt and nickel.

If we are going to build a sustainable, enduring, modern mining industry, then we have to do that while respecting sound science and community input, including Tribal consultation.

Mr. Speaker, I deeply respect the workers who mine and their families and the way that that tradition has contributed to the backbone of industrial America, but they live and work in locations where mining is appropriate and where there is minimal to no harm to the environment or human health. Unfortunately, this bill disregards all of that and seeks to destroy now and deal with the ramifications not later but not at all.

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I will just share with you that Congressman James Oberstar, a Democrat for 36 years for Minnesota's Eighth Congressional District, supports mining and timber harvesting. In fact, in 1978, when the wilderness legislation was enacted, he didn't originally support it, but he said if you are going to do it, then do not take away our opportunity to mine outside the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and outside the buffer zone. He was right then because he knew that we would be here today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIMENEZ), my good friend.

Mr. GIMENEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my friend Representative STAUBER's bill, H.R. 3195, the Superior National Forest Restoration Act.

Throughout this Congress, the work of the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party has shown what many of us already believed: that the threat of Communist China looms larger than ever before, casting a shadow over our Nation's security and prosperity.

As an exile who was forced to leave my native Cuba after the Communist takeover, I understand this threat firsthand. That is why I am urging my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3195, which would reverse the Biden administration's plan to cut off Minnesota's mineral deposits containing 88 percent of America's cobalt and 95 percent of America's nickel.

Right now, Congo accounts for 75 percent of the world's cobalt supply. These mines are CCP-owned, Chinese Communist Party-owned, and massive perpetrators of illegal child labor. These minerals are then shipped to Communist China for refining.

President Biden is putting America at risk by failing to combat Communist China's subversive tactics, including undermining America's defense industrial base.

We must obliterate the CCP's monopoly over rare earth minerals critical to the development of batteries and 21st century technology.

H.R. 3195 is an amazing step in reasserting America's industrial might. We work more efficiently, guarantee fairer wages, and extract these minerals cleaner than any other nation in the world.

What the Biden administration is doing makes absolutely no sense. We cannot afford to turn a blind eye to the CCP's cynical vision and their relentless pursuit of dominance in the global arena.

H.R. 3195 is the epitome of Made in America, and I urge its passage on the House floor.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM).

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, you probably don't know this, but Minnesota stands and represents the land of sky blue waters, so I rise to oppose this unnecessary and harmful piece of legislation.

Before I talk about the legislation directly, I want to take a minute to loop back to the discussion that is taking place on the floor about national security.

Mr. Speaker, I am the ranking member and former chair of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, and I take a back seat to no one in making sure that our industrial base and this Nation have the minerals and capability to reshore and to make things happen here at home so that we have an efficient supply chain. This piece of legislation doesn't do that.

One of the things that I want to clear up is this misnomer about how mining this copper through Antofagasta, which is a foreign-owned Chilean company, means somehow this copper magically all stays right here in the United States. It doesn't, Mr. Speaker. In fact, when this ore is mined, Antofagasta has most of its contracts shipping their mined copper to China for smelting, and then it is sold on the open market.

This is not circular where these particular minerals are going to be mined in Minnesota, let alone smelted in Minnesota or here in the United States. They will be sold on the open market.

The other thing this bill does is it talks about restoring the Superior National Forest. I served with Congressman Oberstar. I knew him well. I would say to you, Mr. Speaker, that at the

time Congressman Oberstar was talking about mining and forestry, we were talking about iron ore mining. I support iron ore mining in Minnesota.

In fact, when I have introduced pieces of legislation to protect the Boundary Waters, in my legislation, I made sure that we do nothing to harm iron ore mining because that is the backbone, that is something that is mined and the steel is produced here in the United States and does go, if we want to talk about defense, back to our industrial base here.

Mr. Oberstar is not here to discuss copper sulfide-ore mining or these particular leases and what we know now about Antofagasta's mining record.

This piece of legislation would revoke key protections for a watershed that contains some of the purest and freshest water in the Nation and, in fact, in the world. This is water that when you are in a canoe, Mr. Speaker, you can dip your hand into it and drink from it and not worry about anything happening to you. It is that pure.

In fact, the Superior National Forest contains 20 percent of all the freshwater in the entire region in the U.S. National Forest System.

Being from Minnesota and having served on the committee that has the bill before us today, the Natural Resources Committee, I often hear colleagues joke that they want our water. Why? Wars will be fought over water. Water is a precious resource.

What this bill does is reinstates two mineral leases for which the Forest Service denied their consent because these mines pose an unacceptable risk to this precious preserve of clean water that we enjoy as a wilderness for not only today but will be there for future generations.

This bill would also rescind a mineral withdrawal that the Biden administration finalized last year, which prohibited mining for 20 years in the watershed of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. It is not permanent. It is 20 years. Maybe technology does change, but right now, these mines fail. They will fail to protect the waters.

The Federal action that was supported by a robust environmental assessment had 19 accompanying resource reports. When the Trump administration undid what the Obama administration had done in protecting this water, I was chair of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, they said they were going to do and promised they would do a study. I asked for the study repeatedly. When I finally did get the study, which was never completed, Mr. Speaker, every single page was redacted. Every single page was blank.

I have enough of a security clearance, being on the Defense Subcommittee, that they could have shown me. I could have gone in the SCIF to read it. It was blank because it was a bogus study.

This bill ignores documented scientific consensus that is proven now.

This bill to support a mineral withdrawal would overturn all the public input, the overwhelming public input, in protecting this unique watershed.

To make matters worse, it also strips away the judicial review, as Representative PORTER mentioned, in favor of pro-mining policies, further silencing the voices of those who want this watershed protected by stripping away their rights to challenge these actions in court.

For these reasons alone, we should not support this bill.

I want to make sure that instead of undermining a 20-year mineral withdrawal, this amendment that I will offer later in the form of an MTR would protect the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. It would ensure that public lands and waters, not only the BWCA, but the Voyageurs National Park, will never be polluted by toxic drainage from sulfide-ore mining.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the text of the amendment that I will be offering.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will support and join me in my amendment that was not allowed in committee, but as an MTR, I will offer it to substitute the language of the Boundary Waters Wilderness Protection and Pollution Prevention Act.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Representative for yielding me the time.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, just to underscore this, when the Under Secretaries of Defense and Energy were asked what it would do to the United States if China stops selling us their critical minerals today, they said that it would be devastating and dangerous.

We cannot allow China to continue to dominate the critical minerals space when we have this opportunity right here.

By the way, Mr. Speaker, I live, work, and play in northern Minnesota. As I said, this is the district that I am privileged to represent. I know clean water. Do you know why, Mr. Speaker? It is because the cleanest water is in the heart of mining country in the great State of Minnesota.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH), my good friend.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, let us be very clear about what this bill actually does. This bill does not reduce any environmental protections. It simply tells the Secretary of the Interior to do her job and complete the necessary environmental and regulatory reviews.

Apparently, President Biden and congressional Democrats are so opposed to mining here in America that they won't even allow a company to prove that they can mine in an environmentally safe way.

By opposing this bill, Democrats are allowing mines with unregulated labor practices and environmental standards to control the critical minerals market.

Republicans are for American jobs, economic security, supply chain security, and protecting the environment by mining here in the United States, where we have more environmental protections than anywhere else in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Mr. STAUBER, for his enduring work on this important issue. I look forward to voting to reestablish mining for vital minerals in Minnesota's Superior National Forest.

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

Mr. Speaker, we are hearing a lot about America and America's mineral supplies, but what we are not hearing about is the truth about Antofagasta, the Chilean mining company that is pursuing these leases. In Antofagasta's mines in South America, the minerals are shipped to China for refining and smelting and then sold on the global market.

I have seen no evidence because there is no evidence that Antofagasta won't do the exact same thing here: extracting our publicly owned minerals from pristine wilderness, paying no royalty for them, and then selling them abroad, leaving Americans with all the mess and no benefit.

□ 1315

So much for America first.

I also want to talk about the environmental effects of this mining. Sulfide-ore copper mining is what we are talking about—not iron mining, not taconite iron mining—sulfide-ore copper mining. That is what is being proposed outside of the Boundary Waters Wilderness Area, and that sulfide-ore copper mining poses a unique threat. It is different than taconite iron ore mining.

What happens in sulfide-ore copper mining is the ore that is extracted contains metals that are bound together with sulfur. When exposed to air and water, this sulfide-bearing ore discharges acid mine drainage into the ground and surface water. The waste rocks and the tailings from this mine would generate acid mine drainage for hundreds of years, at least.

Just so everyone knows, these facts aren't hyperbole. This is available information, studied and reported by scientists, with some who have published their findings on the dangers of sulfide-ore copper mining at universities, including the University of Minnesota.

Proponents of this mine say that their tailing facilities would be safe from leakage. We hear that every time about every environmental extraction proposal. However, the facts are clear here. The Forest Service found that 100 percent of sulfide-ore copper mines in the United States experienced pipeline spills or accidental releases.

It is a near certainty that that is what will happen, that we will have a pipeline spill, we will have an accidental release. We will have irreparable, severe environmental damage if this sulfide-ore copper mine is allowed to occur on this Forest Service land. It would infect and pollute the Boundary Waters, and we would be unable to reclaim our beautiful, pristine wilderness.

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, just so my colleagues understand, in the United States, we have the strongest environmental labor standards. Any mine that mines in Minnesota or other States must follow those standards.

Additionally, I will say, for Twin Metals in particular, the mine's unique underground construction, as well as the mine's planned use of "dry stack tailings" means there is no potential for acid rock drainage, and dry stack tailings was recommended for this mine plan of operation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY).

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation today because we have a very simple question that lies before us: Is the 21st century going to be an American century or a Chinese century?

We all know the history of the 20th century. As we left the 20th century, America stood ascendant, that shining city on the hill. Now, as we go into the 21st century, the question needs to be asked again: Whose century will this be, because the Chinese seek hegemony. One of the ways in which they do it is to control the minerals that are traded around the world.

We stand here today, and this is one of the small decision points that we are going to make. It is no different than, right across from northern Minnesota, there is a natural gas plant that is being held up by the Biden administration and a few small, select group of local people to prevent a natural gas-fired plant from being built. Making one of those small decisions, are we going to be dependent on other countries because, if we are dependent, then we will not be that shining city on a hill.

I think about the goals that this administration has stated. They have talked about American manufacturing, and I hear it from both sides. We must have American manufacturing. How are we going to have American manufacturing if we don't produce some of the minerals and the metals that come out of the ground? How are we going to have American manufacturing if we don't produce some of that in America?

I hear that this administration wants to make sure that there is union labor. There is a project labor agreement that is in place to be able to build this mine. This is going to create union jobs, one of the goals of this administration.

Certainly, my colleagues have talked about electrification. We want to elec-

trify our vehicle fleet as well as getting rid of natural gas, natural gas-fired stoves. How are we going to get there if we don't have the minerals that produce those devices that are going to be able to provide that? Remember, in every Toyota Prius, there is 60 pounds of copper. How are we going to electrify the vehicle fleet without producing minerals right here in America?

I think back to January 20, 2021, and the very first action that this administration took saying that they are going to shut down Keystone XL, and making it very clear we are going to be energy dependent once again. What immediately happened to the price of oil? It went from \$60 a barrel. Within a couple of months, it was up to \$100 a barrel, enriching the despot Vladimir Putin, who has used it to wage war in eastern Europe.

That is what happens when we do not utilize our natural resources, whether it is our forest resources, our mineral resources, or our oil and natural gas resources. We end up being dependent on other countries.

I hear consistently from the other side that the minority is all for mining, but then I pose the question to my colleagues: Where? Where do minority Members support new mines? It is easy to say: Well, a mine has been there for a hundred years and to be able to support it and the union jobs that oftentimes come with it, but where do Democratic Members support new mining in America?

The opposing side's witness could not answer that question at our hearing, and I still haven't heard an answer from the minority yet. Where do my colleagues support mining in America if Democrats support mining?

Twin Metals has gone through an exhaustive process, and they have been proving that they can do this. Let them finish the process here of the rigorous environmental permitting that we have, not just at the Federal level, but at the State level because, living in Minnesota's neighboring State, Wisconsin, I know how rigorous the State of Minnesota's mining regulations are.

We have a choice before us today. Are we going to allow dirty mining around the world to be able to provide our natural resources in America, or are we going to respect the health of people, which we have the best health standards of anyone in the world? We have the best safety standards. Go to Congo and see the safety standards that are there with 8-year-olds mining in Congo.

We have the highest and best environmental standards. If we want workers to be safe, if we want them to be healthy, if we want to have the highest environmental standards, then we will support American mining.

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I will just close with this: In 1960, John F.

Kennedy went to my district in Hurley, Wisconsin, to the Montreal Mine, thousands of feet down into that mine.

He said to those miners: You did as much to win World War II as I did on PT-109.

Are we going to have a 21st century that is an American century or a Chinese century?

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

Mr. Speaker, I just heard that Republicans now support a clean energy transition. I hope we can clip that because that is wonderful, wonderful news.

Let me be the first to welcome the majority to the clean energy transition club, where we are going to support investments for States, municipalities, and Tribal governments to purchase clean energy technology, like solar panels, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, wind turbines, all of which, until today apparently, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle opposed.

As the newest members of the clean energy transition club, let me give my colleagues on the other side of the aisle a brief lesson on where the U.S. stands with mineral production and trade, which is needed for the construction of clean energy technology, as my colleagues have correctly pointed out.

First, the United States is among the top five producers of copper in the world and, according to the U.S. Geological Survey, has a low disruption potential.

Second, while we do not, in the United States, have a significant amount of nickel or cobalt, we do have close trading relationships with our allies who do. Those allies are Canada—which is a leading supplier of nickel—Norway, Japan, and Finland.

However, let's talk about what the Twin Metals mine would produce. If this project by this Chilean-owned mining company was allowed to go forward, mine, and pollute our wilderness, ship the ore and the jobs to China, and sell it anywhere in the world, what would it complete? Even if they were to sell all of it to us—and there is no guarantee they would choose to sell any of it here in the United States—it would produce about 1.5 percent of cobalt, about 2.3 percent of copper, about 3.6 percent of nickel, according to 2019 annual consumption, the most recent figures I could find.

I emphasize there is no guarantee that the minerals produced at this proposed Twin Metals mine would wind up back here in the United States, but we are absolutely guaranteed to end up with pollution, contamination, and the destruction of beloved wilderness lands. That is what is at stake here.

I also emphasize that the bill, H.R. 3195, would undo the withdrawal of 225,000 acres in the Superior National Forest. Removing these lands from the protection from mining would violate the will of indigenous communities.

In this case, the Boundary Waters and Superior National Forest are traditionally known as the Anishinaabe

land. The Ojibwe, or Chippewa people, have occupied this area since 1000 C.E.

The region's interconnected waterways have been used as critical trade routes for thousands of years. By the 1830s, the United States Government began forcibly removing indigenous people from their lands in the upper Midwest. In exchange for millions of acres of land, the government promised to pay the Ojibwe people \$35,000 each year for 20 years, and the Tribes were also granted the right to hunt, fish, and gather on those ceded lands.

In 1848, copper was discovered along the north shore of Lake Superior. Mining companies pressured the government to open the land to mining, which required another land cession, including what would become the Boundary Waters Wilderness Area.

The Tribes had to sue. In 1985 and 1989, they won confirmation of the Tribe's right to hunt, fish, and gather on those ceded lands, something that had been previously denied.

To further protect these treaty rights, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe supported the administration's withdrawal, and they support my colleague Representative McCOLLUM's bill to permanently protect this region from mining.

Because of their support for permanent protections, the Tribe has faced boycotts from mining-aligned interest groups, who have boycotted their casinos, event venues, and restaurants. That is a ridiculous and cruel response to a Tribe that is simply trying to protect its ancestral lands and waters from toxic pollution.

To add insult to injury, this bill restricts judicial review of the reinstatement of leases, a blatant attack on treaty rights. The U.S. Government deciding on permits without allowing the Tribes to address their concerns in court is an egregious overreach of legislation in general, but also of particular concern to Tribal governments, who would be directly affected but unable to address their concerns in the only legal means that they currently have.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe in support of permanent protection of their Boundary Waters.

THE MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE,

January 31, 2020.

Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BETTY McCOLLUM,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ALAN LOWENTHAL,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES GRIJALVA, McCOLLUM, AND LOWENTHAL: The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe is a federally recognized Indian tribe that is comprised of the following six Bands: Bois Forte; Fond du Lac; Grand Portage; Leech Lake; Mille Lacs; and White Earth. The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe has approximately 41,000 members. The duly elected governing body of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe is the Tribal Executive Com-

mittee which is comprised of the Chairpersons and Secretary/Treasurers from the six constituent Bands.

The United States has government-to-government relationships with both the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe and each of the six Bands of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. Three MCT Bands, Fond Du Lac, Grand Portage and Bois Forte, retain hunting, fishing, and other usufructuary rights that extend throughout the entire northeast portion of the state of Minnesota under the 1854 Treaty of LaPointe (the "Ceded Territory"). In the Ceded Territory, all the Bands have a legal interest in protecting natural resources and all federal agencies share in the federal government's trust responsibility to the Bands to maintain those treaty resources.

The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe is concerned with the prospect of a series of sulfide-ore mines being developed in the headwaters of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area ("BWCA") watershed. The BWCA watershed is located on the Minnesota/Ontario border and is entirely within the 1854 Ceded Territory. The BWCA watershed is comprised of a vast area of pristine interconnected waterways that have been used by the Chippewa for centuries. Low buffering capacity of water and soil and the interconnection of lakes and streams, make the BWCA watershed particularly vulnerable to the impacts of mining.

We are very supportive of HR5598, the Boundary Waters Wilderness Protection and Pollution Prevention Act. This bill would permanently withdraw federal minerals from potential leasing for sulfide-ore copper mining in the Rainy River Headwaters, which directly drain into the BWCAW. As former US Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell stated, sulfide-ore copper mining has the potential to permanently destroy the pure waters and intact forests in the area of the proposed Twin Metals mine. The fish in adjacent waters—Birch Lake, the South Kawishiwi River, and downstream water bodies—are subject to consumption advisories designated by the Minnesota Department of Health because of mercury in their flesh. Sulfide-ore copper mining will increase the amount of mercury in fish, a toxin of great concern to our members who depend on wild caught fish for their sustenance. Wild rice and terrestrial species will also be at risk, as pollution and habitat destruction will have wide reaching impacts.

We are currently blessed with a healthy environment, a healthy economy, and a public resource that offers sustenance and solace. All of this is at risk if any mining proposal in the watershed moves forward. It is unacceptable to trade this precious landscape and our way of life to enrich foreign mining companies that will leave a legacy of degradation that will last forever. We encourage you, in the strongest terms, to move this legislation forward. We need this protection before it is too late, and the future of this area is now in your hands.

Sincerely,

CATHERINE J. CHAVERS,
President.

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I remind my friends on the other side of the aisle that the United States imports 46 percent of the copper we consume every year from foreign nations ourselves. The first step to reshoring and securing our mineral supply chain must be to allow and support domestic mining. H.R. 3195 does just that.

□ 1330

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

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Superior National Forest Restoration Act presented by my good friend and colleague, Mr. STAUBER.

Northern Minnesota has a long, proud legacy of responsible mining that was pivotal in our Nation's victory in World War II. As we enter into greater strategic competition with China, we are presented with a similar challenge: We can either source American critical minerals such as those contained in the Superior National Forest ourselves or become even more dependent on our chief adversary for our mineral and energy needs.

America has the most stringent environmental standards in the world, and we are being forced to source minerals from dictators and despots who use child labor and who are without concern for the ecological impacts.

We have abundant resources here at home, including the abundant Duluth Complex. Despite the environmental and economic benefits of these minerals, the Obama and Biden administrations have consistently worked to block exploration and development of these lands.

This bill will reinstate the mining leases for the world's largest untapped copper-nickel deposit and help our Nation dominate the critical mineral sector while providing hundreds of reliable, well-paying jobs.

This is an economic issue and a national security issue. We can either be beholden and reliant on a foreign nation that seeks to supplant us, or we can be a global leader in the critical mineral industry.

I support the Twin Metals project, I support this bill, and I encourage all of my colleagues to do the same.

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

I will be talking about what is good for our economy. There have been studies showing that what is best for the economy, including this area, is to continue to protect these public lands.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an abstract on a study by James Stock and Jacob Bradt, Harvard economists, outlining the regional economic impacts of two scenarios, the first being the now-finalized withdrawal, and the second being if this mine is allowed to proceed.

Mr. Speaker, the link to the full study can be found here: <https://scholar.harvard.edu/files/stock/files/snf-withdrawal-stock-bradt-updated-june-2019.pdf>

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED 20-YEAR MINERAL LEASING WITHDRAWAL IN SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

(By James H. Stock, Department of Economics and Harvard Kennedy School, Harvard University)

(By Jacob T. Bradt, Harvard Kennedy School, Harvard University, June 24, 2019)

ABSTRACT

The Rainy River Watershed on the Superior National Forest is home to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW). It also contains deposits of copper, nickel, and trace metals, and copper-nickel mining has been proposed adjacent to and upstream of the BWCAW. This sets up a potential tradeoff between economic benefits from mining and concerns about negative economic consequences of that mining on the local recreational and amenity-based economy. Existing studies of mining in the Superior National Forest focus on static effects on a single industry (e.g. mining) at some unspecified point over a medium-run horizon. We draw on these studies and the economics literature to provide a unified analysis of the effect of the proposed mining development on income and employment over time. Our results suggest that the proposed development would lead to a boom-bust cycle that is typical of resource extraction economies, exacerbated by the likely negative effect on the recreation industry.

Keywords: Economic impact analysis, resource extraction, recreation economy, mining economy

Declaration of interest: None.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, if mining were permitted, these economists find that there would be an initial but temporary net growth in employment.

But over time, any economic benefits of mining would be outweighed by the negative impacts of mining on the existing recreational industry and on folks moving to this area.

Under any scenario where sulfide-ore copper mining is allowed, it leads to a boom-and-bust cycle where the local economy is left worse off than before.

Look, these leases sat for decades and decades with no mining used. Now, when it is economically convenient, they want to mine. That illustrates that this is a boom-bust economy and what will be destroyed, though, is of enduring, lasting, economic value.

By protecting this region and the land this will help preserve and grow the 22,000 jobs and \$1.4 billion in annual visitor spending, including its small businesses, which are essential for a strong and robust diversified economy.

The other choice, the alternative, is to allow a Chilean mining company to pollute our land, take our minerals without paying a royalty, ship them overseas to China, smelt them, and sell them on the global market, including to our competitors.

What is best for our American economy is to protect the strong recreational economy we have now in this area and continue to protect these public lands.

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from California is right. The United States does produce a lot of copper, but it uses even more. In 2016,

the United States was only 29 percent import reliant on copper. Eight years later that number has risen to 46 percent.

This trend cannot continue. We must support our new domestic mines to meet our own demand.

Mr. Speaker, I will also say that my colleague just referenced a Harvard study that was not peer-reviewed.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I also thank the gentleman for his commitment not just for his district, not just for the communities in his district and the industry, but the communities and industries across this whole country.

Mr. Speaker, we had the opportunity last year to visit his district and hold a field hearing.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, there was not a single colleague from the other side of the aisle that attended that field hearing. If they did, they would have learned a few things.

Number one, that it is one of the largest deposits of critical minerals in the world. That Federal land sits beside State land that does have permits for mining the same thing, but the Federal land is being held up.

As a matter of fact, 80 percent of all critical minerals that are mined in this country are sent over to China to be processed because we have shut down smelters in this country. We are down to three.

My colleagues would have also seen the look on the faces up there, the face of people in a community that is being devastated. They are worried not just about themselves, but for the generations that are to come. These are people that set the standard for mining around the world.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is one more step in overturning and untangling this web these out-of-control Federal agencies have placed on a good industry, a great industry in our country.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to please vote for this bill.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a 2022 poll citing a 2-1 margin of Minnesotans opposing sulfide-ore copper mining on the edge of the Boundary Waters.

[From Impact Research, May 10, 2022]

MINNESOTANS SUPPORT PERMANENT PROTECTIONS FOR THE BOUNDARY WATERS FROM THE RISKS OF SULFIDE-ORE COPPER MINING

(By: Zac McCrary, Luke Martin)

Minnesotans are deeply connected to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and it remains a uniquely popular and loved resource in an age of polarization. Since 2015, polling has consistently shown that due to this deep connection, voters in Minnesota are strongly opposed to sulfide-ore copper mining on the edge of the Boundary Waters and in its watershed. Voters support taconite mining and sulfide-ore copper mining in areas of the state that don't pose a risk to the pristine Boundary Waters. Voters readily reject mining industry arguments that the watershed of the Boundary Waters is specifically needed to fulfill the nation's critical

mineral needs. As a result, Minnesotans support several legislative and administrative actions that would increase protections for the Boundary Waters, including permanent protection.

The Boundary Waters is uniquely popular and well-regarded in Minnesota. Favorability for the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness is near unanimous across the state with 86 percent statewide who are favorable, including 70 percent who are very favorable. More than 2-in-3 Minnesotans (67 percent) say they have personally been to the Boundary Waters including 9 percent who visit every year.

By a 2-1 margin, Minnesotans oppose sulfide-ore copper mining on the edge of the Boundary Waters (60 percent oppose vs. 31 percent support). A strong majority of voters have been consistently opposed to sulfide-ore copper mining in the watershed of the Boundary Waters since pollsters began asking this question in 2015. Even among the 31 percent who would currently support sulfide-ore copper mining on the edge of the Boundary Waters, their support is soft—just 12 percent strongly support it, and nearly 2-in-3 supporters (63 percent) say their support is contingent on an environmental analysis that finds that sulfide-ore copper mining in the Boundary Water's watershed could be done without risk to the Boundary Waters.

Minnesotans overwhelmingly support a broad array of legislative and administrative actions to protect the Boundary Waters from sulfide-ore copper mining, including legislation to permanently protect the Boundary Waters:

Minnesotans support legislation to permanently protect the Boundary Waters from the risks associated with sulfide-ore copper mining by a 35-point margin (63 percent support vs 28 percent oppose). Permanent protections are also a winning issue with undecided voters (58 percent support), Independents who support them by a 7-point margin, and in the new 8th Congressional District (56 percent support). After hearing arguments from both sides of the issue, support for permanent protections increases to 67 percent among all likely Minnesota voters.

By a 19-point margin (45 percent support vs 26 percent oppose), Minnesotans agree that the state should update its nonferrous mining rules have not been updated in 30 years, and currently allow for levels of pollution that would contaminate the Boundary Waters. Updating the state's rules would allow for the application of modern science to protect the Boundary Waters.

Minnesota voters reject the false choice between mining in the watershed of the Boundary Waters for critical minerals needed for national security or clean energy purposes and protecting the Boundary Waters. In testing responses to statements about mining for critical minerals in the watershed of the Boundary Waters for national security or a green economy, voters agree by double-digit margins that we don't have to choose between critical minerals and protecting the Boundary Waters. By working with our allies such as Canada, Norway, and Australia and increasing recycling in our own country, we can have both critical minerals the nation needs and preserve the legacy of the Boundary Waters.

Minnesotans are not anti-mining in general. A majority of voters support taconite mining (61 percent) and sulfide-ore copper mining in areas where it would not pose any danger to the Boundary Waters or its watershed (53 percent). However, there is overwhelming opposition to sulfide-ore copper mining in the watershed of the Boundary Waters due to pollution and contamination risks. Opposition to mining in the Boundary Waters cuts through demographic, geo-

graphic, and ideological lines, making their protection a clear political winner for elected leaders in Minnesota.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I also include in the RECORD a letter from the Wilderness Society in opposition to this legislation.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY,

May 11, 2023.

Dear Chairman Pete Stauber, Ranking Member Ocasio-Cortez, and Members of the House Natural Resources Energy and Minerals Subcommittee:

On behalf of our more than one million members and supporters, The Wilderness Society (TWS) writes to urge you to oppose House Congressional Resolution 34 and the so-called Superior National Forest Restoration Act. We respectfully request that this letter be submitted to the hearing record.

TWS supports Public Land Order 7917, which in early 2023 withdrew 225,504 acres of public lands and minerals located in the headwaters of the Boundary Waters in the Superior National Forest from the federal mineral leasing program for twenty years. House Congressional Resolution 34 and the Superior National Forest Restoration Act would reverse the goals of that Public Land Order.

The two pieces of legislation being heard by the Subcommittee today represent a wholesale attack on both the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness's unique character and ecological values, as well as an attack on executive agency authority to protect our federal public lands and waters, particularly under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Protecting the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness from Copper Mining. The Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness in the Superior National Forest of northeastern Minnesota is made up of 1.1 million acres of interconnected lakes and rivers and is located adjacent to and downstream of Voyageurs National Park and Canada's Quetico Provincial Park. The Boundary Waters not only provides habitat for wildlife, but it is also a refuge for people from every state in the U.S. who visit the Boundary Waters to fish, canoe, hike, recreate, and enjoy its forests, tranquil lakes, trails, and more than 1,200 miles of canoe routes.

The Boundary Waters is core to the region's booming outdoor recreation industry, which generates \$913 million in revenue and supports more than 17,000 local jobs annually. A 2019 economic study by Harvard Professor James H. Stock, Ph.D., former chair of Harvard's economics department, found that protecting this watershed from copper mining would result in 1,500 to 4,600 additional jobs and \$100 million to \$900 million in additional income over a 20-year period in an already thriving outdoor recreation-based economy.

In October 2021, the Biden administration announced they were re-initiating the process for a 20-year mineral withdrawal, reversing a misguided move by the former Trump administration to prevent a withdrawal and advance the destructive Twin Metals Mine. In early 2023, the Biden administration issued an environmental analysis and decision that found the impacts of sulfide-ore copper mining at the headwaters of the Boundary Waters could harm the area's abundant freshwater, deemed "immaculate" by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Secretary Debra Haaland then issued Public Land Order 7917 withdrawing the area from new mining leases and permits, protecting America's most visited Wilderness area as well as Voyageurs National Park from toxic sulfide-ore copper mining in its headwaters/

H. Con. Res. 34 and H.R. ___ needlessly cancel the science-based mineral withdrawal

of the Boundary Waters, reinstate the cancelled mineral leases, and limit scientific and community input on the future of the Boundary Waters. The science is clear about the pollution and destruction that sulfide-ore copper mining on upstream land and waters would do: that pollution would flow directly into the Boundary Waters and into Voyageurs National Park and Canadian lands and waters as well.

We urge your committee to reject this legislation and instead permanently protect the Boundary Waters by passing H.R. 5598, Rep. McCollum's Boundary Waters Wilderness Protection and Pollution Prevention Act.

Mineral Withdrawals under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The Federal Land Policy & Management Act (FLPMA) explicitly grants the Secretary of the Interior the authority to make large-tract withdrawals of 5,000 acres or more of public lands from mineral extraction for up to 20 years. Republican and Democratic administrations have used this authority approximately 90 times over more than four decades, and Congress has never overturned one of those withdrawals.

Both H. Con. Res. 34 and the Superior National Forest Restoration Act seek to undermine this key provision of FLPMA, threatening the ability of future presidential administrations to set aside tracts of land from mineral development. FLPMA withdrawals are used to protect a wide range of public land resources for conservation, cultural resource protection and even research. In fact, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) recently withdrew 22,684 acres of Public Land in Nevada's Railroad Valley upon request of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)'s to preserve the area's land surface which is used to calibrate NASA's Earth-observing satellites.

Finally, H. Con. Res. 34 relies on a provision of FLPMA that is widely understood to be an unconstitutional legislative veto. Section 1130 of the House of Representatives Manual lists the provision as among several dozen unconstitutional legislative veto provisions. Additionally, a federal appeals court in 2017 definitively found the unconstitutional legislative veto provision severable from the Secretary of the Interior's withdrawal authority, which remains fully operative.

Conclusion. TWS strongly opposes H. Con. Res. 23 and Superior National Forest Restoration Act and we urge all members of the Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee to oppose both pieces of legislation being considered by the Subcommittee today.

Sincerely,

LYDIA WEISS,
Senior Director, Government Relations,
The Wilderness Society.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, lastly I include testimony in opposition to the legislation from Becky Rom, national chair of The Campaign to Save the Boundary Waters, a coalition of businesses, conservation groups, and outdoor recreation organizations.

Mr. Speaker, the link to Becky Rom's testimony can be found here: <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/II/II06/20230511/115888/HHRG-118-II06-Wstate-RomR-20230511.pdf>.

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from California just mentioned temporary jobs.

When we first started mining iron ore 145 years ago, the American Rockefeller family thought they were going to be just temporary jobs as well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BERGMAN).

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from northern Minnesota for yielding. We share a lot of commonalities, and one is our love of the outdoors and of our national treasures.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in favor today of H.R. 3195, the Superior National Forest Restoration Act. For those of us in the North Woods of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, mining is a core part of our history, economies, and way of life. From the long heritage of copper country in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan to the millions of tons of iron ore that come from Minnesota each year, it is a treasure.

The abundant resources in our region are now more important than ever with sources of nickel, cobalt, titanium, and now even helium being discovered and poised to play a huge role in the growth of renewable energy technologies and mineral independence.

At the same time, those of us in the Great Lakes region are fiercely protective of our forests, waters, and wilderness, which is why I am a proud supporter of programs like the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and the North American Wetlands Conservation Act.

It is the job of the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service to properly balance responsible resource extraction with the protection of our natural treasures.

Instead of balance, the Biden administration pushed a 20-year ban on mining on more than 200,000 acres of land entirely outside the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. This decision ignored a very simple truth: Environmental conservation and utilization of our natural resources are not mutually exclusive.

Projects should be approved or disapproved based on their individual merits and risks after proper environmental reviews are completed, not just banned wholesale. This abrupt cancellation also goes directly against the Biden administration's efforts to secure domestic supply lines for critical minerals that go into solar panels, batteries, and other renewable energy infrastructure.

The United States cannot lead the world in clean energy while at the same time being reliant on the minerals produced by countries with absolutely no regard for environmental standards like China and Russia.

This reliance on foreign adversaries for our domestic mineral manufacturing and energy supply lines also poses significant risk to our national security. We are blessed to have abundant natural resources within our borders, and we have the responsibility to protect the environment while we secure America's mineral and energy independence into the future.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge all of my colleagues to support the bill.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 6½ minutes remaining.

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

I will start by noting that the Harvard study was, in fact, peer-reviewed. As a former professor, I am very familiar with the peer-review process. It is a reliable study, and what it shows is what is best for the economy of this region and that is to protect these public lands and waters.

Let me ask, what is the value of clean water? Water is also a valuable resource. It is also a resource in scarce supply around the country.

If this bill moves forward, it will allow for the irreversible pollution of this pristine and incredibly valuable landscape. Remember, the Forest Service concluded after scientific study that there is a virtual certainty of severe and irreparable economic harm. All 100 percent of the sulfide-ore copper mines in this country have had leakages and environmental contamination. That is what will happen here.

This will mean the decimation of local economies that depend on visitation. This is the most visited wilderness area in our country. It belongs to the people of the United States. It does not belong and should not belong to a Chilean mining company which, under our outdated mining laws, will pay no royalty at all to the American people.

If the U.S. wants to reduce our demand for copper, which is increasing, then we should invest in recycling, in reuse, in manufacturing improvements. That would create jobs domestically and not risk special places like the Boundary Waters.

If this mine proceeds, and if this water is contaminated and destroyed, there is no known remediation strategy. It cannot be undone. The U.S. Forest Service has conducted an environmental review. They have consulted with communities, they have consulted with Tribal members, and they have relied on cutting-edge science, and they have concluded that these mines should not go forward.

The science is done here. It just doesn't line up with the answer of my colleagues' donors.

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, first off, they have never completed an environmental review. I will be very clear: There will never be mining in the Boundary Waters or the buffer zone around it. That was decided in 1978. This bill will not circumvent or short-change environmental review in any way. We are not requiring any permits or mine plants be approved. We are simply requiring that they go through the review process the way any other project would move forward.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER), the majority whip.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the Superior National Forest Restoration Act.

For the last 3 years, the domestic mining industry in Minnesota and around the country has been under assault. Mining supports good-paying jobs, and it is critical to our economy and national security. However, rather than putting Minnesota miners to work, those opposing this legislation would rather rely on China and Russia to supply our critical materials making us less secure and causing greater environmental harm.

This bill strengthens Minnesota's economy while promoting a safe and clean energy supply. I thank Congressman STAUBER for his relentless work on this issue, and I urge all of my colleagues to support his bill.

□ 1345

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 5½ minutes remaining.

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

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Chair, I want to reiterate the fact to the American people, there will be no mining in the Boundary Waters, and there will be no mining in the buffer zone around the Boundary Waters. That was settled in 1978.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), the Chair of the full Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3195, the Superior National Forest Restoration Act of 2024.

First of all, I thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER), my good friend, for his leadership in this area.

Since his first day in Congress, Mr. STAUBER has fought tirelessly for his district and has done an excellent job representing the people and the interests of the Iron Range through his work here in Washington.

This bill is the culmination of years of meetings, hearings, and hard work to ensure that the voices of those living in northern Minnesota are heard in Congress and the White House.

I have been to northern Minnesota many times, even with Mr. STAUBER's predecessor, Democrat Congressman Rick Nolan, and I have seen how important the mining industry is to the region, as it has been for over a century.

I have also seen American mining companies' dedication to producing essential minerals with exemplary regard for their employees, the environment, and the communities in which they operate. In doing so, U.S. domestic mines set the global gold standard for responsible resource procurement.

The Duluth Complex in northern Minnesota contains one of the largest deposits of minerals in the world, including the world's second largest deposit of copper. According to S&P Global Market Intelligence, global copper demand is expected to be double current production in the next decade, driven primarily by the push to electrification.

In fact, annual copper output from the Twin Metals project alone would support the production of 13,000 megawatts of wind turbine power or 10,000 megawatts of solar power per year. Yet, from 2022 to 2023, U.S. copper production dropped by 11 percent, even as our net import reliance—meaning the amount of copper we have to buy from foreign sources—rose 46 percent. The Duluth Complex also contains world-class reserves of critical minerals such as cobalt and nickel.

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. WESTERMAN. The Biden administration's recent actions to restrict access to this treasure trove of vital and increasingly scarce minerals simply does not make sense for our national security, for the people of northern Minnesota, or even for President Biden's own mineral-intensive goals to build out renewable energy production and achieve net-zero emissions.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3195 and reinstate Minnesotans' rights to access their abundant resources.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the Boundary Waters is not a bathtub. The water flows from one place into the other, and in this case the watershed flows north, meaning it would flow past the mine and into the protected wilderness.

My colleague on the other side of the aisle says there would be no mining in the Boundary Waters, but there would be waste. There would be pollution in those waters because of the watershed.

This is exactly why we should rely on the scientific process and the conclusion of the Forest Service that this mining would cause severe and irreparable harm. I have heard no rebuttal from the other side of the aisle to the fact that 100 percent of every sulfide-copper mine in our country has had leakages and environmental harm.

Mr. Speaker, we have been having hearings, markups, and floor votes on this issue for years. Administrations have canceled and reinstated these leases, and then canceled them again.

The Biden administration, unlike the previous administration, took the time and effort to do the process right. They came to the considered decision, based on science, to cancel the wrongly reinstated leases and to protect the Boundary Waters region for the next 20 years.

That decision is not just based on sound science. It also is based on community input, robust Tribal consultation, and at the end of the day on the best interests of the American people because that is who these public lands belong to. That is who should benefit from these public lands.

However, a foreign company and politicians who bend to their interests don't like it. As I have made clear in this Congress, their priority is not putting science first or protecting communities. Their priority is putting corporate polluters' profits above all else by any means necessary.

My Republican colleagues say that the toxic mining industry needs certainty. Well, this is certainty. The Boundary Waters watershed is off limits.

I welcome the opportunity to work across the aisle to reform the mining law; for example, to require royalty payments. That way we can build a sustainable future for the industry. Part of that conversation—support of mining—needs to be recognition that some places are too special and too risky, and some types of mining are too risky to do.

At the end of the day, what would you choose: your child's health, our lands, wilderness, endangered species, tourism jobs, our local economy, or would you choose a foreign company who wants to mine in a location that would hurt the environment, our economy, and our health? I know what I would choose.

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

The Biden administration's mining policy is: anywhere but America, any worker but the American worker.

The Republicans refuse to allow child slave labor to happen. We refuse to allow this great country to purchase minerals mined by child slave labor in Congo. We will not turn a blind eye to the atrocities and the slave labor happening in Congo where this administration wants to purchase its minerals.

Mr. Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3195. The bottom line is you can't be a proponent of national security, a proponent of reducing global emissions, and a proponent of fair labor, and yet be against domestic mining at the same time.

Congress voted to spend billions of dollars on building out transmission and increasing renewable energy development, all of which require enormous amounts of copper, nickel, cobalt, and other minerals that can be sourced right here in the United States of America in my home State of Minnesota.

Issuing directives to pursue renewable energy development while at the same time denying access to the minerals needed to domestically manufacture the products simply does not make sense.

The International Energy Agency estimates that achieving net zero by 2050 would require six times more mines than are currently operating today. While the U.S. is blessed with abundant mineral resources within our borders, domestic, primary mine production of critical minerals—those defined by USGS as essential for our economic and national security—decreased by almost 25 percent from 2022 to 2023, forcing the U.S. to look elsewhere to source these materials.

We cannot totally rely on our allies to access these vital resources. China currently dominates global production for over half the materials on the critical minerals list. Biden's mining policy of anywhere but America, any worker but American must be stopped.

We can mine these minerals domestically under the best labor and environmental standards in the world. We know this all too well in northern Minnesota, where mining is our past, our present, and our future. If we get the politics out of the way, our mining future will be bright. Minnesotans know how to do it.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters of support for this bill from the National Mining Association, Jobs for Minnesotans, Mining Minnesota, Up North Jobs, Range Association of Municipalities and Schools. I also include the project labor agreement between Twin Metals Minnesota and Iron Range Building and Construction Trades Council.

Washington, DC, April 29, 2024.

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

Hon. HAKEEM JEFFRIES,
Democratic Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER JOHNSON AND MINORITY LEADER JEFFRIES: On behalf of the National Mining Association (NMA), I am writing to express our strong support for the Superior National Forest Restoration Act (H.R. 3195). Ensuring access to our federal lands for responsible mineral exploration and development is critical to securing the essential materials necessary for nearly every sector of our economy.

Northern Minnesota is a place of tremendous natural beauty and is also blessed with worldclass mineral deposits including copper, nickel and essential metals that are vital for U.S. economic and national security priorities. In fact, this area contains the largest undeveloped deposits of nickel, copper and platinum metals in the world. Despite these abundant resources, the U.S. continues to be increasingly reliant on foreign sources of metals and minerals, including from geopolitical adversaries that do not share our values when it comes to environmental, labor and safety standards.

The Biden administration's self-sabotage of domestic mineral supply chains through mineral withdrawals, restrictions and duplicative permitting processes is completely out of step with the dramatic increase in minerals production that is needed in the coming decades to keep up with new technologies, infrastructure and manufacturing needs, let alone the administration's energy transition goals. Instead of ceding our nation's mineral supply chain security to other countries, the U.S. should utilize its world-class environmental standards to produce

needed minerals while protecting our environment.

H.R. 3195 supports responsible mineral exploration and development in an area specifically designated and set aside by Congress and the U.S. Forest Service for such activities. The administration's anti-mining actions continue a dangerous trend of politicizing domestic mineral supply chains first initiated in the waning days of the Obama administration. Continuing to pursue dangerous policies that lock up federal lands with high mineral potential will both kill future mineral development in this region and deny the hard-working men and women of Northern Minnesota the opportunity of high-paying jobs—all, while eliminating significant revenues for Minnesota's rural communities that come from these projects in the form of taxes and royalties. These revenues support local schools and important regional development projects.

Currently, less than half of the mineral needs of U.S. manufacturing are met by domestically mined minerals. H.R. 3195 will help change this alarming trajectory by ensuring access to one of our nation's important mineral deposits.

The NMA urges passage of this important legislation and continued trust of our nation's strong environmental regulations and system of due process to strengthen a reliable and stable domestic mineral supply chain for the future.

Sincerely,

RICH NOLAN.

JOBS FOR MINNESOTANS,
St. Paul, MN, April 29, 2024.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I am writing today on behalf of Jobs for Minnesotans, a nonpartisan coalition co-founded by the Minnesota Building and Construction Trades Council and the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce and strengthened by labor unions, community leaders and business members from across the state. We represent 70,000 union workers, 6,300 companies and 500,000 employees in Minnesota.

In May 2023, the Superior National Forest Restoration Act—H.R. 3195 was introduced by House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources Chairman Pete Stauber (R-MN) to re-establish the ability for safe, sustainable mining in northeast Minnesota. Our coalition is in strong support of H.R. 3195. We have consistently advocated for a fair regulatory process—fair to the public, the government agencies and investors alike.

The Duluth Complex in Minnesota is home to significant domestic reserves of nickel, cobalt, and copper. Unlocking this domestic supply of critical minerals is crucial for bolstering US national security by reducing our nation's reliance on foreign resources, strengthening a secure supply chain, and fostering a timely energy transition.

H.R. 3195 is essential for preserving the 140-year historical legacy of mining in northeast Minnesota, which has been an economic cornerstone for the region. By re-establishing safe, responsible mining, H.R. 3195 aims to secure and create jobs in the region, allowing Minnesota to live up to its full potential in leading the responsible production of critical minerals that are essential to our nation's clean energy goals.

To ensure the continued prosperity of mining in the region, H.R. 3195 includes provisions that give companies a chance to undergo the rigorous, scientifically based regulatory processes under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that are needed to start new mining projects. These processes ensure mining activities are conducted responsibly and with minimal environmental impact.

Passing the Superior National Forest Restoration Act is not only an issue of economic importance but also one of securing domestic mineral production for the long run. We hope you will join us in supporting this critical legislation.

Thank you for your consideration,

DAVID CHURA,
Board Chair.

MINING MINNESOTA,
April 26, 2024.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Last May, House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources Chairman Pete Stauber (R-MN) introduced the Superior National Forest Restoration Act—H.R. 3195 to reestablish the ability for safe, sustainable mining in Northeastern Minnesota. On behalf of MiningMinnesota and our members, we are writing to urge you to support this vital piece of legislation.

The recent withdrawal of federal land use for over 225,000 acres by the Biden Administration has put essential mining projects, including Twin Metals Minnesota, at risk. This decision undermines American mineral independence. The Duluth Complex in Minnesota is home to significant domestic reserves of nickel, cobalt, and copper. Unlocking this domestic supply of critical minerals is crucial for bolstering US national security by reducing our nation's reliance on foreign resources, strengthening a secure supply chain, and fostering a timely energy transition.

Furthermore, H.R. 3195 is essential for preserving the 140-year historical legacy of mining in Northeastern Minnesota, which has been an economic cornerstone for countless cities and towns in the region. By re-establishing safe, sustainable mining, H.R. 3195 aims to secure the jobs that the withdrawal aims to threaten, thereby restoring the economic livelihood of those in Northeastern Minnesota.

To ensure the continued prosperity of mining in the region, H.R. 3195 includes provisions that give companies a chance to undergo the rigorous, scientifically-based regulatory processes under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that are needed to start new mining projects. These processes make certain that mining activities are conducted responsibly and with minimal environmental impact.

Passing the Superior National Forest Restoration Act is not only an issue of economic importance but also one of securing domestic mineral production for the long-run. We hope you will join us in supporting this critical legislation.

Thank you for your consideration,

JULIE C. LUCAS,
Executive Director.

UP NORTH JOBS,
April 26, 2024.

DEAR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Last May, House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources Chairman Pete Stauber (R-MN) introduced the Superior National Forest Restoration Act, H.R. 3195, to establish safe, sustainable mining in Northeastern Minnesota. On behalf of Up North Jobs Inc., a Minnesota based nonprofit and our almost 3,500 individual and corporate members, we are writing to urge you to support this vital piece of proposed legislation.

The recent withdrawal of federal land use for over 225,000 acres by the Biden Administration has put essential mining projects, including Twin Metals Minnesota, at risk. This decision undermines American mineral independence. The Duluth Complex in Minnesota is home to significant domestic reserves of nickel, cobalt, and copper. Unlocking this

domestic supply of critical minerals is crucial for bolstering United States national security by reducing our nation's reliance on foreign resources, strengthening a secure supply chain, and fostering a timely energy transition.

Furthermore, H.R. 3195 is essential for preserving our 140-year historical legacy of mining in Northeastern Minnesota, which has been an economic cornerstone for countless cities and towns in the region. By reestablishing safe, sustainable mining, H.R. 3195 aims to secure the jobs that the withdrawal threatens, thereby restoring the economic livelihood of those in Northeastern Minnesota.

To ensure the continued prosperity of mining in the region, H.R. 3195 includes provisions that give companies a chance to undergo the rigorous, scientifically-based regulatory processes under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that are needed to start new mining projects. These processes make certain that mining activities are conducted responsibly and with minimal environmental impact.

Passing the Superior National Forest Restoration Act is not only an issue of economic importance but also one of securing domestic mineral production for the long-run. We hope you will join us in supporting this critical legislation.

Thank you for your consideration,

GERALD M. TYLER,
President and CEO.

RANGE ASSOCIATION OF
MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOLS,
Mt. Iron, MN, April 30, 2024.

Re RAMS Letter of Support—Superior National Forest Restoration Act (H.R. 3195)

CONGRESSMAN STAUBER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: On behalf of the Range Association of Municipalities and Schools (RAMS), I would like to indicate our support for the Superior National Forest Restoration Act (H.R. 3195).

This legislation rescinds Public Land Order no. 7917 and allows for the reissuance of mineral leases for safe and sustainable sourcing of materials needed for Minnesota and the nation to meet green new deal goals and the 2035 energy transition. Without a domestic source of these minerals, we are at the mercy of unethical foreign governments. Minnesota operations have long been a leader in ethical and sustainable mining practices. The materials needed to meet these goals and an opportunity to do so are within our reach.

Our choices matter. The need for the minerals in the Duluth Complex and surrounding areas is clear. We support the clean energy transition and we must allow companies like Twin Metals and others be able to act on previously issued leases and move their projects forward to be a part of it.

Sincerely,

PAUL PELTIER,
Executive Director.

PROJECT LABOR AGREEMENT,
August 21, 2019.

Whereas, Twin Metals Minnesota and Iron Range Building and Construction Trades Council recognize skilled employees from construction and supporting crafts are vital to quality and timely completion of an underground copper, nickel, platinum group metals and cobalt mine; and

Whereas, Both parties are committed to working together in a spirit of harmony and stability; and

Whereas, Both sides are committed to building a 21st century underground mine operation that is safe for workers and environmentally friendly; and

Whereas, the legacy of quality represented by the people of the Building and Construction Trades continues a long tradition that built Northeastern Minnesota; and

Whereas, Work and completion of the Twin Metals Minnesota construction project will help Iron Range communities to prosper and grow;

Now, therefore both parties agree to enter into this comprehensive Project Labor Agreement, which shall be signed by Project Contractors selected for construction related to the mining, processing of precious metals in the Maturi Deposit, and tailings storage.

KELLY OSBORNE,

*CEO, Twin Metals
Minnesota.*

MIKE SYVERSUD,

*President, Iron Range
Building & Construction
Trades
Council.*

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1173, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. McCollum of Minnesota moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3195 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

The material previously referred to by Ms. MCCOLLUM is as follows:

Ms. McCollum moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3195 to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Boundary Waters Wilderness Protection and Pollution Prevention Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness is a 1,090,000-acre Federal wilderness area, located within the Superior National Forest, that was originally designated in the Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577).

(2) The Forest Service manages the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, which includes—

(A) nearly 2,000 pristine lakes ranging in size from 10 acres to 10,000 acres, and more than 1,200 miles of canoe routes;

(B) 1,500 cultural resource sites including historic Ojibwe village sites and Native American pictograph panel sites; and

(C) 150 miles of land and water on the international border with the Government of Canada.

(3) In 1978, Congress passed the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act (Public Law 95-495) to remove incompatible uses, prohibit mining within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and on 220,000 acres of the Superior National Forest, and to provide management guidance to protect, preserve, and enhance the lakes, waterways, and forested areas of the Boundary Waters Canoe

Area Wilderness to enhance public enjoyment of the unique landscape and wildlife.

(4) The federally recognized Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, and the Bois Forte Band of Chippewa retain hunting, fishing, and other usufructuary rights throughout the entire northeast portion of Minnesota, including the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, under the 1854 Treaty of LaPointe. All Bands have a legal interest in protecting natural resources and the Forest Service shares in the Federal trust responsibility to maintain treaty resources.

(5) The Rainy River Watershed lies within the Superior National Forest, which contains 20 percent of the fresh water supply in the entire National Forest System.

(6) The Rainy River Watershed headwaters begin in northeastern Minnesota and flow north through the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Voyageurs National Park and into Canada along the shared international border. These international waters are governed by the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty, which states that "boundary waters and the waters flowing across the boundary shall not be polluted on either side to the injury of health or property on the other".

(7) The waters of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Voyageurs National Park are classified as Outstanding Resource Value Waters under Federal and State law, and degradation of water quality is prohibited. A risk of mining development is acid mine drainage which generally occurs when sulfide minerals are exposed to air and water creating sulfuric acid, which decreases water pH and leaches harmful metals such as copper, zinc, lead, cadmium, iron, and nickel.

(8) Acid mine runoff from sulfide-ore copper mining entering groundwater, rivers, streams, and lakes harms aquatic life, degrades water quality, and results in potential severe environmental impacts.

(9) A peer-reviewed study of water quality impacts from 14 operating United States copper sulfide mines found 100 percent of the mines experienced pipeline spills or accidental releases: 13 mines experienced failures of water collection and treatment systems to control contaminated mine seepage resulting in significant negative water quality impacts.

(10) The mining of copper and other metals in sulfide bearing ore on Federal lands in the Superior National Forest, within the Rainy River Watershed, poses a direct and long-term threat from sulfide-ore mining contamination to the pristine water and air quality and healthy forested habitat of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Voyageurs National Park.

(11) The likely contamination of the air, water, and forested habitat of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Voyageurs National Park from the mining of copper, nickel, platinum, palladium, gold, and silver on Federal lands within the Rainy River Watershed puts at risk—

(A) the nationally recognized natural resources of the area; and

(B) the region's amenity-based and tourism industry, which if protected by a mineral withdrawal, would grow by 1,500 to 4,600 more jobs and \$100,000,000 to \$900,000,000 more income over the next 20 years than if such mining were not banned.

(12) In 2016, the Forest Service issued a Record of Decision which found "unacceptable the inherent potential risk that development of a regionally untested copper-nickel sulfide ore mine within the same watershed as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness might cause serious and irreplaceable harm to this unique, iconic, and irreplaceable wilderness area". The Forest

Service subsequently proposed a 20-year mineral withdrawal of 234,328 acres of Federal lands and waters in the Rainy River Watershed.

(13) In 2018, approximately 20 months into a 24-month review period of the Rainy River Watershed mineral withdrawal proposal, the Department of Agriculture abruptly canceled the withdrawal application and abandoned the Environmental Assessment.

SEC. 3. WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LANDS AND WATERS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

(a) DEFINITION OF MAP.—In this Act, the term "Map" means the map prepared by the Forest Service entitled "Superior National Forest Mineral Withdrawal Application Map" and dated December 5, 2016.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Except as provided in subsection (d) and subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 234,328 acres of Federal land and waters in the Rainy River Watershed of the Superior National Forest in the State of Minnesota, as located on the Map and described in the Federal Register Notice of Application for Withdrawal, dated January 19, 2017 (82 Fed. Reg. 6639), are hereby withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(c) ACQUIRED LAND.—Any land or interest in land within the area depicted on the Map that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall, on acquisition, be immediately withdrawn in accordance with this section.

(d) REMOVAL OF SAND, GRAVEL, GRANITE, IRON ORE, AND TACONITE.—The Chief of the Forest Service is authorized to permit the removal of sand, gravel, granite, iron ore, and taconite from national forest system lands within the area depicted on the Map if the Chief determines that the removal is not detrimental to the water quality, air quality, and health of the forest habitat within the Rainy River Watershed.

(e) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be kept on file and made available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for the protection of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and interconnected Federal lands and waters, including Voyageurs National Park, within the Rainy River Watershed in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. MCCOLLUM. 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 question are postponed.

TRUST THE SCIENCE ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1173, I call up the bill (H.R. 764) to require the Secretary of the Interior to reissue regulations removing the gray wolf from the

list of endangered and threatened wildlife under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1173, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 764

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 “Trust the Science Act”.

SEC. 2. REMOVING THE GRAY WOLF FROM THE LIST OF ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE.

Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall reissue the final rule entitled “Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing the Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*) From the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife” and published on November 3, 2020 (85 Fed. Reg. 69778).

SEC. 3. NO JUDICIAL REVIEW.

Reissuance of the final rule under section 2 shall not be subject to judicial review.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources, or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 764.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 764, sponsored by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOBERT). This bill instructs the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to reissue its 2020 final rule delisting the gray wolf from the endangered species list in the lower 48 States.

Defining success under the Endangered Species Act is crucial not only for species but also for landowners. Understanding recovery goals and accurately measuring progress informs management actions needed to improve a species’ health and habitat. When a species is recovered and is a candidate to be delisted, the achievement should be celebrated.

Mr. Speaker, by every definition, the gray wolf is a recovered species and should be celebrated as an ESA success story.

Gray wolf populations are healthy and thriving in every region where

they are currently found. The Great Lakes region has the largest concentration of gray wolves in the lower 48 States, with approximately 4,200 wolves that inhabit the States of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The recovery plan and criteria for delisting the gray wolf in the Great Lakes is clear. The region must have a stable or increasing population of wolves in Minnesota and at least 200 wolves outside of the Minnesota population.

According to former wildlife biologist at the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Nathan Roberts: “These goals have been met since at least 1994.” He went on to say: “It is remarkable to note that given the natural lifespan of wolves, every wolf on the landscape in the Great Lakes region was born long after recovery goals were met.”

□ 1400

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

Backing up this record of success, in February, the Service announced it had denied two petitions related to the gray wolf, one calling for wolves to be relisted in the Northern Rocky Mountains ecosystem and another calling for wolves to be relisted in the entire Western United States. In denying these petitions, the Service stated wolves are “not at risk of extinction in the Western United States now or in the foreseeable future.”

The Service also stated that wolf populations in the Western United States had a healthy abundance, retained genetic diversity, had the ability to respond to high mortality events, and maintained adaptive capacity.

This announcement, coupled with the fact that most wolves in the Western United States are in States where they have already been delisted, shows that States are responsibly managing their wolf populations.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the first time the House of Representatives debated wolf management. In 2011, Congress directed the Service to reinstate a 2009 rule that delisted wolves in Idaho and Montana and prohibited judicial review.

In fact, delisting the gray wolf in the lower 48 States has bipartisan support. In 2013, the Obama administration proposed delisting the gray wolf in the lower 48 States. The Biden administration is currently appealing the Federal court orders that are preventing the 2020 delisting rule from taking effect. This is a rare occurrence where the Biden administration is actually defending an action taken by the Trump administration.

In 2018, the House of Representatives passed language similar to the bill before us today with the support of nine Democrats, some of whom are still in Congress. Yet, we are here again, pursuing a delisting that should have been accomplished long ago.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to celebrate the recovery of the gray wolf and support its delisting and the legislation that is before us today. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER), one of the most passionate and knowledgeable champions for wolf preservation in the Congress.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 764.

Rather than celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Endangered Species Act and the many species our Nation’s most successful conservation legislation has saved, House Republicans have relentlessly targeted the ESA and the wildlife it has protected.

As co-chair of the Endangered Species Act Caucus, I am deeply concerned about how House Republicans have proposed to weaken this bipartisan framework that preserves our Nation’s rich biodiversity.

Today’s scheme, a bill comically and ironically named Trust the Science Act, ignores what scientists are actually recommending to preserve the iconic gray wolf species and allow them to reach adequate recovery.

The protections of ESA have allowed gray wolf populations across the country to stabilize and regain strength, but if delisted nationally, gray wolves will once again be hunted and trapped to extinction.

Some of the things that my friend across the aisle has mentioned, where they have been delisted in States, 90 percent of the wolves have been killed already. We have seen proof of this in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. Trophy hunting of these beautiful wolves has recently been reintroduced in Wisconsin with States such as Michigan and Minnesota ready to follow suit.

Just last week, The Washington Post reported that photos of muzzled, injured wolves have gone viral worldwide, inundating the Wisconsin game and fish department with complaints.

If we actually wanted to trust the science, we would see the gray wolf has made progress in their recovery but also that wolves in the Northern Rocky Mountains are being killed in dramatic numbers, even the celebrated Yellowstone National Park’s gray wolves.

Why? To protect livestock? Wolves kill 9 out of every 100,000 cows in America. Wolves overwhelmingly feed on deer and elk, not farm animals, and prefer habitats with high forest coverage. Dogs kill twice as many cattle as wolves and 13 times more sheep. In Colorado, where wolves were recently reintroduced, they have killed one cat so far. Yet, we don’t say that all good dogs should go to the gravel pit when dogs kill twice as many cows as wolves.

Premature listing not only hinders wolf research, but in this environment, it puts a nationwide target on gray wolf packs.

I love my dog. I have seen the emotional complexity of canine consciousness, which they inherited from their

ancestors. If you love your dog, thank a wolf.

Wolf families are more like human families than almost any other species. They mate for the life of their partner. They keep their children in the pack until they are old enough to look for a mate. Please read Farley Mowat's "Never Cry Wolf" to see just how intelligent and charismatic these animals are.

We are in the midst of a biodiversity crisis. Rather than weakening regulations that safeguard important carnivores that strengthen our ecosystems, we should be supporting all current scientific efforts by fully funding the agencies that carry out ESA extinction prevention work.

I know appropriations deadlines are quickly approaching. If my colleagues don't like species being delisted, I have a letter they can join.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reflect on the success of the Endangered Species Act so far—a 99 percent success rate, one of the most effective pieces of legislation in our history—and why allocating adequate resources is essential to promoting species recovery and monitoring. Instead of mocking science, we should embrace it.

Here is a scientific fact for the fearful among us: Not a single human being in the lower 48 States has been killed by a wolf in the last 100 years.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 746.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for his eloquence and thoughtfulness, which stands in such contrast to the Kristi Noem school of animal welfare that we see reflected in the legislation before us.

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

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

I want to point out that although the accusations have been made that hunting would adversely affect the populations of wolves, that is contrary to proven data that we have from all species that are hunted.

In particular, in each State where wolves have been delisted, there is a State management plan in place that has been proven to be effective in managing wolf populations. Each State recovery plan calls for wolf populations to remain well above recovery goals, and science from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proves that wolf populations remain healthy post-delisting.

While States may vary on population and size management, they all plan for and set policies to have a sustainable and secure population. To be clear, a reduction in population size is not the same as eliminating a population. Each State recovery plan calls for wolf populations to remain well above recovery goals.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. Boebert), the sponsor of the legislation.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I, too, stand here today celebrating the suc-

cess story of the Endangered Species Act, seeing that the gray wolf has been fully recovered.

I also stand today, Mr. Speaker, in defense of our farmers and ranchers, just like the Farrell family in Grand County, Colorado, who has lost up to five of their cattle in a 10-day span from wolves attacking their ranch in Grand County.

In my home State of Colorado, out-of-touch Denver and Boulder leftists voted to reintroduce gray wolves. Since 10 wolves were reintroduced in December, there have been eight confirmed wolf livestock depredations and six separate incidents involving wolf attacks in Colorado just this month. My Trust the Science Act delists the gray wolf from the Federal Endangered Species List and returns the issue of wolf management to States and Tribal wildlife agencies. Again, this is a success story that we should be celebrating here today.

Specifically, my bill requires the Secretary of the Interior to reissue the 2020 Department of the Interior final rule that delisted gray wolves in the lower 48 United States and ensures that the reassurance of the file rule will not be subject to judicial review.

Gray wolves were first listed under the Endangered Species Preservation Act in 1967. That was 57 years ago.

In 2009, the Obama administration upheld the decision to delist gray wolves when their Interior Secretary, Ken Salazar, a Democrat from Colorado, announced the decision at a press conference that the Fish and Wildlife Service decision to delist gray wolves was "a supportable one. . . . Scientists have concluded that recovery has occurred."

In 2011, Congress directed USFWS to reinstate a rule to delist the gray wolf in the Northern Rockies ecosystem.

In 2013, the Obama administration proposed delisting gray wolves in the lower 48 states.

In November 2020, scientists and non-partisan career employees at the Department of the Interior once again found gray wolves were fully recovered and once again issued a rule that returned management of gray wolf populations to State and Tribal wildlife agencies.

Unfortunately, frivolous litigation was filed by the Defenders of Wildlife, WildEarth Guardians, and other extremist groups, and an activist California judge subsequently pandered to these groups by vacating the 2020 rule and ultimately relisting the gray wolf by judicial fiat.

In April 2022, the Biden administration appealed the ruling of this California activist judge and supported the 2020 rule that delisted gray wolves in the lower 48 United States.

In February of this year, the Biden administration announced a "not warranted" finding for two frivolous petitions that tried to list gray wolves under the ESA in the Northern Rocky Mountains and the Western United States.

In the 115th Congress, the House of Representatives passed legislation similar to my bill in a vote of 196-180, with 9 Democrats voting in favor of passage.

State and Tribal wildlife agencies have a proven record of successfully managing gray wolves. In fact, Montana's successful State management resulted in gray wolves being 500 percent above Fish and Wildlife Service recovery goals. Idaho's successful State management resulted in gray wolves being 700 percent above recovery goals. Now, there are an estimated up to 6,000 wolves in the lower 48. Furthermore, there are an estimated 7,000 to 11,000 gray wolves in Alaska, and there are an estimated 30,000 gray wolves in Canada. Again, this is an endangered list success story.

Let's do as my bill says: Trust the bipartisan science and pass this bill so we can finally delist the fully recovered gray wolf and focus scarce taxpayer funding on endangered species that actually need help being recovered.

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

Throughout this Congress, my Republican colleagues have tried at every turn to weaken our bedrock environmental laws. The Endangered Species Act has, of course, been one of their favorites to attack.

Once again, Republican leadership has taken an opportunity to vilify an endangered species today, here on this floor, to sacrifice it to their precious industry groups. Guns, oil, and polluters has come to be what this GOP stands for, at least in this Congress.

Last summer, they rushed to the House floor with bills to increase the extinction risk of the lesser prairie-chicken and northern long-eared bat. Today, it is the iconic gray wolf.

Do my Republican friends truly have nothing better to do with their time, with the time of this body? We should be working on issues that make a difference to everyday life in America, but this Congress has been mostly about Republicans fighting with each other in a circular firing squad. The only time they seem to take a break from that is when they want to do something to enrich the wealthiest Americans, harm the environment, or, now, to kill wolves.

This bill is falsely named. It is called the Trust the Science Act. It would legislatively delist the gray wolf in the Endangered Species Act in the lower 48. That is not something that is done based on science. It is something this bill would do by political fiat.

The gray wolf is one of America's most iconic species. While it is making a comeback, the science and the facts on the ground tell us that it still needs help.

This bill would make it so that not a single gray wolf in the United States, in the entire country, would be protected by the Endangered Species Act.

□ 1415

Yes, it is true that the Yellowstone National Park wolf reintroduction is one of the great success stories of the ESA.

We saw that as apex predators, wolves help to rebalance and revitalize vibrant ecosystems and flourishing wildlife populations in one of the crown jewels of our National Park System.

The ESA has kept the wolf from going extinct. We have gone from several hundred wild wolves in America, and these were inhabiting the northern parts of Michigan and Minnesota, to approximately 7,500 wolves today with populations in at least 11 States.

That is the ESA in action. It is a great success story, but that doesn't mean that we can just unfurl a banner and declare, "mission accomplished." We certainly cannot do that when the folks who took wolves to the brink of extinction are ready to rev up the wolf-killing machine once again and put us right back on that path to extinction.

Wolf numbers have grown in the Western United States, but the ESA rightly requires more than just population counts for delisting. Otherwise, we can quickly devolve right back to where we started.

There are still a lot of factors that go into species recovery; habitat destruction, disease, the regulatory and recovery efforts by States that would have to take over management of the species if it is delisted, and a lot more.

The ESA requires that the Fish and Wildlife Service use the best available science to assess all of this, not just population numbers, before they make any delisting decisions. Importantly, the Fish and Wildlife Service must consult with Tribes.

Right now, the service is following these processes and developing a recovery plan, but if this bill was signed into law, all of that would be skipped. They would have to ignore any scientific evidence of remaining threats to the wolf. This is the danger of legislatively delisting a species.

While I believe my colleagues are capable of going on to Google and pulling up some population numbers on gray wolves, it is pretty brazen to suggest that they, as Members of Congress, are more qualified than the scientists and experts with years of training to determine if a species is actually recovered.

The ultimate goal of the ESA is to recover species and then set them up for success post-recovery. We need durable, not temporary outcomes.

Passing this bill would simply call wolves recovered, but that does not make it so. The bill ignores science, and it sends a species back down the path to extinction by reinstating a Trump-era delisting rule that the courts have overturned because it violated the Endangered Species Act, as well as the Administrative Procedure Act.

This bill ignores the careful analysis of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service over the past year. It ignores the fact

that although wolf populations are doing well in some places, they haven't met recovery goals in others.

It does nothing to require Federal consultation with Tribes, and on top of that, there is nothing in the bill to push States to improve their conservation measures for wolves.

When wolves were delisted in 2011 and 2021, some States raced to approve the killing of significant portions of their wolf populations, even using harvest quotas.

States in the Northern Rockies actually incentivized hunting. They paid hunters to kill wolves. This does not demonstrate a commitment to conserving the species once it is delisted.

All of these State policies would simply further villainize wolves and reward the type of killing that caused the population to crash in the first place. So no, a simple head count is not a scientifically sound basis for declaring open season on the gray wolf.

My Republican colleagues know that what they are trying to do will never stand up to scrutiny in the courts.

It would never stand up to consideration of the best available scientific and commercial data, and that is why this bill prohibits judicial review. That really gives the game away. If you really trust the science then you shouldn't be afraid of a little scrutiny.

Based on the talking points that we have heard throughout this legislative process, this is all just so people can shoot more wolves.

Why would Congress invest millions of taxpayer dollars in recovering this iconic species just to turn around and let States start killing them all over again?

We will hear a lot in debate today about how these apex predators, which are vital to our ecosystems, are scary, cold killers. That is ancient ignorance, not science.

If we are lucky, we may even hear some of the wild conspiracy theories that we have heard in previous debates about larger, faster, more aggressive Canadian gray wolves. We have heard practically everything except the claim that these Canadian wolves have laser eyes.

Congress shouldn't be overriding conservation decisions made by scientists. Fortunately, when we saw this type of extreme and baseless language a few years ago, a dozen Republicans trusted the science and voted against it.

I urge my colleagues and fellow conservationists to actually trust the science and to vote "no" on this trust the ignorance act.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the only rule or the only science that this bill would maybe not hold up to is the political science that is being pushed back and forth in this Chamber today.

If you look at real wildlife management, we know that maintaining

healthy populations of wolves also affects other species.

I would say if you could talk to an elk or a deer, you might ask them if a wolf is a violent killer or talk to somebody's cattle because they do kill. They are apex predators.

We need them in the ecosystem, but we have to manage those numbers. Just because a species hasn't been recovered in its native range doesn't mean that that species should be on the endangered species list. If that were so, we would have black bear and elk on the endangered species list.

The real science data shows that delisting the wolf and letting States manage the wolf population, and we are not talking about wiping out the wolf population, we are talking about maintaining it at healthy levels, that is what would be best for the wolf and for all others concerned.

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

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Speaker, delisting the gray wolf does not mean we no longer monitor or manage the population. In fact, the exact opposite is true.

This bill allows State agencies who know their land and wildlife best and who already have management plans in place to manage wolves in a way that protects life and property and allows all species in the ecosystem to thrive.

Minnesota has the largest population of wolves in the lower 48. There are over 6,000 wolves in Minnesota, and they refer to the northern part of the State as the dead zone because wolves have largely wiped out all other wildlife: the deer, the muskrats, the beavers, et cetera.

It is our States, not the Federal Government, who supply the vast majority of time, money, and expertise to manage wildlife, and their record of success demonstrates clearly that species management is more effective when carried out by State and local agencies.

It is State management agencies, not the Federal Government, that recovered and delisted the gray wolf in 2020, only to have radical enviro-activists sue to keep them listed.

For years, populations throughout the West have been well above the recovery thresholds prescribed in the Endangered Species Act.

Yet, officials in the Department of the Interior, beholden to radical environmental NGOs, continually shift the recovery goalpost to keep species like the gray wolf and Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem grizzly bear listed as endangered, preserving their budget and control over Western lands.

Instead of wasting taxpayer dollars on a recovered species, the Fish and Wildlife Service should focus its time and efforts on species that are actually at risk of becoming extinct.

The science demonstrates how successful State management plans for the gray wolf have been, and the Fish and Wildlife Service's own research has

stated that: “. . . wolves are likely to retain a healthy level of abundance. . . .” And they also said: “. . . do not meet the definition of an endangered species or threatened species.”

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is our State management officials, those who are on the ground and in the community, who are best equipped to manage our wildlife and can serve our environment, not unelected officials working from concrete buildings in Washington, D.C.

Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho are classic examples of this fact. All three have maintained a recovered wolf population for well over 20 years.

Contrary to what my colleagues on the other side would say, that the plans that have been passed by the States would never pass judicial muster, the facts are the opposite.

In fact, it was the Circuit Court of Appeals right here in D.C. that ordered the Fish and Wildlife Service to delist the gray wolf in the State of Wyoming.

I thank Ms. BOEBERT for introducing this commonsense bill and encourage my colleagues to vote for its passage.

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

Mr. Speaker, when you call a bill the Trust the Science Act, you probably shouldn't rely so heavily on narratives that seem like a mix of Little Red Riding Hood and YouTube conspiracies about the chupacabra.

You should actually listen to wildlife managers and scientists, and you should also be thoughtful about lessons that we have learned in the past when Federal delisting led to State management that adopted many of those stubborn anti-predator myths.

We know what happens in many of these States when Federal delisting occurs. In 2021, Idaho passed legislation allowing for 90 percent of their gray wolf population to be culled by nearly any means, including killing pups.

In Wisconsin, one hunting season alone wiped out over 30 percent of that State's gray wolf population. In Montana, they allowed increased bag limits and hunting of wolves just outside of national parks, a quota of 40 percent of the State's wolves.

These States in the Northern Rockies pay hunters up to \$2,500 per gray wolf, and they have authorized expanding killing methods including traps, snares, night-vision equipment, bait, and motorized vehicles and dogs to track and kill wolves.

States have legalized the hunting of wolves under the guise of predator control, and with this designation, malice toward wolves is actually precluded from animal cruelty laws.

This has led to some disgusting acts of torture and abuse. Just last month, we saw that a man in Wyoming hunted down a wolf, struck the animal with a snow machine, muzzled the maimed wolf with duct tape, and brought it in to show his buddies in a bar while it was suffering.

This is the kind of tender mercy that apparently my colleagues across the

aisle suggest for thoughtful management of the gray wolf.

The punishment of this individual, by the way, a \$250 fine; not for the gruesome abuse of an animal but for wrongful possession of live wildlife. If he had simply killed it, there probably would have been no punishment at all.

Wolves in Wyoming can be hunted year-round without a license. The identity of the hunter who kills the wolf is protected by State law.

Hunting down the wolf and purposefully hitting it with a vehicle, that is also considered just hunting in Wyoming.

House Republicans love to point to State management as the solution to our biodiversity crisis. I think we all can agree that we should celebrate when species are successfully recovered and management is returned to States.

However, this bill would turn over management to States that have proven an unwillingness, a stubborn unwillingness to conserve the species further, and that would put wolves at risk in the lower 48 States.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, running down any kind of animal and running over it with a vehicle is not considered hunting in any jurisdiction that I know of.

That is illegal, it should not be tolerated, and it shouldn't be used as an example of why wolves shouldn't be managed using traditional hunting methods and letting States manage those populations.

I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I want to just rebut my colleague from California. He put up a picture, a devastating picture, alleging that Republicans would do that to an animal. I utterly reject that type of behavior on the House floor, and he knows better.

I thank my colleague from Colorado for bringing H.R. 764, the Trust the Science Act, to the House floor for consideration.

This legislation would have an enormously positive impact on my State of Minnesota where the gray wolf population has more than recovered.

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources estimates Minnesota's gray wolf population to be roughly around 2,700, which greatly exceeds the Endangered Species Act recovery goal for the State.

□ 1430

However, many experts, hunters, and farmers with boots on the ground estimate the real number to be anywhere from 5,000 to 6,000.

The majority of Minnesota's gray wolf population resides in the district I represent in northern Minnesota, placing the burden directly on the people I represent.

In the meetings I have held throughout my district, I am constantly hearing from my constituents who are fed

up with the dramatic rise in the wolf population. Whether it is the hunters who have been reporting low deer numbers, farmers and ranchers who have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of livestock, or grief-stricken families whose pets have been killed by a gray wolf, the overall consensus is that something needs to change.

Administration after administration have attempted to delist this species, only to have well-funded activist groups come out of the woodwork to challenge these efforts with litigation.

Most recently, an activist judge in California, living hundreds of miles away from gray wolf country, ordered the Biden administration to relist the gray wolf.

The Trust the Science Act would delist the gray wolf in the lower 48 States and ensure this action is not subject to judicial review, eliminating the constant back-and-forth that we have seen play out in the courts over the years.

Contrary to what some may argue, this bill does not throw out protections for the gray wolf. It simply turns management of the species over to wildlife managers in each of the individual States. States then will be able to enact fit-for-purpose protections for the specific needs of the species in each respective State.

As the title of this bill appropriately conveys, we need to trust the best available science, which considers the gray wolf to be an Endangered Species Act success story.

We cannot continue to allow activist judges and radical environmentalists to weaponize the Endangered Species Act at the expense of other species and the communities we represent.

Mr. Speaker, Minnesotans treasure wildlife. While we celebrate the recovery of the gray wolf, we also believe it should be our right to responsibly manage our State's population.

It is time to remove the gray wolf from the endangered species list once and for all.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Trust the Science Act so we can get Federal bureaucracy out of the way and finally allow State agencies to create wolf management plans that meet the unique circumstances and conditions in each State. The people we represent think that we should also do that.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from Colorado brought up Tribes in her opening remarks, and I am glad, because we should be talking about and thinking about Tribes on this subject.

Tribes are not interested in scaring people into killing wolves. For many Tribes, wolves are sacred. They are an integral part of the land-based identity that shapes their communities, beliefs, and customs. Like bears, wolves are considered closely related to humans by many North American Tribes, and the origin stories of some Northwest Coastal Tribes tell of their first ancestors being transformed from wolves into men.

In Shoshone mythology, the wolf plays the role of the noble creator god, while in Anishinaabe mythology, a wolf character is the brother and true best friend of the culture hero. Among the Pueblo Tribes, wolves are considered one of the six directional guardians associated with the east and the color white and associated with protection, ascribing to them both healing and hunting powers.

Wolves are also one of the most common clan animals in Native American cultures. Tribes with wolf clans include the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Chipewewa, Algonquian Tribes like the Shawnee and Osage, the Pueblo Tribes of New Mexico, and Northwest Coastal Tribes.

It is essential that the United States Government uphold its trust responsibilities to engage in meaningful, good-faith consultation with all affected Indian Tribes.

Unfortunately, but not surprisingly, Tribes were not consulted as the treaty and trust responsibilities required when the Trump administration delisted the gray wolf. That is unacceptable. Ignoring Tribal voices erodes Tribal sovereignty.

After the wolf was delisted, Tribes sued the State of Wisconsin for violating Tribal treaty rights by authorizing the hunting of hundreds of wolves in 2021. No wonder this bill attempts to bar judicial review.

Tribes should be allowed to lead in identifying conservation measures for the wolf populations that are culturally sensitive. If this legislation is enacted, Tribes will have been left out of the process yet again and will face further violations of their treaty rights by State actions.

During the hearing on this bill, the Fish and Wildlife Service reaffirmed its commitment to consulting with Tribes during the species status review. I was glad to hear this commitment. I believe the United States Government's relationship with Tribes, and the conservation of wolves, will both be better for it.

This bill, which reinstates the Trump rule, which Tribes opposed and were not consulted on, would further erode our government's trust responsibilities to Tribes while putting the gray wolf at risk. We should reject this political attempt to sidestep science and Federal trust responsibilities and instead let the Fish and Wildlife Service do its job, go through the species status review in meaningful consultation with Tribes, and follow the best available science.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Water, Wildlife and Fisheries.

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I don't think I have encountered such an amazing display of ignorance regarding the nature of a wolf until this after-

noon. A wolf is not a pet dog. It is not some schnauzer, golden retriever, or dachshund. It is, truth of the matter, a natural-born killer. That is what it does for a living. That is how it stays alive. It kills things. It eats them. It does not kill them in a kind and humane fashion. It is a wolf. We would be led to believe otherwise by what we have been hearing from the other side of the aisle.

It is obvious to me, from those who have suggested, ranchers are apparently not to be concerned about. Having not grown up on a ranch, as did I, they don't have a clue about what it is like to have to get up in the middle of the night to try to go out and protect your livelihood from nocturnal killers like wolves. They don't get it. They don't want to get it. They don't want to understand it because they don't have to.

The people I represent do have to deal with wolves back in Oregon. It is some of the most awkward situations. Highway 395 cuts my district basically in half. My district, by the way, Congressional District Two in Oregon, is bigger than the State of Washington. It is bisected by this highway. On one side the wolves are listed, and on the other side they are not. In some places, this highway runs right through the middle of a single-ownership ranch. Hence, you can imagine when the wolf kills an animal on one side where it is protected and runs to the other where it is not or vice versa. That is hardly a situation that benefits folks trying to make a living.

To suggest that there is a balance in Yellowstone, you haven't read the most recent report about Yellowstone apparently. You should. There is some argument that the wolf brought some sort of natural balance back to Yellowstone. Not true. Read the report.

Mr. Speaker, I have a question: How many wolves is enough? We have about 250, something like that, wolves in Oregon, 25 packs. That has been determined to be adequate for the survival of the wolf. That is enough under the ESA. We have 2,500 to 3,500 in Minnesota. That is a few more than I think is necessary, don't you, Mr. Speaker?

We have 60,000 wolves in Canada, and the number is growing because it is almost impossible to slow the growth down. We have 5,000 to 6,000 wolves in Alaska.

Mr. Speaker, how many wolves is enough? That is really the question we should be asking, because the Endangered Species Act doesn't require an abundance of these natural-born killers. It requires enough that we still have them around. No one is disputing that.

To suggest that 90 percent of the wolves were killed in Idaho, not true. There are over 1,000 wolves still in Idaho to this day. The exact count is difficult.

Wolves are smart. They are intelligent creatures. They learn, and it becomes more and more difficult to con-

trol them. The reason they need to be delisted is so that we have some means of controlling an apex predator. An apex predator is one of these things that once you have them, they are very hard to control. Being listed makes it almost impossible.

It is odd when we have language in the report from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that states unequivocally—I will read you page 15 of the report dated February 1 of 2024: "Specifically now and into the foreseeable future, wolves are likely to retain a healthy level of abundance. Given the assumptions in our model, our analysis of our model projections indicates that there is no risk of quasi-extinction in the next 100 years under any of our future scenarios."

This is U.S. Fish and Wildlife talking: "More specifically, according to the population protections for the forecasting model, which incorporates Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming's minimum management commitments since delisting, we project there would be at least 739 wolves throughout Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming for the next 100 years."

Mr. Speaker, of course we need the delisting. It is the way that we are going to be able to protect, if at all, and control the number of wolves that now inhabit the United States.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, my friends across the aisle have a pretty selective interest in numbers. They seem to want to take a single aggregate number for the wolf population in the United States and legislatively delist that population in a way that contravenes science, contravenes the way the Endangered Species Act is supposed to work, but they ignore a lot of other numbers.

Let's talk about some numbers. First of all, when we try to scare people about wolves, we should probably acknowledge that you are far more likely to die falling out of bed than from a gray wolf attack. My colleague, Mr. BEYER, explained that not once in the last 100 years has someone died from a wolf attack in the United States.

Wolves rarely attack people, and in the majority of documented cases, which are very few, humans ended up provoking the wolf or feeding it to cause that encounter. Further, wolves are a minimal threat to livestock, despite the hue and cry that we hear about this. Wolves are responsible for the loss of fewer than two-hundredths of a single percent of livestock every year.

Dogs and coyotes are responsible for far greater numbers of livestock losses, and even those losses fall well behind losses due to illness or weather. While there is inherent risk in raising livestock in wolf habitat, the losses are small. Importantly, ranchers are compensated for any financial loss due to wolf predation.

We need to base listing, delisting, and all other wildlife management decisions on science, not conspiracy theories, not unfounded fears, not myths, not political whims.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY).

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, what a success we are celebrating here today: The Endangered Species Act and how it worked with the wolf. It worked. It has recovered. We should be celebrating that here today.

Don't take our word for it. Take these 26 scientists' names right behind me. We have heard repeatedly today about how we should be trusting science. Scientists are not saying that. I will put these scientists, these wildlife biologists, up against any scientist here in America who is in the upper Great Lakes States. They sent a letter to the Fish and Wildlife Service 10 years ago saying: Delist the wolf. It is recovered. You are going to endanger the Endangered Species Act if you don't delist a recovered species.

The fine State of Wisconsin, which I represent the Seventh Congressional District, was impugned, in particular, the hunters of the State of Wisconsin. We have had three successful wolf hunts: 2011, 2012, 2013, and once again in 2021. Each time, the numbers rebounded right back to where they were before or grew even more. That is a sign of having a successful hunt, that you are managing the population in an appropriate manner.

One of the most eminent predator biologists appeared before our committee last year and spoke about that, how up to 30 percent—29 percent being the exact number—but up to about 30 percent of take can happen of a particular species and it still will recover. That is peer-reviewed science, and that is why you see these 26 eminent wildlife biologists saying that the wolf should be delisted.

I want to talk a little bit about dead animals and killing cattle. It is not the cattle that they kill that causes the harm to a rancher or a farmer. It is the reduction in production.

□ 1445

It is the reduction in the amount of milk that a dairy cow produces when they are stirred up by wolves tracking them. It is the reduced rate of gain for a beef farmer. That is what puts farmers out of business in wolf country. It is not the actual killing of the animal.

The gentleman can cite these arcane statistics like this. That does not get at the heart of the harm that it does to farmers.

It is time to let the States manage the wolf population because there are other species, as was said in our hearing, that perhaps we should be dedicating time to. If you have a recovered species, and additional time and effort by the Fish and Wildlife Service is

being put into a species that has already recovered like the wolf, we are not able to deal with other species.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. D'ESPOSITO). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. TIFFANY. It requires additional resources for species that may be headed in that direction.

As these 26 wildlife biologists said in their letter that they sent 10 years ago, the ultimate danger in not delisting the wolf, a recovered species, is that you are going to endanger the Endangered Species Act and diminish its value.

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

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us today would take a significant step backward in protecting gray wolves from extinction by legislatively delisting the species across its entire range without any scientific analysis.

As I said before, every one of us in this room probably has an opinion on whether wolves should be delisted, but in many ways, that shouldn't matter. Congress has no business listing and delisting species. We aren't the scientific experts tasked with assessing population numbers, recovery goals, and continued threats to those species.

Unfortunately, if Congress delists the species, States that have so far demonstrated a stubborn unwillingness to conserve the species will be left responsible for leading recovery and management efforts.

The gray wolf was nearly eliminated from the landscape because these types of anti-predator laws decimated the population, leading to the listing of the species under the Endangered Species Act in the 1970s.

For this reason, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to committee.

If the House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill to provide a necessary backstop if Congress legislatively delists the gray wolf. At the very least, the infrastructure needs to be in place to stop excessive killings or any other threats to wolves if they start decimating the population and sending it back toward extinction.

My language would create that backstop. It is simple. If the population declines too much, then emergency list the species, providing 240 days of protection, while the Service conducts a status review.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for the motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject H.R. 764. As we have heard today, this is a bill based on fear, ignorance, and conspiracy theories that condone the inhumane killing of wolves.

Our Republican colleagues have made it clear that they intend to convince the Nation that wolves are just cold killers. Maybe that is good politics in some places to vilify wolves, to stoke the inhumane killing of wolves—running them over with snowmobiles and trucks, trapping, torturing, and finally shooting them, maybe after you put duct tape around their mouth and brought them in as a trophy to show your buddies at a bar.

All of that might work in some places, but most Americans understand the value of wolves. They understand that these creatures are foundational to ecosystem functions. They keep prey in check. Most Americans admire the intricate social structures of the wolf pack. They want to live in balance with nature, including predators.

This bill ignores the science, turns a blind eye to Tribal treaty rights, and removes judicial oversight of the delisting process to reinstate a faulty Trump-era rule. The gray wolf was listed as endangered because the predator control methods of the past had nearly eliminated the wolf from the landscape. Reinstating the Trump-era delisting rule will bring those anti-predator laws and policies right back into action and put us right back on the path to extinction.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this sham legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the facts are clear. The gray wolf is a recovered species. The administration is ignoring the facts. They are derelict in their duties, and it is time for Congress to act.

As we have heard from Members today, the impacts of an unmanaged wolf population are growing and will continue to grow as long as the administration doesn't take action. That is why Congress must take action.

I want to emphasize that passing this bill does not declare open season on wolves, as some would have you believe. Rather, it puts the management of wolves where it should be, with State game and fish departments. They are the ones who are best able to manage the wildlife in their State.

My colleagues across the aisle talk a big game about supporting State fish and wildlife agencies, but as we see here today, when the rubber meets the road, really talk is all that it is.

Today, by passing this bill, Congress would celebrate an ESA success story and confirm what three successive Presidential administrations of both political parties have tried to do. It is time for every Member of this Chamber to reject the political science, examine the facts, trust the facts, and delist the gray wolf.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman BOEBERT for her leadership on this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1173, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Huffman of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 764 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

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

Mr. Huffman moves to recommit the bill H.R. 764 to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 4. EXCESSIVE WOLF LOSSES.

If, at any time, the Secretary of the Interior finds the unsustainable harvest of gray wolves or another factor has reduced the gray wolf population below recovery thresholds, the Secretary shall, not later than 7 days after the date on which the Secretary makes such finding, with respect to the gray wolf—

(1) issue an emergency regulation under section 4(b)(7) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(b)(7)) to temporarily restore Federal protections; and

(2) initiate a species status review.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. HUFFMAN. 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 question are postponed.

PROTECTING ACCESS FOR HUNTERS AND ANGLERS ACT OF 2023

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1173, I call up the bill (H.R. 615) to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture from prohibiting the use of lead ammunition or tackle on certain Federal land or water under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1173, the

amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources, printed in the bill, shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 615

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 “Protecting Access for Hunters and Anglers Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. PROTECTING ACCESS FOR HUNTERS AND ANGLERS ON FEDERAL LAND AND WATER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—*Except as provided in section 20.21 or 20.108 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act), and subsection (b), the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, and the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service (referred to in this section as the “applicable Secretary”), may not—*

(1) *prohibit the use of lead ammunition or tackle on Federal land or water that is—*

(A) *under the jurisdiction of the applicable Secretary; and*

(B) *made available for hunting or fishing activities; or*

(2) *issue regulations relating to the level of lead in ammunition or tackle to be used on Federal land or water described in paragraph (1).*

(b) EXCEPTION.—*Subsection (a) shall not apply to a prohibition or regulations described in that subsection that are limited to a specific unit of Federal land or water, if the applicable Secretary determines that—*

(1) *a decline in wildlife population at the specific unit of Federal land or water is primarily caused by the use of lead in ammunition or tackle, based on the field data from the specific unit of Federal land or water; and*

(2) *the prohibition or regulations, as applicable, are—*

(A) *consistent with the law of the State in which the specific Federal land or water is located;*

(B) *consistent with an applicable policy of the fish and wildlife department of the State in which the specific Federal land or water is located; or*

(C) *approved by the applicable fish and wildlife department of the State in which the specific Federal land or water is located.*

(c) FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE.—*The applicable Secretary shall include in a Federal Register notice with respect to any prohibition or regulations that meet the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b) an explanation of how the prohibition or regulations, as applicable, meet those requirements.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources, or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) each will control 30 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

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

which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 615.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 615, sponsored by my colleague, Congressman WITTMAN of Virginia.

This commonsense bill protects hunters’ and anglers’ ability to continue using cost-effective lead ammunition and fishing equipment in our National Wildlife Refuge System. At the same time, this legislation gives the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service the flexibility to make targeted decisions on lead use in refuges based on sound, site-specific science and in coordination with State fish and wildlife agencies.

In the United States, sportsmen’s and -women’s participation is crucial to the success of wildlife conservation. The North American model of wildlife conservation operates on seven interdependent principles. Embedded in these principles are sound science, active management, and access to hunting and fishing. This model is a success story that is best characterized by the millions of dollars paid by hunters and anglers for wildlife conservation each year through excise taxes on the equipment that they use.

In fiscal year 2024, the Service apportioned nearly \$1 billion in receipts from excise taxes on firearms manufacturers. Of that, about \$800 million was targeted to wildlife restoration. Similarly, \$381 million was generated from excise taxes on fishing equipment for fish conservation.

Last year, after significant pushback from stakeholders and Members of Congress, the Fish and Wildlife Service denied a petition from far-left environmental groups to ban the use of lead ammunition and tackle throughout the system. However, the Fish and Wildlife Service is still pressing ahead with refuge-specific lead bans.

In its 2023–2024 hunting and sports fishing regulations for the system, the Service is banning the use of lead ammunition and tackle in eight refuges. It tries to lessen the blow by expanding access to hunting and fishing in three other refuges, but this expansion also includes a lead ban.

Why does any of this matter? It is about access and how the Service’s actions are limiting access.

In 2021, the National Shooting Sports Foundation concluded that lead-free hunting ammunition is, on average, almost 25 percent more expensive than lead. Not only are alternative materials such as copper more expensive, but this administration also continues to push policies that prohibit mining such resources here in America.

Their lead bans will result in decreased hunting and fishing participation for all but the wealthy and a reduction in wildlife conservation and restoration funding.

Instead of regulating hunters and anglers off of our Federal lands, the Service should be working with State managers, conservation organizations, and sportsmen and -women. Where lead is shown to cause harm to wildlife populations, it should be addressed accordingly, but a systemwide ban or refuge-by-refuge bans where no scientific link can be made is the wrong approach and ultimately undermines wildlife conservation.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, September 15, 2023.

Hon. BRUCE WESTERMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources,
Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter confirms our mutual understanding regarding H.R. 615, the "Protecting Access for Hunters and Anglers Act of 2023". Thank you for collaborating with the Committee on Agriculture on the matters within our jurisdiction.

The Committee on Agriculture will forego any further consideration of this bill. However, by foregoing consideration at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over any subject matter contained in this or similar legislation. The Committee on Agriculture also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees should it become necessary and ask that you support such a request.

We would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 615 and request a copy of our letters on this matter be published in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration.

Sincerely,
GLENN "GT" THOMPSON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, September 18, 2023.

Hon. GLENN "GT" THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write regarding H.R. 615, the "Protecting Access for Hunters and Anglers Act of 2023," which was ordered reported by the Committee on Natural Resources on June 21, 2023.

I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture and appreciate your willingness to forgo any further consideration of the bill. I acknowledge that the Committee on Agriculture will not formally consider H.R. 615 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained therein.

I am pleased to support your request to name members of the Committee on Agriculture to any conference committee to consider such provisions. I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation.

Sincerely,
BRUCE WESTERMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 615, a bill that incorrectly claims

in its title that recreation access is threatened by efforts to protect wildlife from lead poisoning. Instead, this legislation could actually reduce the areas open to our sportsmen and -women because it is a wrongheaded attempt to take away a commonsense tool for allowing sustainable hunting and fishing.

Specifically, this bill would ban the Fish and Wildlife Service, the BLM, and the Forest Service from prohibiting or regulating the use of lead ammunition or tackle on Federal lands that are made available for hunting and fishing.

Lead regulations and bans actually make sense. When wildlife forage for food, they inadvertently consume spent shot or tackle that is left in the environment. This lead accumulates in animal tissue, where it causes neurological and immune system impairments and anemia, slowly poisoning these animals until they die. When one animal dies of lead poisoning, the lead accumulated in its tissue then becomes a hazard to scavenging animals.

We see this in species like the bald eagle and the California condor. In fact, scientific evidence shows that over 130 animal species, including humans, have been exposed to or killed by lead shot or ammunition, whether directly or by ingesting prey poisoned with lead.

Twenty million birds and other animals die each year from lead poisoning. We know lead is a neurotoxin, and the science is clear that many species are negatively impacted. In a study from the USGS, almost half of all examined bald eagles exhibited symptoms of lead toxicity. The California condor was nearly driven to extinction by lead poisoning, leading the Republican Governor of my State, California, at the time to implement lead ammunition restrictions in condor habitat.

Some States, such as Maine, Vermont, and California, have instituted restrictions on lead ammunition in fishing tackle. This bill could make it extremely difficult for Federal land managers in those States to simply carry out those same logical, beneficial restrictions on Federal lands.

□ 1500

Banning lead products when we know they pose harm is not a radical idea. We have banned lead in paint, pipes, and household items because we know lead poisoning is a serious problem. Scientists are continuing to discover further evidence of its harm to people and wildlife.

There are ample alternatives to lead-based tackle and ammo at virtually the same price. People already can and do use these alternatives in areas where lead is banned. No one is losing access due to lead bans, but our wildlife and habitats are safer because of them. It is a win-win.

Why are Republicans pushing this bill? Well, I can't say for sure, but I can say that at the hearing on this bill,

Republican Members and witnesses didn't have much to say about lead bans causing problems for hunters and fishers. What my colleagues aired was their ideological opposition to anything that regulates firearms in any context for any reason, including ammunition.

Let's not pretend that this bill is about solving a problem for sportsmen and -women. This bill would likely result in closures of hunting and fishing areas.

The National Wildlife Refuge System's mission is to conserve, manage, and restore wildlife and their habitats for future generations. In the face of a changing climate, habitat loss, disease, and other pressures, our wildlife increasingly rely on the protections and resources of the refuge network. That is why, by law, refuges cannot be open for hunting or fishing if doing so is incompatible with the purpose of the refuge. Additionally, many of these refuges were established to recover and conserve endangered species.

Guess what happens if refuge managers can no longer restrict lead ammo and tackle? They are going to face a dilemma. What happens when they are faced with a decision to open an area to hunting and fishing or not open it? If they are concerned that lead-based gear could jeopardize endangered or threatened species, then the most likely outcome will be to not allow any hunting. They will have no choice but to close off these habitats to hunting and fishing.

My colleagues have to think through the consequences of poorly written legislation like this. Committee Democrats have been pointing this out for months, but House Republicans are forging ahead at full speed.

Preventing the Federal management of pollutants does nothing to protect or even maintain access, and it is in direct opposition to the conservation goals shared by sportsmen and -women and Federal land managers.

The hearing on this bill shed a lot of light for me on the thinking behind it. When it comes to guns, and now ammo, any type of restriction is too much for Republican ideology, even if it means closing off hunting areas for actual gun users.

That is where we are, and that is why Republicans refuse to move forward on commonsense gun safety regulations, assault weapon bans, and other things that the American people overwhelmingly support.

That is the problem. House Republicans need to listen to the people instead of pushing an ideological agenda that Americans are not asking for. The entire House schedule this week misses the mark. It elevates rightwing ideology over the actual needs of the American people. It tells us once again what the GOP has devolved to. Unfortunately, it stands for guns, oil, and polluters.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, let's be clear. The rule this administration put out has absolutely nothing to do with protecting wildlife, wildlife conservation, or protecting human health. As the gentleman alluded to, I believe this bill probably is more aimed at restricting the sale of ammunition and any kind of attack Democrats can take on our Second Amendment rights.

This bill will hurt conservation. It is senseless. It is based on no facts. The Fish and Wildlife Service can't produce a document to show why they should ban lead ammunition or lead fishing tackle. It is simply another move by an administration that wants to write the law instead of letting Congress write the laws and then enforce the laws.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a lifelong hunter and recreational fisherman in support of my bill, H.R. 615, the Protecting Access for Hunters and Anglers Act.

Mr. Speaker, our hunters and anglers are really the backbone of this Nation. They are the contributors that put a tremendous amount of resources into protecting the resources that we all enjoy. Why would we want to restrict their access?

America is blessed with an abundance of natural resources. These refuges belong to the American people. Why wouldn't we want them to use them to the maximum utility for everybody, not just for a small group that decides that they want to go to court?

The Trump administration opened up 2.3 million acres of the refuge system for the owners of the system. That makes some sense, doesn't it? In response, anti-fishing and hunting groups sued, claiming lead ammunition and tackle would negatively impact endangered species in the National Wildlife Refuge System. Certainly, there are limited instances where one can show an association there, but not carte blanche. We wouldn't just say we are going to close the whole thing down because of some isolated incidents.

In 2022, the Biden administration reached a settlement and pretty much said they were going to go forward with the lead ban for fishing tackle and ammunition.

For those who said it is not a big deal because other materials can be substituted at kind of the same price, they are people who have never gone to hunt and fish before and don't know what the heck they are talking about. If you take a lead sinker that you are going to now replace with tungsten, you have to know by common sense tungsten is going to cost significantly more than lead.

Additionally, you have families suffering through Bidenomics, suffering from higher fuel prices when they go to

the pump today and are paying almost \$4 a gallon, when they are paying more for a loaf of bread and a dozen eggs. Now, you say, by the way, we are going to have government charge you more for something that can be avoided.

Then, my colleagues say Members are making it difficult for the Feds to regulate. Isn't that our job? Shouldn't we make sure our Federal Government is doing its due diligence in regulating? No, we want to have a side that says: We want more costs to the American people. We don't even want them to enjoy their pastimes. We want them to suffer at the pump. We want them to suffer at the grocery store. Also, now we want to make them suffer by not being able to enjoy the lands that belong to them.

How ironic is that? Add more suffering on more suffering on more suffering. Lord forbid, we don't want to make it difficult for government to regulate.

Where are we? This is an alternate universe.

We want to make sure that we are ensuring that these lands are accessible to the people who own them. These are sportsmen that put a tremendous amount of money into the system. The Duck Stamp Act, the Pittman-Robertson Act, and the Dingell-Johnson Act put millions and millions of dollars into the system every year. Hundreds of anglers help protect these assets. They protect the natural resources on these public lands.

I want to make sure that we are able to support them, make sure that we don't add to the cost of them being able to enjoy those lands. This bill ensures that Federal agencies have to do their due diligence.

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

Mr. WITTMAN. It doesn't stop them from limiting lead use on these properties, but it ensures that they have to use the science. They have to demonstrate, in these instances, in these specific situations, that they have the science behind limiting lead use, not just carte blanche bans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN).

Mr. WITTMAN. I want to make sure the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture have to do their due diligence to show that there is indeed a scientific purpose behind these lead restrictions. We want to make sure we are effectively managing our lands and our natural resources in ways that keep in mind the American citizen.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, just a reality check. No one has lost hunting or angling access because of lead ammunition or tackle restrictions. That has not happened, but if this management tool is taken away from fish and

wildlife managers, and lead pollution and lead poisoning is allowed to continue to build up, my colleagues will start to see the loss of that access.

This ready-shoot-aim approach to wildlife management is actually going to hurt the people who the gentleman says he wants to protect.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL).

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am a proud member of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus. In fact, I am a past co-chair. I am dedicated to protecting and expanding access to hunting and fishing opportunities throughout the United States.

Sportsmen and -women are some of the country's leading conservationists, and I applaud their work to protect lands and wildlife for current and future generations. However, this bill before us today is not a conservation bill. In fact, it drives a wedge in the deep partnerships between sportsmen and -women and Federal land managers who have worked together for decades to identify strategies to allow hunting and fishing in ethical ways that help fish and wildlife populations thrive.

Federal land managers have the authority and the mission to manage their lands in a way that contributes to the conservation of wildlife, and they must ensure that any actions that occur on the lands that they manage do not cause jeopardy to endangered or threatened species.

This bill conflicts with the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, and other land management laws by prohibiting any regulation of lead ammunition or tackle, even when scientific analysis conducted under those laws determines that lead is causing a decline in a population of animals or is not compatible with the uses of the wildlife refuge.

Particularly for the national wildlife refuges, this bill is based on a fundamental misunderstanding of how hunting and fishing are managed on wildlife refuges. Under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, the refuges are closed to hunting and fishing until they are opened by the annual hunt-fish regulations the Fish and Wildlife Service publishes. In those regulations, the Fish and Wildlife Service identifies the places; the types of hunting and fishing available; the restrictions, such as no hunting or fishing at night, no motorized boats, et cetera; and the times those opportunities are available.

This regulation is published after careful analysis of whether such actions are compatible with the goals and the purposes of each refuge. The Fish and Wildlife Service also assesses if the regulation has any impacts under the Endangered Species Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and other laws.

If we play out this bill before us today, one can easily imagine scenarios

where the best-available science under the Endangered Species Act shows that hunting or fishing with lead ammunition or tackle will lead to a decline in the listed species. At that point, the Fish and Wildlife Service has a choice to make: Do they allow hunting or fishing with lead ammunition or tackle in violation of the Endangered Species Act, or do they close off that area to hunting and fishing?

They have already been sued for allowing the use of lead in violation of the ESA. They would simply avoid lawsuits by keeping that area closed to future hunting and fishing.

This bill is going to be counterproductive to the goals of the sponsors. It is likely that it will result in less lands available for hunting and fishing, limiting access to sportsmen and -women.

Mr. Speaker, for this reason, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to committee. If the House Rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill. This amendment would ensure that sportsmen and -women won't be harmed by reduced access to hunting and fishing if this bill is enacted by tasking the Fish and Wildlife Service and its partners with analyzing the likely outcomes of this legislation and assessing whether they would have to close areas to hunting and fishing to comply with this bill and other laws, such as the Endangered Species Act and the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act.

It is common sense to assess the possible outcomes of legislation before it takes effect. In this case, Democrats have been asking these difficult questions with little response from the Republicans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of this amendment into the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for the motion to recommit.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I serve as the co-chair of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus, and I would like to point out that not only does the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation endorse this legislation, but so do organizations such as the Mule Deer Foundation, the American Sportfishing Association, Ducks Unlimited, and Delta Waterfowl. The who's who of sportsmen and -women organizations support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD this list of endorsements.

OCTOBER 27, 2022.

COSPONSOR REQUEST: PROTECTING ACCESS FOR HUNTERS AND ANGLERS ACT

DEAR CONGRESSIONAL SPORTSMEN'S CAUCUS MEMBER: The undersigned organizations, representing millions of hunters, anglers, wild-

life professionals, and outdoor enthusiasts are writing to express our support for the *Protecting Access for Hunters and Anglers Act (S. 4940/H.R. 9088)*. Introduced by Senator Steve Daines with a companion bill from Representatives Rob Wittman and Bruce Westerman, this legislation would prohibit the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior from prohibiting the use of lead ammunition or tackle on certain Federal lands and waters absent field data delineating a science-based nexus to a wildlife species population decline. Overly broad and arbitrary ammunition and tackle bans have severe and unnecessary detrimental impacts on the economy while also serving as a hindrance to fish and wildlife conservation programs and projects. *To that end, we are united in respectfully requesting that you join as a cosponsor of this important legislation.*

At the outset, it is important to note that with few exceptions, fish and wildlife are successfully managed at the population level. Additionally, with the exception of Federal Trust Species and certain other species, fish and wildlife management decisions are primarily driven by state fish and wildlife agencies. With those considerations in mind, in the very rare occurrences that science-based field-data clearly delineates a causal nexus between traditional ammunition or tackle and changes in fish or wildlife population health, state fish and wildlife agencies already have the ability to regulate the use of those to both achieve conservation objectives and minimize impacts to anglers and hunters.

That said, we do not believe wildlife management decisions should be driven or decided by political motivations, litigation, at the ballot box or by anyone other than the applicable fish and wildlife department of the State in which the specific Federal land or water is located. Furthermore, we maintain that any restrictions on the use of lead ammunition and tackle on federal lands and waters by a federal agency must have the support of the respective state fish and wildlife agency, which is required by the *Protecting Access for Hunters and Anglers Act*. Simply put, this legislation reaffirms state fish and wildlife management authority.

In many cases, alternatives to lead ammunition and tackle that deliver similar performance at a comparable cost simply do not exist. Therefore, overly broad and arbitrary bans on traditional ammunition and tackle serve as a disincentive to the recruitment, retention and reactivation of hunters and anglers and, as a result, have significant negative economic consequences for sportsmen and women and local and regional economies. In addition, these bans result in decreases to the excise taxes that hunters and anglers voluntarily imposed on ammunition and fishing tackle as part of the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson Acts, both of which provide the lion's share of funding for state fish and wildlife conservation, research, public access to natural resources and other important programs that promote hunting and fishing and sustainable populations of fish and wildlife species.

Recently, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) published a final rule that, while expanding access to hunting and fishing opportunities at certain wildlife refuges, also seeks to phase out the use of traditional lead ammunition and fishing tackle. We are disappointed to see the lack of a science-based justification for the arbitrary limitation on the use of lead ammunition and tackle. This rule does not recognize state fish and wildlife as the primary managers of our nation's fish and wildlife. Concurrently, litigation initiated by animal rights interests is pending against a similar, previous rule to expand hunting and fishing

access on national wildlife refuges alleging that the additional use of lead ammunition and tackle will harm wildlife species at those refuges. However, those allegations are not substantiated by science.

The litigation not only lacks scientific justification, but it is entirely without legal merit. In light of the timing of this litigation, we are concerned the USFWS has engaged in settlement negotiations with the litigants. Despite strong opposition from many of the undersigned, we believe the USFWS continues conversations with the plaintiff. Furthermore, we are concerned that an overly broad, onerous and unnecessary ban on the use of traditional ammunition and tackle in the National Wildlife Refuge System could be forthcoming.

For these reasons, we strongly support the *Protecting Access for Hunters and Anglers Act (S. 4940/H.R. 9088)* and encourage you to serve as a cosponsor of this vital legislation.

Thank you for your leadership and continued service on behalf of America's outdoor heritage.

Sincerely,

American Catfishing Association, American Sportfishing Association, Bass Anglers Sportsman Society (B.A.S.S.), BoatU.S., Boone and Crockett Club, California Waterfowl Association, Coastal Conservation Association, Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation, Council to Advance Hunting and the Shooting Sports, Delta Waterfowl, Ducks Unlimited, International Game Fish Association, Major League Fishing, Marine Retailers Association of the Americas, Mule Deer Foundation, National Professional Anglers Association, National Rifle Association, National Shooting Sports Foundation, Northwest Sportfishing Industry Association, Pope & Young Club, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Safari Club International, The Bass Federation, Inc., The Walleye Federation, LLC, Whitetails Unlimited, Wildlife Mississippi.

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Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of H.R. 615, the *Protecting Access For Hunters and Anglers Act of 2023* led by my friend, Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia.

In 2022, the National Fish and Wildlife Service proposed to ban lead ammunition and tackle in seven National Wildlife Refuges by 2027.

To put it plainly, this rule makes no sense whatsoever.

It is simply another example of the Biden administration giving in to radical environmentalists who do not hunt nor fish in our national refuges.

America's hunters and anglers contribute over a billion dollars a year in conservation funding via taxes on outdoor equipment like ammunition and tackle.

On top of that, lead products are significantly cheaper than their lead-free counterparts, often costing 25 percent more.

With prices rising on everything—thanks to Bidenomics—from gasoline to fishing tackle, why is it that this administration tries to limit access to wildlife refuges and jeopardize critical wildlife funding dollars? Hunters and anglers are the original conservationists, and without regulation based on

science, this rule does nothing but hurt the environment it is attempting to protect.

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

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD).

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas for yielding and I thank my colleague from Virginia for introducing this bill, the Protecting Access for Hunters and Anglers Act of 2023.

This is a poorly decided agreement on a court case where the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as you just heard, was actually sued by the Center for Biological Diversity. They sued the Department of the Interior, and the agreement was: We will just throw them seven of our national wildlife refuges to get them to go away. That is not the best science. It is not based on science at all. In fact, it is best regulated by the States.

Our colleague across the aisle even said some States have actually shut down areas because of lead issues. That is what all of these States should be doing—managing these resources themselves. It should not be from some bureaucrat in Washington, D.C., trying to settle a lawsuit and throwing away people's rights to enjoy the land.

Millions of Americans, including myself, are avid outdoorsmen and -women who greatly enjoy hunting and fishing, and we depend on reliable access to these public lands and waters. That is why a ban on the cost-effective traditional lead ammo and tackle is so concerning. It will affect hunters, it will affect recreational and commercial anglers, and it will simply increase the cost which will reduce the participation by those who enjoy these two American pastimes.

As you heard earlier from my good friend from Georgia, it is a 25 percent higher cost for the nonleaded ammo versus the traditional lead ammo. When you start cutting that, you are going to cut the excise tax that actually provides money for wildlife conservation here in America.

States already have the ability, as I mentioned earlier, to regulate lands for conservation purposes. Instead of these Federal mandates we should be leaning on the States that know an area's conservation needs better than anyone else.

State-driven, public-private partnerships are much better than top-down Federal mandates that do not take into consideration site-specific science necessary to make these decisions.

In fact, the Center for Biological Diversity in their suit said that lead hunting and fishing on these lands might or could create lead issues. They used words like "could" or "might." There is no science there, Mr. Speaker. This is strictly a top-down land grab.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this important bill. We

must protect our hunting and fishing in our national wildlife refuges. Let's leave it to the States and local authorities to decide what can and can't be used on public lands and keep the Biden administration's Green New Deal agenda out of these great American pastimes.

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

I appreciate the gentleman pointing out some important facts about how this rule came to be from this administration that is anything but transparent. It is an administration that rejects any kind of oversight. I couldn't even start to tell you how much information they are behind on sending to the committee that we have requested just so we can do oversight, but I can imagine how this meeting probably went down.

The radical environmental groups go over to the administration to have a meeting and the administration says, well, there are no facts, no science, nothing that supports what you are wanting to do. However, wink, wink, if you were to sue us and we went to court, then we could settle that and maybe we will give you a half dozen to a dozen refuges that we will ban lead on and that will make their friends happy. I think that is exactly what happened, and that is why we are here today with a bill in Congress to say you can't do that.

Enough is enough. Manage these lands for the public, not for your special interest radical environmental groups. I think Congress has to take the lead on this.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am continually puzzled by the things that my friends across the aisle embrace and seem to hold sacred from toilets that require five gallons for every flush, to inefficient incandescent lightbulbs that even the market and consumers want nothing to do with, and, of course, today, we hear this love affair with lead.

I think it is really important to remember that the science is really clear. Lead is harmful to both humans and wildlife. It causes neurological, behavioral, muscular, and cognitive impairment. The Center for Disease Control states there is no acceptable amount of lead exposure. None.

In my home State of California and many other places, we have almost lost iconic species, the California condor in our case, because of lead ammunition and the way it bioaccumulates in the environment, especially for scavengers like the condor.

We cannot save the condor, even though we have had a very successful reintroduction. There are signs we could recover this species, but we can't do it if we have this stubborn rule that restrictions on lead ammunition are off the table because of Republican ideology.

Look, we have hundreds of studies documenting that lead ammo and tackle cause both acute and chronic lead poisoning. Its impact on hundreds of species and millions of individuals is not even debatable. Yet this bill requires a completely unworkable standard for fish and wildlife managers to even consider restricting lead.

It would require the Secretary to determine that: a decline in wildlife population at the specific unit of Federal land or water, they would have to determine that lead is the primary cause of that decline, and they would have to use field data from that specific unit of Federal land or water.

This is a completely unworkable standard. That is why the National Wildlife Refuge Association has pointed out that it is functionally impossible.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, a lot of points have been made about this bill, but I think the one that needs discussion in my closing remarks is the fact that this bill seems to have achieved the unthinkable: It is bad for literally every-

It is bad for wildlife as it restricts land managers' ability to limit harmful lead pollution in the environment. It conflicts with the Endangered Species Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and land management laws, such as the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act.

It is bad for States. It is unclear whether Federal land managers could even carry out State laws that ban the use of certain types of lead ammunition or tackle on neighboring Federal lands.

It is even bad for hunters and anglers who will be left with less land and water available for hunting and fishing because of this wrongheaded legislation.

You might think that this bill would be a boon for the gun industry, but even there, it is hard to see how less land available for hunting would somehow lead to greater gun and ammunition sales.

Most hunters and anglers want to contribute to improving wildlife conservation in this country, but this bill makes their efforts more difficult.

At the end of the day, the only thing that this bill does is score a few cheap political points by yet again villainizing the big bad government for doing its job—in this case, for carrying out key wildlife conservation laws and keeping hunting areas open.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to reject H.R. 615, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, hunters and anglers are the backbone of American wildlife conservation efforts and are invested in the long-term health of wildlife.

It is important that Congress comes to their defense against ideologically driven and unscientific decisions that limit access to our public lands.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if the big bad government was really basing their actions on science, why did they randomly pick seven wildlife refuges? Why didn't they propose this across the Nation?

Again, this is a classic sue and settle. They got sued by their friends in the radical environmental groups, and they decided to settle and give them a little consolation prize of a few wildlife refuges, thinking we might just turn our backs and say it was just a few refuges. They are just giving a little gift to their friends in the radical environmental movement. Let's go on and work on something else, but you have to stop these actions where they start.

To be clear, this bill doesn't prevent the Federal Government from banning the use of lead ammunition and tackle, but it does say that any ban must be supported by site-specific science showing that the use of lead is harming wildlife in that refuge.

It also requires that States be properly consulted when the Federal Government proposes to ban the use of lead. If some of my colleagues have an issue with that, they must ask themselves if they consider States to be partners in conserving wildlife or stakeholders who they can ignore.

I believe that a true partnership between States and Federal Government and wildlife conservation is the best path forward, and this bill is a step in that direction.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman WITTMAN for his leadership on this legislation. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1173, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. Dingell of Michigan moves to recommit the bill H.R. 615 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. DINGELL is as follows:

Mrs. Dingell moves to recommit the bill H.R. 615 to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, section 2 may not take effect until the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, jointly determine, in consultation with Indian Tribes, in coordination with State wildlife agencies, and informed by the Hunting and Wildlife Conservation Council, that the implementation of such section will not result in a decrease in public lands made available for hunting and fishing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mrs. DINGELL. 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 question are postponed.

□ 1530

WESTERN ECONOMIC SECURITY TODAY ACT OF 2023

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1173, I call up the bill (H.R. 3397) to require the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw a rule of the Bureau of Land Management relating to conservation and landscape health, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1173, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources, printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-32 shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3397

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 "Western Economic Security Today Act of 2024" or the "WEST Act of 2024".

SEC. 2. WITHDRAWAL OF BLM RULE.

The final rule based on the proposed rule of the Bureau of Land Management entitled "Conservation and Landscape Health" (88 Fed. Reg. 19583 (April 3, 2023)) shall have no force or effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 3397.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Representative CURTIS' bill, H.R. 3397, the Western Economic Security Today Act, or WEST Act of 2024.

The WEST Act withdraws the flawed and illegal Conservation and Landscape Health Rule, which was finalized earlier this month by the Bureau of Land Management, or the BLM.

You may be asking, why is a rule focused on conservation and landscape health so bad. Well, it wouldn't be bad if that was what it was really focused on, but the name is very misleading.

This rule is a poorly concealed effort to lock up more lands to advance the Biden administration's radical 30x30 agenda. It has absolutely nothing to do with true conservation or improving the health of our landscapes.

Responsible uses of BLM lands are central to the Western way of life. This rule would fundamentally upend more than 50 years of land management practices across the West that rural communities have relied on for their livelihoods.

Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, or FLPMA, the BLM is mandated to manage lands in accordance with multiple use and sustained yield. If responsible use and development of public lands are prohibited, family and small businesses, multi-generation ranches, local communities, and schools will suffer from a lack of economic development, access, and tax revenue.

This is more than just a Western issue. If you ate a hamburger this week or filled your car with gas, this rule affects you. This rule will severely impact the lives and wallets of every single American. Haven't we had enough of that already? Haven't we had enough of inflation and rising prices?

The finalized rule will broadly allow the BLM to lease lands under new and vaguely defined "restoration and mitigation leases" and change standards around land use decisions. The rule will elevate conservation as a use of our public lands. This is clearly contradictory with both the plain reading of FLPMA and Congress' intent.

Congress very clearly defined the principal or major uses of BLM lands to "include, and be limited to, domestic livestock grazing, fish and wildlife development and utilization, mineral exploration and production, rights-of-way, outdoor recreation, and timber

production.” Nowhere in the act do the words “conservation,” “restoration,” or “mitigation” appear as a use.

Conservation is not a use. It is a value and an outcome that can be generated by the uses that I just mentioned.

If the administration determines that uses such as grazing, timber production, energy production, mining, or recreation are incompatible with the lease, they would not be allowed and could be prohibited indefinitely from those lands.

At best, the rule is duplicative, unnecessary, and burdensome. Meaningful conservation work is already being done on the 245 million acres of BLM land with multiple stakeholders. Often uses overlap on BLM land and coexist with each other. Meaningful conservation occurs simultaneously with and often for the mutual benefit of other uses, like grazing and recreation.

At worst, restoration and mitigation leases are a guise to restrict any meaningful activity on Federal land, including energy and mineral production, and timber management.

The final rule allows the BLM to issue mitigation leases indefinitely and waives fees on restoration leases. That would take land that could otherwise be creating a return for the American taxpayer and give it away for free to environmental extremists.

What will this rule look like on the ground and mean for Westerners? Specifically, the Biden administration can kick off the multigenerational rancher who has been grazing on the land since before the Bureau of Land Management existed. They can restrict the mining of the minerals we need for phones, computers, cars, and batteries to sustain life. They can limit oil and gas development, creating dependence on hostile foreign nations and threatening our economic prosperity.

In addition to this new convoluted leasing system, the rule would also expedite the designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern by removing public comment periods and allowing the BLM to “temporarily” restrict land use without public input. This provides the BLM with virtually unlimited authority to lock up millions of acres without any input from the public or support.

The rule sorely favors types of energy development the administration likes and hurts other responsible energy development they have deemed unworthy.

The rule chooses winners and losers. Wealthy elites who want to protect views from their mansions or extreme environmental groups who want to kick locals off of public lands are the winners.

Guides and outfitters who bring young and old alike to our public lands or the ranching family who works every day to put food on millions of American tables are the losers.

In finalizing this rule, the Biden administration has jeopardized the ac-

tivities and land used to feed and fuel our country. Make no mistake: This affects every American. This impacts every acre, every user, every lease, and every American.

The finalized rule comes after a year-long effort by Western Governors, communities, stakeholders, and Members of Congress calling for the abandonment of this flawed rule. The concerns fell on deaf ears within the Biden administration. This prompted us to bring this bill to the floor this week, forcing the withdrawal of the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank Representative CURTIS for his work on the bill, and I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 3397, the WEST Act of 2024. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill, the so-called WEST Act.

I have great respect for the chairman and the Member who has authored this particular piece of legislation, but we strongly disagree about this particular bill, and I want to tell you why.

First and foremost, just by way of context, we have been on the House floor all day today, the better part of a few hours, debating proposals that the majority has submitted that would roll back environmental protections.

House Republicans want to remove protections for pristine Boundary Waters watershed in Minnesota. They want to eliminate protections for endangered species. As we heard during the last debate, apparently now they want to increase the use of poisonous lead ammunition. This is not what this august body should be spending its time focused on.

Unfortunately, H.R. 3397 is just more of the same. Now, I heard during the presentation by my distinguished colleague on the other side of the aisle reference to hamburgers, the cost of gasoline, and mansions, I believe, none of which have anything to do with this particular bill, Mr. Speaker.

I want to try to explain to the American people what this bill is all about. The Biden administration, in short, has taken steps to enhance public land stewardship. House Republicans are standing in the way.

What do I mean by that? Two weeks ago, on April 18, the Biden administration released the Bureau of Land Management’s Conservation and Landscape Health Final Rule, or what has been referred to as the public lands rule.

The rule is a necessary and long overdue update to the agency’s framework for public lands management. In particular, the rule will protect clean water, clean air, and wildlife habitat. It will promote the restoration of degraded landscapes. It will ensure that decisions are based on the best available science in collaboration with Tribal, local, and rural communities. That, Mr. Speaker, is progress.

Here is what the bill does not do: It does not disallow or preclude any one of the multiple uses that the chairman

referenced during the opening of this particular debate. As my colleagues on the other side have described the rule, I think I heard the word duplicative. The rule is either duplicative or, in the view of the majority, as they have said, it ends all uses of all land in all of the country. It can’t be both.

Clearly, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle take issue with this particular rule and its protection of wildlife and its inclusion of conservation. I understand that disagreement, but the American people do not agree with that position.

The Bureau of Land Management, or BLM, just by way of background, manages more than 245 million acres of Federal public land, which is roughly one-tenth of America’s land base. In my home State of Colorado, the BLM manages more than 8.3 million acres of land.

Many of those acres are near my district; just by way of example, the Yampa Valley Trail in Moffat County.

This includes, by the way, national conservation lands, a collection of revered, treasured landscapes, recreation destinations, other special places that are managed to protect resources to us as Americans. These lands stretch across the Rocky Mountain West. Our citizens, our constituents, rely on these lands, and that is why this rule is such a critical development.

It is also why this rule is so popular. Mr. Speaker, over 90 percent of the comments received during the extensive public comment period were positive. Those comments came from local community leaders, outdoor recreation industry, scientists, small businesses, Tribal communities, many others, citizens in my State and States across the West. They want to see our public lands managed in a balanced and sustainable manner that will promote access and resilience, and that is exactly what the Biden administration has achieved with this new rule and why I am proud to support it.

Now, again, I don’t want to belabor this point, but it bears repeating. Despite the claims from my Republican colleagues, the plain language of this rule does not prioritize one use over another. It does not do that. I encourage any American who wishes to learn more to look at the plain language of the rule. It simply puts conservation on equal footing with livestock grazing, mining, and oil and gas development. It doesn’t block or stifle development. It achieves a critical balance, and that balance is important; a reasonable balance, a prudent balance.

I support this rule because it will enable us to make science-based and informed decisions about the management of our Nation’s public lands. I would encourage all of my colleagues to support the rule for the same reason. If they do, I would encourage my colleagues to oppose this bill, which seeks to undermine those efforts, and to oppose the legislation.

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

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

As I was listening to my friend from Colorado's comments, I was reminded of a saying that a graduate school professor who taught statistics used to say: Numbers and people are a lot alike. If you torture them long enough, they will tell you anything you want to know.

This study that my colleagues talk about references a cherry-picked 10,000 comments that were analyzed, and according to the BLM just over 8,000 were actually unique comments. That means that 2,000 of the comments were identical comments. These are comments that get submitted when you put clickbait out there and say, "Send this comment in," and you just hit the button from your favorite radical environmental group, and it goes into the BLM or to the other Federal agency.

Also, you know, I would expect the results to actually be even higher because it is kind of like asking: "Do you like ice cream?" or "Do you like chocolate?" or "Do you like candy?" When you say, are you for conservation and protecting the land, yeah, most people I think are for that. However, when you look at what this rule does, it is anything but that. It locks up land and takes it away from the multiple uses that Congress has designated that this BLM land is for.

□ 1545

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Western Economic Security Today Act of 2023, or the WEST Act.

My bill, as has been discussed, would require the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw their proposal regulating conservation of landscape health.

Utah's farmers and ranchers for generations have worked on this land, leaving it better than they found it. They understand how to live in a way that strengthens the landscape but allows for them to provide for their family and their community. I like to tease them that they are the original environmentalists. They don't always like that term.

Ironically, this rule also undermines the work of these individuals who keep the land in good health and help prevent the risk of wildfires to instead lock the public out of Utah's lands.

Let me be clear: I have immense respect for Utah's local land managers who do their best with the resources they have. I appreciate their commitment to integrating into each unique community and working hard to find consensus. They are not the problem. The problem is Washington politicians who think they know better than the generations of families who actually live in Utah.

The question isn't whether or not we want to protect these lands but who gets to make the decisions.

Since coming to Congress, one of my favorite experiences has been connecting with Utah's rural communities. They give so much and ask for so little. They work hard to feed our families, protect American energy, and lead in manufacturing. We should be making it easier for them.

Instead, the Biden administration is pushing this rule to allow environmental groups funded by Swiss billionaires who pretend to be representing Utahns to lock up public lands. This is completely backward.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD two stories about how this foreign dark money is funding environmental groups in Utah.

ADVENTURE . . . WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Recently I Googled "Moab" and "adventure" on my computer and came up with 480,000 hits. Apparently there are adventures enough to be found in Moab to keep tourists entertained and spending their money until the next Millennium. Just to mention a handful, I found the Moab Adventure Center, Moab Adventure Xstream, Moab Adventure Headquarters, Moab Adventure Inn, Moab Adventure Package, Moab Adventure Guide, Moab Desert Adventures, Adventure Xscapes, Adventure Racing Retreats, Moab Resort Adventure Package and a link to the Moab Adventure Park, from WWTI Newswatch50 in, of all places, Watertown, New York. They reported the following:

MOAB, Utah—Riding down the ski lift from the highest point on the red-rock rim overlooking the Moab Valley in Utah, our feet dangled some 800 feet in the air as Scott McFarland talked about the latest project for his Moab Adventure Park. "We're applying for permits for a zip-line, a 2,500-foot-long cable that goes from the top of the hill to the bottom." McFarland said. "You get into a harness on the top and cruise to the bottom, kind of like you're flying.

"Without a braking system, you'd hit about 145 miles per hour. With the system, you'll go 50 or 60. That's on the computer, anyway. We'll see." One of the city's concerns in considering the permits is its noise ordinance. Nearby residents are worried about screams coming from riders zipping down the cliff."

Sad to say that's one adventure we'll never have to embrace, thanks to one of my favorite environmental groups, The Nature Conservancy, who bought the tram and removed it from the face of the earth.

By comparison, if you travel just 55 miles south to the sleepy Mormon/cowboy hamlet of Monticello, the "adventure" falls off dramatically, to just 759. What do you expect nom a town without a brew pub? I kept searching for an adventure-free town and the best I could hope for was Benkelman, Nebraska that could only muster 154 hits and Gnaw Bone, Indiana with a paltry 64.

At the other end of the adventure scale, nearby Aspen, Colorado kicks Moab's relatively passive as with 1,890,000 adventure hits and New York City, the Gotham of all Thrills, generates an incredible 8,370,000 hits. But if you can believe this, according to Google, you can find four times as many adventures in New York as You can in Baghdad, which produced less than 2 million hits. That is a telling piece of information. Just what kinds of adventures are we talking about?

And what exactly is an "adventure?" According to one internet dictionary, an adventure is "an undertaking or enterprise of a hazardous nature," or "an undertaking of a questionable nature (both sound like Bag-

dad to me as well as certain areas of the Big Apple)."

Or . . . "an unusual or exciting experience."

This is the definition I was looking for. This is the kind of adventure that tourists are in search of when they come to places like Moab. Most if not all of the "Moab Adventure" Google hits are commercial enterprises, anxious and eager to provide an "exciting and unusual experience" for the paying public. Their businesses certainly CAN-NOT be, to even a modest degree, "hazardous in nature." I doubt if any adventure tour company could survive if its owners faced their first customers of the day and announced, "Listen up people . . . we want all of you to understand that there's a real good chance only half of you will survive this hike to the Fiery Furnace . . . the rest of you will probably die in free falls or rock collapses. So call your friends and family now and tell them how much you love 'em."

And forget about experiences of a "questionable nature." Add to the previous warning this addendum: "And don't forget our climbing equipment is as old as my granny and she passed on in 1965, so don't be surprised if that ol' rotten frayed rope we use snaps like a dry twig."

No . . . none of this would pass muster. Instead, the adventure tour companies must endure all kinds of inspections, meet various federal standards, and pay substantial insurance premiums, to insure that the "adventure" is as free of hazards as humanly possible. It's okay for the customer to get excited, and compared to the workaday/cubicle life he or she leaves behind to come on this adventure vacation, how could it be anything but? But is it really an adventure?

I have my own adventure definition—I would call it a "spontaneously sought, poorly planned, even stupidly conceived exploration of a mystery." Spontaneity is critical to an adventure. How can an adventure be planned and scheduled? And a real adventure should have an unknown component to it . . . maybe there will be hazards ahead . . . maybe not. Who knows? It's a Mystery!!

But this is what it's become:

"Now let's see Kimberly . . . I'm thinking . . . an adventure that starts around 10am would be perfect because I want to have a leisurely breakfast at the Jailhouse Café. Love the eggs benedict! Then maybe a rappel somewhere? Or would you rather do a boat thing? No more than \$100 . . . \$150 tops. And back here by four for drinks at McStiff's . . . does that sound perfect or what?"

I know . . . I know! Once again, I'm out of touch with Mainstream Adventure America and how can I argue with 480,000 Google hits and a booming adventure economy? (I think even a couple of my advertisers have "adventure" in there somewhere). But like so many other words—wilderness—for instance, an adventure just isn't what it used to be, or even mean, I'll take my adventures as they come, unplanned, unscheduled, free, and if it kills me, I just hope I don't die with a cell phone clutched in my hand, frantically punching 911 as I hurtle toward the greatest adventure of them all.

DYNAMO JIM STILES

If this doesn't give me some credence as an adventurous type, I don't know what will. Someone told me that the first issue of *The Zephyr* was being auctioned on eBay and while searching for it. I discovered this out-of-print book. This is from the book description:

"James Stiles was a banker and educator. Most notably, he was the publisher of the Nassau (County, NY) Post, Daily Review and Review-Star. His newspapers, and other local work like his stints as director of Roosevelt Raceway and trustee and chairman of

Adelphi College, were key in the growth of this New York City bedroom community.

Strange. Here's the cover.

SUWA, CAN YOU SPARE A DIME?

When I made southeast Utah my home, almost 30 years ago, I came for one reason—I came for the rocks—for the most stunning display of intricately carved, brilliantly hued red rocks imaginable. It's the kind of place one can believe only exists in Dreams. I've lived here ever since.

I was very young when I arrived in Moab and like so many other wide-eyed idealists of the time, viewed the battle to save the canyon country's dwindling wilderness lands in very black and white terms. And with good reason. Then, southeast Utah was still a vast, mostly unpopulated expanse of deserts and mountains, dotted with tiny communities that had changed little in a century, which depended mostly on the extractive industries for survival and which might, at best, get a small boost from tourism during the summer. And so environmentalists devoted their time and energy and resources to fight the threats to wildlands they thought were most persistent and enduring—mining, timber, and cattle.

Naturally I went searching for kindred spirits, those individuals and groups that shared my love for the red rocks, hoping together we could save some of it. Among those Quixotic spirits was the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance. When SUWA was created, in the early 1980s, it was a small grass roots organization dedicated to preserving wilderness, with its headquarters in "the heart of the storm," Boulder, Utah. SUWA's founders were burned in effigy in nearby Escalante, and the group gained a reputation early-on for being the little guys who weren't afraid of a flight.

In the late-80s, under the leadership of Brant Calkin, SUWA expanded its membership base dramatically, made Utah wilderness a national issue and pushed forward with a 5.7 million acres wilderness bill. Brant is almost regarded as a patron saint among environmentalists. A few years ago, Scott Groene, SUWA's current Executive Director wrote, "Brant Calkin is the best damn environmentalist that ever worked on the Colorado Plateau, and he's done more to protect southern Utah wilderness than anyone alive or dead." Groene noted Calkin's ascetic approach to environmentalism. "Brant offered his staff low pay but lots of autonomy to 'do good and fight evil.' . . . He offered as rationale both that environmentalists have an obligation to spend their members' money wisely . . ." Through it all, Brant did his job, "with a quiet humility, integrity, and basic decency towards both his opponents and friends."

And he shared the Executive Director's 20,000 a year with the Associate Director until his retirement in 1993.

"Brant never stopped working," Groene noted, "whether it was leading the Utah Wilderness Coalition out of shaky consensus efforts, hustling money, or fixing a fleet a beater SUWA cars (he was renown for resurrecting aging office equipment and trucks). And when it seemed everything was done, he'd start cleaning the office."

Brant also believed the key to success was to "build the membership," and by the mid-90s SUWA was financially secure and its membership had grown nationwide to more than 20,000.

But if it's true that most good deeds go unrewarded, SUWA is a notable exception. In the late-90s SUWA suddenly found itself flush with money. A million dollar grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts and a \$524,000 contribution from the Wyss Foundation put the once struggling Utah wilderness

group into a different financial realm. The Wyss donation was particularly fortuitous. Its founder, Swiss-born Hansjorg Wyss, became a member of SUWA's Board of Directors in 1996 and is its current chairman. Wyss is a multi-billionaire who is the president of Synthes, an international company that manufactures biotech and surgical implants. In 2004, Forbes Global called Wyss the 26th wealthiest person in Europe with almost \$6 billion; by 2005 he rose to 18th place with an accumulated wealth of almost \$8 billion. That's right . . . billion.

Hansjorg Wyss's contributions to SUWA include a \$900,000 building in downtown Salt Lake City and another \$500,000 in renovations. The old three-story home is now SUWA's very comfortably appointed headquarters (memories of Brant fixing aging office equipment almost seem quaint) and contributions from Wyss and others have swelled SUWA's financials. According to its 2004 tax return, SUWA has almost \$5 million in "net assets and fund balances," including \$2.5 million in "savings and temporary cash investments" and nearly \$300,000 in "non-interest bearing cash (imagine keeping that kind of cash reserve in an account that draws zero interest)." It has mutual funds and stock investments and a Charles Schwaab account worth almost \$1 million and another \$1 million in land, buildings and equipment.

With all those assets, plans are now being finalized to hold a gala party in late May as a tribute to Hansjorg Wyss. The event, to be held at a posh hotel in New York City, will cost about \$100,000. But according to SUWA, "it's a fund raising event . . . (it) will raise us money."

I have to ask How much more money does SUWA need?

No one can fault SUWA for its good fortune but Utah's most prominent environmental organization is starting to look more like a bank. And while its coffers have grown, its membership, according to a SUWA source, has fallen by almost 30 percent to less than 14,000.

Meanwhile, threats to Utah's wildlands are becoming more complicated and more diverse. The explosion of growth in "New West" towns like Moab and St. George, to name just a couple, are creating environmental impacts unheard of 20 years ago. Urban sprawl isn't confined to Salt Lake City anymore. Wildlife habitat in rural parts of Utah is being threatened by residential and commercial development. Nonmotorized recreation and the commercial exploitation of national parks and proposed wilderness areas are affecting a key component of wilderness—solitude. And a proposed dam on the Bear River and a pipeline from Lake Powell to St. George will surely create another thorny bundle of environmental nightmares.

And yet, while SUWA remains Utah's most vigilant watchdog in areas of ORV abuse, oil and gas exploration and public lands grazing, it steadfastly refuses to involve itself in any of these "New West" issues. SUWA insists it is a wilderness organization, with the very specific goal of establishing a 9.3 million acre BLM wilderness bill. It is reluctant to spend a penny on worthy causes that fall outside that self-imposed restriction. "Our top priority," says Executive Director Groene, "is protecting our wilderness proposal. Until we have protected the lands that qualify as wilderness, the issues outside our boundaries will be lower priorities." He calls the SUWA surplus its "war chest, for use in emergencies or when extraordinary opportunities arise, and with board approval." SUWA's rainy day fund.

In case they haven't noticed . . . it's raining buckets.

So, if SUWA isn't willing to become involved in some of these other pressing issues that fall outside the realm of BLM wilderness, perhaps SUWA can part with some of its surplus and give it to organizations that will. Just off the top of my head and without asking any of them if they need extra funding, I can think of several worthy Utah environmental groups: The High Uintahs Preservation Council, the Utah Rivers Council, the Nine Mile Coalition, the Utah Environmental Congress, Save Our Canyons, Friends of the Great Salt Lake and my sentimental favorite, the Glen Canyon Institute. I'm sure this barely scratches the surface of worthy would-be recipients. But all of these organizations are doing good and noble work and when someone with SUWA's assets can lend a hand, why not?

Ultimately aren't we all on the same side? Don't all these groups share a common goal—to improve the quality of Utah's natural resources and to preserve and protect the beauty of a landscape that is dear to us all? Brant Calkin urged SUWA to "spend its money wisely." What could be wiser and ultimately more satisfying than sharing its largesse where it can accomplish the most?

MOAB CITY COPS . . . LEAVE THE ZEPHYR WEBMASTER ALONE!!!

For the last couple of years, the Zephyr web site has been managed and maintained with skill and reliability by Moabite Gary Henderson. He's also a baker at Red Rock Bakery (and a longtime advertiser) on Main Street.

Three times now in the last couple of months, Gary has been "pulled over" by Moab's finest while riding his BICYCLE to work in the early morning hours.

He was forced to provide ID, though clearly he had done nothing wrong and was even required to explain a "lump in his pocket" that the police thought looked suspicious.

This is nothing new for the Moab Police Department; I personally experienced this kind of harassment (though not quite so direct) a little more than a year ago. And many Moabites have their own stories to tell.

I hope that Chief Navarre and Mayor Dave Sakriston and the City Council will pay a bit more attention to these kinds of incidents. Maybe you guys could table a few subdivision proposals for a while and devote some time to the well being of your constituents . . . it seems to me that's about all the city and county governments ever deal with nowadays.

And leave Gary alone!

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the link to the second story can be found here: <https://www.eenews.net/articles/quietly-philanthropic-tycoon-makes-his-mark-in-the-west/>.

Mr. Speaker, the Biden administration didn't even pretend to care what rural Utahns thought about this rule. I sent a letter nearly a year ago with my Natural Resources Committee colleagues, asking the agency to hold more public listening sessions on this rule, including a session in Utah. Instead, the agency ignored this request and finalized the rule.

Over 60 percent of Utah's land is federally managed. I have counties with 90 percent, yet no public listening session was held in Utah.

This rule has an oversized impact on our State. That is why the WEST Act must pass today.

We must fight to stop this rule and then immediately repeal it under the

next administration. It is critical that Utah's lands remain under the stewardship of those who have tended it for generations.

There is a lot of hyperbole in Washington, and I am genuine when I say this is one of the most offensive attacks on rural Utah I have seen in my career. I will continue to work tirelessly to repeal this disastrous effort.

My bill, the WEST Act, is pushing against this flawed rule. We should be empowering local communities, not punishing them.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. STANSBURY).

Ms. STANSBURY. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to also respectfully oppose H.R. 3397, or what my colleagues across the aisle are calling the WEST Act.

I, too, have great respect for the chair and for the sponsor of this bill, and especially for the farmers, ranchers, and land stewards who were just referenced, but I vehemently disagree with the premise of what this bill and the underlying rule do and how it was characterized.

This bill would overturn a long-overdue administrative action to protect our public lands, wildlife, and cultural sites and access to the outdoors, with the intent of tipping the scales back to a time when extractive industries—oil and gas companies, multinational mining corporations, and developers—had the upper hand in dictating the uses of our public lands.

Like so many efforts by the GOP this Congress to chip away at our rights, unfortunately, this bill seeks to undermine and strip away the Bureau of Land Management's recently released final public lands rule, which establishes a framework to protect our Nation's public lands and ensure healthy ecosystems, waters, and wildlife, and a historic effort to protect the special places and cultural sites that are so important to our communities, their identities, and who they are, especially for our Tribal communities.

Unlike the disinformation that has been offered up here today, this rule will not stop other productive uses on public lands but will ensure that they are informed by the best-available science, protect our ecosystems, and provide for climate resilience, and it will ensure that we are not developing on sensitive and sacred sites.

In fact, in New Mexico, when we implemented a similar rule on our State lands, not only did it not end resource development but the State saw historic revenues from these activities on State lands while we managed to protect the special places that make us who we are.

I say to my friends out there across the West: Don't buy into the political hype and disinformation. This actually is about protecting our public lands and is what our public lands management is supposed to look like. That is why it was supported by more than 90 percent of the comments that were

submitted. The vast majority of Americans, in fact, over 80 percent across the political spectrum, support protecting public lands.

That is why I strongly stand with the President, Secretary Haaland, and the good people of BLM, who are working every day to preserve our lands, waters, and cultural sites.

Under the same rubric of protecting our public lands and waters, I also stand to oppose H.R. 3195, which would similarly withdraw a Department of the Interior effort to protect 225,000 acres in the Boundary Waters from mineral leasing. This bill would rescind DOI's public land order and would put America's most visited wilderness at risk of sulfide or copper mining by a large multinational corporation based out of South America.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

Ms. STANSBURY. Mr. Speaker, in spite of over a million dollars that this corporation has spent lobbying the U.S. Government, the people have spoken and submitted over 675,000 public comments to protect the Boundary Waters.

That is why I support the protection of this pristine, interconnected waterway, forest ecosystems, and the homelands of the Anishinaabe people who have lived here since time immemorial.

One mining accident could irrevocably destroy these lands and waters forever. New Mexico knows this history all too well, which is why I strongly oppose H.R. 3195 and support the administration's actions in protecting Boundary Waters.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE), the chairman of the Congressional Western Caucus.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. WESTERMAN, the chairman of the Natural Resources Committee, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3397, the Western Economic Security Today Act.

Since day one in office, President Biden has consistently attacked our Western way of life. His administration's latest effort is one of the most egregious examples of Federal overreach against our public lands in decades.

Two weeks ago, the Bureau of Land Management finalized their conservation and landscape health rule in spite of staunch opposition to the proposal. This rule illegally elevates conservation under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act's multiple-use mandate for public lands, contrary to congressional intent, and means that America's lands could be locked up from their intended purposes.

The rule threatens production of America's abundant natural resources, grazing, and recreational access to our

public lands, all for the sake of a political handout to climate alarmists and activists.

As chairman of the Congressional Western Caucus, I have been fighting against this rule because prosperity in rural Western America is under attack. I am proud to join my friend from Utah in support of this legislation to overturn this rule and protect our Western way of life.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman WESTERMAN for bringing this important bill to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3397, the Western Economic Security Today Act, led by my friend and colleague, Mr. CURTIS.

This bill will stop the latest Biden administration attack on the Western way of life. Last week, I attended a Natural Resources Committee field hearing in Hurricane, Utah, and heard firsthand how destructive the BLM's conservation and landscape health rule will be to communities.

By allowing arbitrary standards and vaguely defined leases to lock up lands from grazing, energy production, and recreation, the BLM is leaving rural America behind and costing our economy billions of dollars in the process.

We are going to hear the back and forth about this particular bill today. What it comes down to is actually listening to the people doing the job. That is what we do out West. We actually do the job that America needs for our energy, for our food. Everything that we live on in our society primarily comes from out West.

For Washington, D.C., bureaucrats to not listen to ranchers that have been grazing and farming that land in Utah for generations is the most offensive thing that can exist in this world of politics, and there is a lot there. This does not make sense. Go listen to somebody who is looking and seeing. They are terrified because there is no trust. There is trust in the balance that we want to talk about because there is always government overreach when we talk about the balance of using Federal lands.

The multiuse is so concerning. They want to be able to graze, keep fire risk low, and grow livestock in a responsible way. They do not trust that the balance trying to be sold on this particular initiative is sincere. I believe them when they say this is bad because I am representing them.

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

Mr. Speaker, look, I have, again, great respect for the chairman and the gentleman from Utah who just spoke, but balance is exactly what we are trying to achieve. As a Representative from the West, I can tell you that my constituents support this rule, as do the vast majority of folks out West.

There have been these repeated references to Washington. I think the phrase was Washington bureaucrats. I don't know about the gentleman from Utah. Perhaps he doesn't have a relationship with the land management in his State. I certainly have a very productive and robust relationship with our BLM partners in Colorado, including the Western headquarters, which is based in Grand Junction, Colorado—one of the reasons, by the way, that one of the comment sessions, the forums hosted by the BLM with respect to the rulemaking on this particular rule, was held in Colorado.

The agency is listening to the folks on the ground, to citizens, to folks in rural America, to folks in the Rocky Mountain West, to hunters and anglers who, by the way, also support this rule.

There have been multiple references to this notion that somehow, by the BLM promulgating this rule, that enables multiple use and does not put one use ahead of another, that that would somehow negatively implicate hunters or anglers—not true.

How do we know it is not true? Because the back-country hunters and anglers sent a letter yesterday to the Speaker of the House. I will read from it:

We strongly urge the House of Representatives to vote “no” on these bills. The bills that they are referencing include, among others, the WEST Act.

In particular, I will again read from their letter, not my words:

H.R. 3397, that is the WEST Act, would prohibit the implementation of the recently finalized BLM public lands rule. Hunters and anglers widely supported this forward-looking, comprehensive rule that will have a meaningful impact on fish and wildlife habitat by prioritizing conservation and restoration alongside other types of land use.

□ 1600

This is a reasonable rule. It is a prudent rule that unfortunately is being threatened by this extreme bill that I don't think the majority of the American people will support.

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

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

This isn't just a minor rule. This is a major rule that the BLM is pushing out.

When they held their listening sessions, they were located in places that were inconvenient for communities and stakeholders who are most affected by the rule to actually participate in.

Only three of the listening sessions held by the BLM were in person, and they were all three in major cities. They were in Albuquerque, Denver, and Reno.

Two of the five listening sessions were held virtually, affecting rural communities who have limited access to the internet.

The BLM refused to hold listening sessions in the following Western States: Alaska, Arizona, California,

Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, and Washington.

You would think if they really cared about what the local stakeholders thought, they would have gone out to them and had listening sessions where people could have participated.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Water, Wildlife, and Fisheries.

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chair WESTERMAN for giving me the opportunity to speak in favor of this important bill.

This bill would reverse a rule that essentially destroys multiple use of Federal lands. However, to put this in perspective, we should call out how much land we are actually talking about.

Looking at the Bureau of Land Management's web page, the Bureau of Land Management administers more surface land, 245 million acres, or one-tenth of America's land base, and more subsurface mineral States, 700 million acres, than any other agency in the United States.

The BLM's mission, which is principally defined by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, FLPMA, directs the agency to carry out a dual mandate, that of managing public land for multiple uses while conserving national, historical, and cultural resources.

Mr. Speaker, this is incredibly important because what the rule does is to prioritize conservation. Contrary to what we have heard repeatedly from the other side of the aisle, there is a prioritization.

Let me read from the rule itself, page 19583 of the Federal Register, which says: “The Bureau of Land Management proposes new regulations that, pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended, and other relevant authorities, would advance the BLM's mission to manage the public lands for multiple use and sustained yield ‘by prioritizing the health and resilience of ecosystems across those lands.’”

Now, one could argue, I suppose, that means it just brings it level, but I would suggest it makes it much more important than the other uses. It certainly could be read that way.

The proposed rule provides that the BLM will protect intact landscapes—will protect, doesn't say might—restore degraded habitat, and make wise management decisions based on science and data.

To support these activities, the proposed rule would apply land health standards to all BLM-managed lands and uses and clarify that conservation is a “use”.

Well, what they are trying to do is say it is no higher on the scale than any of the other uses, but in point of fact, in the same paragraph, they suggest and, I think, direct otherwise.

It astounds me that my colleagues from across the aisle—actually, I wrote

down shocks. I think it is a better word—that they would want to increase our reliance on China for rare earth minerals, which this bill would do by making it possible to stop mining, to continue to turn a blind eye to the children and others laboring in slave labor conditions in Congo, to continue to export our needs for rare earth minerals to other countries where damage to the environment is extraordinarily greater than would be the case here in America.

Why we persist in trying to export these horrific activities and try to pretend they are not happening is beyond me.

This rule that our bill would reverse gives us an opportunity to perhaps, at least start doing our part of shoring up the minerals necessary for all of the so-called green bad deal. I think it is referred to as the Green New Deal on the other side of the aisle or the green deal.

The point is that this bill would make it that much more difficult to obtain the minerals necessary in this country. This is truly overreach by the BLM and something that needs to be reversed.

To suggest that this has not been prioritized is incorrect at several levels, one of which I already called out. The other, you can go to page 19588 of the Register, and it calls out what conservation means. It says: “Within the framework of the proposed rule, ‘protection’ and ‘restoration’ together constitute conservation.”

Protection and restoration. Those words sound so great, but what it amounts to is a barrier to our entry upon some of those millions upon millions of acres of public land—another barrier, as if we didn't have enough.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE).

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose H.R. 3397, legislation that would require the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw a finalized Biden administration rule that expands conservation on Federal land.

The rhetoric surrounding the BLM final rule has claimed it is nothing more than a mere land grab by the Federal Government, which could not be further from the truth.

The final rule is an avenue to conserving not only our public lands but also Tribal sacred sites and cultural resources.

The final rule allows sacred sites and cultural resources to be placed under conservation leases for preservation and protection. It is a step in the right direction to strengthen cultural prevention.

The United States has a shameful history of dispossession of land through Federal policy, statutes, and cultural and physical violence inflicted upon indigenous peoples, such as the Indian Removal Act and the dissolution of Tribal governments and reservations under the termination era.

Our government's past actions were not only a land grab from indigenous peoples but left a lasting impact on the generations to come.

These policies have led to many Tribal communities losing access to sacred sites, traditional foods, medicine, and resources, and they have led to intergenerational trauma.

As Members of Congress, we have an obligation to uphold the trust and treaty responsibility. While we have legislation such as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and the National Historic Preservation Act, they are not implemented to the full degree of their intent.

BLM's final rule is an opportunity to strengthen existing protections for Tribal sacred sites and cultural resources.

We must ensure that all legislation passed through this Chamber strengthens Tribal sovereignty and cultural preservation.

For this reason, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to committee. If the House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill.

My amendment would simply ensure that Tribal sacred sites and cultural resources would not be adversely impacted before the enactment of the legislation.

I hope my colleagues agree that we should ensure all legislation passed does not further contribute to cultural loss and destruction of sacred sites.

Instead, the legislation we pass should bring together Federal land managers and Tribal nations to develop land management policies that integrate traditional ecological knowledge and protections for sacred sites and cultural resources when proposed projects could impact Tribal nations and their citizens.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the text of this amendment immediately prior to the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for the motion to recommit.

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

I would just simply add, and then I know we will continue with this debate, but echoing the sentiments of my colleague from California, there have been repeated, in my view, misstatements about the full ambit of the BLM rule.

To be crystal clear, this is from the executive summary of the rule, it says: "To support efforts to protect and restore public lands, the proposed rule clarifies that conservation is a use on par with other uses of the public lands under FLPMA's multiple-use and sustained-yield framework."

This is later in the same summary: "The rule does not prioritize conserva-

tion above other uses. Instead, it provides for considering and, where appropriate, implementing or authorizing conservation. . . ." on an equal footing with other uses consistent with the plain language of FLPMA. That is from the rule. Context matters, and I think it is an important clarification.

Lastly, I would say, Mr. Speaker, there was some commentary with respect to the full spectrum of engagement by the BLM with citizens across the country as it was promulgating this rule and reference was made to the locations where these forums were held.

I trust that the chairman, my good friend from Arkansas, has been to the communities that he listed—I certainly have—to Reno, to Albuquerque, and to Denver, and I can tell him that every one of those municipalities is nestled within 10, 15, 20, 25 miles of extensive lands that are managed both by the BLM and the Forest Service. How do I know? Because I live in Colorado, and I happen to represent many acres of land managed by the BLM.

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

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

As my colleague, Mr. BENTZ, read from the Federal Register and then my friend from Colorado read from the rule, the summary of the rule, I thought what would be more intellectually honest is if that summary said the proposed law because this goes way beyond a rule.

I also thought, who wrote this? And the answer is: I don't know. It is some nondescript bureaucrat over at the administration that wrote this law.

He is rewriting law, and as Congress, we have to stand up to the administration and say: Congress writes the laws, the administration enforces the law, and we have to put a stop to this administrative state that writes laws that have just as much effect as if Congress had passed a law.

If Congress wanted to add conservation, restoration, or mitigation to multiple use, then Congress should do that.

Right now, the law says: The multiple use is domestic livestock grazing, fish and wildlife development utilization, mineral exploration and production, rights-of-way, outdoor recreation, and timber production.

That is the law, and it is time that we put a stop to bureaucrats writing laws that are not held responsible by anybody.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR), the chair of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3397, the WEST Act offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS).

Only Congress has the authority over lands and territories in the United States and we have already spoken out on the BLM 2.0 rule that mimics, and we have defeated it.

Unfortunately, the Bureau of Land Management continues to sidestep congressional authority and has finalized a new rule to further restrict Federal lands for multiple use, including outdoor recreation, ranching, mineral development, and energy production.

Since his first day in office, Joe Biden has abused his authority to add large swaths of acreage to the Federal estate, ignoring the concerns of local communities and stakeholders, even to the point that last year, they were caught trying to amortize our public lands on the New York Stock Exchange.

Arizonans don't want another rule that blocks access to public lands. This new rule represents the latest rush to lock the gates on Federal lands by the Biden administration and directly threatens every aspect of American life.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the WEST Act.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this bill.

Our Nation is home to some of the most beautiful landscapes in the world. These public lands promote biodiversity, they support local economies through tourism and recreational opportunities, and really, they truly showcase what we mean when we sing "America the Beautiful."

I have been working my entire time in Congress to pass meaningful legislation that would conserve public lands in Colorado and beyond.

My home State of Colorado has more than 8.3 million acres of public lands, and the entire West has tens of millions of acres more.

Enjoying these public lands is intrinsic to the cultural idea of the American West and protecting them helps communities who are powered by outdoor recreation tourism.

These public lands are also vital in mitigating the impact of climate change and in improving the health of our planet.

Restoring and protecting ecosystems throughout the land supports the biodiversity of plants and animals, and it leads to a healthier balance for all of those who rely on these protections.

□ 1615

Last year, along with Senator MARTIN HEINRICH from New Mexico and Congressman JARED HUFFMAN from California, I called on the Department of the Interior to finalize the Conservation and Landscape Health rule, because BLM-managed lands are often overlooked in conversations about addressing biodiversity and climate change, even though these areas are some of the most unique and special public areas that we have throughout this country.

I was excited when the Biden administration finally announced the rule earlier this month because I knew it

would build on the administration's work to protect States like mine and to support a healthier and cleaner environment for all.

The rule is a major victory for preserving and protecting those landscapes and enhances our ability to ensure that future generations can enjoy them for years to come.

Just last week, I met in Denver—which by the way is just within a few miles of many of these lands that will be protected—with the Bureau of Land Management Colorado State Director Doug Vilsack, to discuss the importance of this rule, BLM's work in Colorado, and how we can protect additional lands throughout our country.

Congressman NEGUSE's and my home State of Colorado is doing zero for the important work that BLM is doing, and I support their efforts here in Congress because I know defending public lands is good public policy. Attacking our hardworking agency is not.

The bill we are considering today is a waste of our time, and it only serves one purpose: To undermine the important public land goals of the Biden administration.

By gutting this rule, Congressional Republicans would open the beautiful lands for exploitation and would prevent any administration from implementing any other rule that would further protect public lands. They are putting the mining and drilling lobby over the American people, millions of whom enjoy these lands every day.

This bill would also harm the local communities whose lifeblood is these important public lands. Western States, who are home to the overwhelming majority of BLM-managed lands, would be significantly impacted, and not in a good way, by this bill. These efforts are misguided, and they further reinforce that the majority is not focused on the issues that matter to our constituents.

I will continue to work to protect public lands, and I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the motion to recommit and "no" on this bill.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. FULCHER).

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Arkansas for his work on this issue and also to the gentleman from Utah for sponsoring the legislation.

The Bureau of Land Management's recently finalized Public Lands Rule would fundamentally destroy the multiple-use land management policy Americans have relied on for decades.

I want to reinforce something my friend from Arkansas pointed out earlier. This is an administrative rule. This is not congressional action, yet it has the same force and effect of law. This is a rule BLM has put forth.

This policy is not just an addition of unnecessary bureaucratic red tape. It would effectively lock up 1 out of every 10 acres of land in the United States and thereby shatter the way of life for

many families and businesses across the West.

In my home State of Idaho, citizens have enjoyed the vast natural resources the State has had to offer for decades. Considering that BLM is responsible for managing about 12 million acres of Federal land in our State, this rule change will have drastic impact on the future of recreation, grazing, and natural resource production.

Now, as a fourth generation Idahoan, I am a proud supporter of the WEST Act as it defends the way of life for Americans across the West and empowers local voices.

By protecting the land used to feed and fuel our country, H.R. 3397 would safeguard some \$201 billion in economic output and protect 783,000 jobs in rural communities.

On a related note, thanks to this administration's open-border policy, our national security has pretty much been obliterated. That makes our enemies happy, especially considering that we are also dependent on those same enemies for our natural resources. This legislation actually reduces our reliance on foreign adversaries by maintaining domestic access to energy and mineral resources across the West, which is so important.

The WEST Act will protect public land management as we know it and safeguard the future of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE).

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman WESTERMAN and Congressman CURTIS for leading the charge on stopping this disastrous Biden administration rule.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of the WEST Act. This legislation will prohibit the BLM's Conservation and Landscape Health rule from going into effect.

Our past speaker just described very well the difference between rule and law. The BLM-proposed rule will lock up large swaths of public land across the country for Federal conservation leases that would limit recreational activities, timber production, animal grazing, and important energy development on public land. The rule is unconstitutional, it is unpopular, and it will devastate rural communities.

Article I, Section 1, of the United States Constitution makes it clear that Congress writes the law, not the executive branch. In 1934 and 1976, Congress passed the Taylor Grazing Act and the Federal Land Policy Management Act. Both require a multiple use policy on public lands. This rule is unconstitutional because it circumvents both laws Congress passed to enforce an executive branch policy.

When collecting limited public input on this rule over a limited 75-day period, the BLM only allowed five public forums in exclusively urban city cen-

ters. This deliberate dodging of stakeholders whose land they are attempting to commandeer shows how little this administration cares about their scathing disapproval in rural America.

Lastly, this move will irreparably impede sustainable and productive grazing practices in Montana and devastate rural communities throughout the country by requiring ranchers to compete with coastal corporations for the limited number of available leases.

I am sick and tired of the American farmer, who creates food security, being trampled by radical environmentalists who think their soy burgers magically appear on grocery store shelves.

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

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

I would just simply say, again, there have been a number of misstatements with respect to the constitutionality and the statutory authority of this particular rule that has been promulgated by the BLM.

It is clearly constitutional. It is consistent with the statutory authority that Congress has ultimately conveyed to the BLM via FLPMA. You don't have to take my word for it. You can read the statute. Section 302 very clearly states that the agency has the authority to ultimately ensure multiple use by "the management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people."

Now, that phrase arguably could be nebulous to some. Well, the good news is that Congress did, in fact, clarify what those present and future needs of the American people happen to be. Again, I will quote from the statute: "The use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural, scenic, scientific and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the . . . productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output."

That is the statute. You have the statutory authority supporting a rule that by its plain language simply puts conservation on par with other uses. This is not complicated.

The American people support this rule. Hunters and anglers support this rule. Recreationists support this rule. Constituents in Colorado and States across the West support this rule, and so should the Congress.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Utah (Ms. MALOY).

Ms. MALOY. Mr. Speaker, I agree with everything my colleagues have said about this rule violating the intent of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, FLPMA, of 1976. I intended to spend most of my time talking about that, but it was pretty well covered.

This is an inappropriate use of an administrative action to change the intent of a legislative action. As a Member of Congress, I rise to support everything they have said about why that is wrong.

I also want to talk about what role BLM lands play in Utah. I represent Utah, and so does JOHN CURTIS, my colleague, who introduced this bill.

The reason this is so important for those of us in Utah is that the Federal Government manages most of the land in our State. There are counties in my district that are more than 90 percent managed by the Federal Government. A lot of that is BLM land. We have a lot of experience with multiple use, with grazing, logging, ranching, recreation, fishing, all the things we just talked about, coexisting in the same BLM tracts in Utah.

The reason this rule is deeply unpopular in my State is that it comes in and makes one use trump all of the other uses on what should be multiple-use land managed for sustained yield.

The role that BLM lands play in our economy and our culture cannot be overstated. In some of the counties I represent, the majority of families get at least part of their livelihood from grazing on public land. If those livelihoods go away, it will have a big impact on our economy. It also has a big impact on our lifestyle, our culture.

That is why changes like this should be made by Congress. They should be debated by people who represent the people in Utah or in other western States who are facing the same drastic cultural livelihood changes from this kind of rule, instead of this coming from an administration where it is written by bureaucrats who, like the chairman, I can't identify with.

I don't know who wrote the rule. I don't know what input they took from people in my district, but I know that I hear from people in my district, and I represent them.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, I have participated in a lot of debates during my time in Congress. This has got to be one of the most confounding for me, because repeatedly, unfortunately, I have colleagues, friends on the other side of the aisle, making statements about what this rule does when the plain language of the rule says the exact opposite.

There are folks here in the gallery, I suspect, who are just as confused as I

am. One need look no further than the plain language of the rule. The rule says that it is putting conservation on par with these other uses. Grazing is allowed under the rule. Oil and gas development is allowed under the rule. Conservation is allowed under the rule.

If my colleagues don't want conservation considered by the BLM with respect to how these lands are managed, which is clearly what they believe, then they should just say so.

□ 1630

They should just be candid with the American people that they don't think these lands should be managed with conservation in mind at all. I disagree with that view, and the American people disagree with that view, but that is an intellectually honest position.

Be that as it may, don't mischaracterize the rule that the agency ultimately promulgated because the American people can see it for themselves. They can read the same plain language that I have read repeatedly on the House floor over the course of the last hour of debate.

Mr. Speaker, Congress charged the Bureau of Land Management with seeking balance statutorily. That is the word we used in the statute giving BLM its authority: "so that they are utilized in a combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people." That is what the Biden administration has done with respect to the development of this rule.

When we had the hearing on this bill in the Natural Resources Committee, a constituent of mine testified in support of the bill. Eagle County Commissioner Kathy Chandler-Henry said that she made the trip to Washington to be here to support this particular rule.

I think her testimony said it best, so I will quote it here: "I support the BLM's proposed public lands rule. It will empower the agency to deliver on its multiple-use mandate by placing conservation values on equal footing with other uses on our public lands."

That is it. People in Colorado, in my State, in my district, and throughout the West rely on our public lands for a wide variety of uses and benefits.

I speak with some authority on this particular subject because I represent a congressional district that is larger than eight States in the Union. That includes over 40 percent of it being public lands managed by the BLM and the Forest Service. When I talk about the need to prioritize resilience and balance, I speak about it on behalf of those communities that I am so honored to represent.

I appreciate the dialogue that we have had with my colleague from Utah and, of course, with my friend, the chairman from Arkansas, but I respectfully disagree with respect to this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that perhaps my colleagues will see the light and vote against H.R. 3397. I certainly will be. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to avoid making reference to occupants of the gallery.

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

Mr. Speaker, we really must pass Representative CURTIS' WEST Act.

This burdensome and unnecessary law that is being disguised as a rule is not only a threat to the West, but it is also a threat to our national security, to American energy dominance, to our food security, to the environment, and to the separation of powers that are established in our Constitution.

Passing the WEST Act and withdrawing this rule will restore Congress' intent over the multiple uses of BLM land and protect the over 700,000 jobs across the West that rely on access to our public lands.

We can't allow the Biden administration to singlehandedly upend 50 years of congressionally mandated land use policies to the whim of environmental extremists and coastal elites. We can't allow an unelected, unaccountable, and unnamed bureaucrat to write law.

I thank Representative CURTIS for his strong leadership on this issue. I know that he has heard many concerns about the rule from his constituents, including as recently as last week at a Federal Lands Subcommittee hearing in southern Utah.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ELLZEY). Pursuant to House Resolution 1173, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Kamlager-Dove of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3397 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

The material previously referred to by Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE is as follows:

Ms. Kamlager-Dove moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3397 to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, section 2 of this Act shall not take effect until the Secretaries determine, in consultation with Tribes, that section 2 of this Act will not have an adverse impact on Tribal cultural or sacred sites.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

- Passage of H.R. 3397, if ordered;
The motion to recommit H.R. 615;
Passage of H.R. 615, if ordered;
The motion to recommit H.R. 764;
Passage of H.R. 764, if ordered;
The motion to recommit H.R. 3195;
and

Passage of H.R. 3195, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 204, nays 210, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 164]

YEAS—204

- Aguilar, Frost, Mrvan
Allred, Gallego, Mullin
Amo, Garamendi, Nadler
Auchincloss, Garcia (IL), Napolitano
Balint, Garcia (TX), Neal
Barragan, Garcia, Robert, Neguse
Beatty, Golden (ME), Norcross
Bera, Goldman (NY), Ocasio-Cortez
Beyer, Gomez, Omar
Bishop (GA), Gonzalez, Pallone
Blunt Rochester, Vicente, Panetta
Bonamici, Gottheimer, Pappas
Bowman, Green, Al (TX), Pascrell
Boyle (PA), Harder (CA), Pelosi
Brown, Hayes, Peltola
Brownley, Himes, Perez
Budzinski, Horsford, Peters
Bush, Houlihan, Pettersen
Caraveo, Hoyer, Phillips
Carbajal, Hoyle (OR), Pingree
Cardenas, Huffman, Pocan
Carson, Ivey, Porter
Carter (LA), Jackson (IL), Pressley
Cartwright, Jackson (NC), Quigley
Casar, Jackson Lee, Ramirez
Case, Jacobs, Raskin
Casten, Jayapal, Ross
Castor (FL), Jeffries, Ruiz
Castro (TX), Johnson (GA), Ruppersberger
Cherfilus-McCormick, Kamlager-Dove, Ryan
Chu, Keating, Salinas
Clark (MA), Kelly (IL), Sanchez
Clarke (NY), Khanna, Sarbanes
Cleaver, Kildee, Schakowsky
Clyburn, Kilmer, Schiff
Cohen, Kim (NJ), Schneider
Connolly, Krishnamoorthi, Scholten
Correa, Kuster, Schrier
Costa, Larsen (WA), Scott (VA)
Courtney, Larson (CT), Scott, David
Craig, Lee (CA), Sewell
Crockett, Lee (NV), Sherman
Crow, Lee (PA), Sherrill
Cuellar, Leger Fernandez, Slotkin
Davids (KS), Levin, Smith (WA)
Davis (IL), Lieu, Sorensen
Davis (NC), Lofgren, Soto
Dean (PA), Lynch, Spanberger
DeGette, Manning, Stansbury
DeLauro, Matsui, Stanton
DeBene, McBeth, Stevens
Deluzio, McClellan, Strickland
DeSaulnier, McCollum, Suozzi
Dingell, McGarvey, Swalwell
Doggett, McGovern, Takano
Escobar, Meeks, Thandadar
Eshoo, Menendez, Thompson (CA)
Espallat, Meng, Thompson (MS)
Evans, Mfume, Titus
Fletcher, Moore (WI), Tlaib
Foster, Morelle, Tokuda
Foushee, Moskowitz, Tonko
Frankel, Lois, Moulton, Torres (CA)

- Torres (NY)
Trahan
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez

- Veasey
Velazquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters

- Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NAYS—210

- Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxy
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz

- Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Chavez-DeRemer
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)

- Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dyuine
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

and Mr. AGUILAR changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for: Mr. LANDSMAN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 164.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 212, noes 202, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 165]

AYES—212

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

NOT VOTING—15

□ 1704

Messrs. GOODEN of Texas, MOORE of Alabama, BARR, FITZPATRICK, Mrs. CAMMACK, Messrs. COMER, NEWHOUSE, and LUCAS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. PETERS, Ms. MANNING, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. SPANBERGER, Messrs. DOGGETT, MORELLE, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ,

Van Drew	Weber (TX)	Wilson (SC)
Van Duyn	Webster (FL)	Wittman
Van Orden	Wenstrup	Womack
Wagner	Westerman	Yakym
Walberg	Williams (NY)	Zinke
Waltz	Williams (TX)	

NOES—202

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

NOT VOTING—15

Adams	Grijalva	Nehls
Arrington	Jackson Lee	Nickel
Blumenauer	Langworthy	Smith (NE)
Cole	Magaziner	Sykes
Diaz-Balart	Murphy	Trone

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

□ 1710

So the bill was passed.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTING ACCESS FOR HUNTERS AND ANGLERS ACT OF 2023

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 615) to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture from prohibiting the use of lead ammunition or tackle on certain Federal land or water under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes, offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL), on which the yeas and nays were ordered. The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 204, nays 211, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 166]

YEAS—204

Aguilar	Frankel, Lois	Moskowitz
Allred	Gallego	Moulton
Amo	Garamendi	Mrvan
Auchincloss	Garcia (IL)	Mullin
Balint	Garcia (TX)	Nadler
Barragan	Garcia, Robert	Napolitano
Beatty	Golden (ME)	Neal
Bera	Goldman (NY)	Neguse
Beyer	Gomez	Norcross
Bishop (GA)	Gonzalez,	Ocasio-Cortez
Blunt Rochester	Vicente	Omar
Bonamici	Gottheimer	Pallone
Bowman	Green, Al (TX)	Panetta
Boyle (PA)	Harder (CA)	Pappas
Brown	Hayes	Pascarell
Brownley	Himes	Pelosi
Budzinski	Horsford	Peltola
Bush	Houlahan	Perez
Caraveo	Hoyer	Peters
Carbajal	Hoyle (OR)	Pettersen
Cárdenas	Huffman	Phillips
Carson	Ivey	Pingree
Carter (LA)	Jackson (IL)	Pocan
Cartwright	Jackson (NC)	Porter
Casar	Jackson Lee	Pressley
Case	Jacobs	Quigley
Casten	Jayapal	Ramirez
Castor (FL)	Jeffries	Raskin
Castro (TX)	Johnson (GA)	Ross
Cherfilus-	Kamlager-Dove	Ruiz
McCormick	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Chu	Keating	Ryan
Clark (MA)	Kelly (IL)	Salinas
Clarke (NY)	Khanna	Sánchez
Cleaver	Kildee	Sarbanes
Clyburn	Kilmer	Scanlon
Cohen	Kim (NJ)	Schakowsky
Connolly	Krishnamoorthi	Schiff
Correa	Kuster	Schneider
Costa	Landsman	Scholten
Courtney	Larsen (WA)	Schrier
Craig	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Crockett	Lee (CA)	Scott, David
Crow	Lee (NV)	Sewell
Cuellar	Lee (PA)	Sherman
Davids (KS)	Leger Fernandez	Sherrill
Davis (IL)	Levin	Slotkin
Davis (NC)	Lieu	Smith (WA)
Dean (PA)	Lofgren	Sorensen
DeGette	Lynch	Soto
DeLauro	Manning	Spanberger
DelBene	Matsui	Stansbury
Deluzio	McBath	Stanton
DeSaulnier	McClellan	Stevens
Dingell	McCollum	Strickland
Doggett	McGarvey	Suozzi
Escobar	McGovern	Swalwell
Eshoo	Meeks	Takano
Españlat	Menendez	Thanedar
Evans	Meng	Thompson (CA)
Fletcher	Mfume	Thompson (MS)
Foster	Moore (WI)	Titus
Foushee	Morelle	Tlaib

Tokuda	Vargas	Waters
Tonko	Vasquez	Watson Coleman
Torres (CA)	Veasey	Wexton
Torres (NY)	Velázquez	Wild
Trahan	Wasserman	Williams (GA)
Underwood	Schultz	Wilson (FL)

NAYS—211

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

NOT VOTING—14

Adams	Grijalva	Nickel
Arrington	Langworthy	Smith (NE)
Blumenauer	Magaziner	Sykes
Cole	Murphy	Trone
Diaz-Balart	Nehls	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1716

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 214, nays 201, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 167]

YEAS—214

Aderholt Gimenez Miller (WV)
Alford Golden (ME) Miller-Meeeks
Allen Gonzales, Tony Mills
Amodoi Gonzalez, Vicente
Armstrong Good (VA) Molinaro
Babin Gooden (TX) Mooney
Bacon Gooden (TX) Moore (AL)
Baird Gosar Moore (UT)
Balderson Granger Moran
Banks Graves (LA) Newhouse
Barr Graves (MO) Numan
Bean (FL) Green (TN) Nunn (IA)
Bentz Greene (GA) Obernolte
Bergman Griffith Ogles
Bice Grothman Owens
Biggs Guest Palmer
Bilirakis Guthrie Peltola
Bishop (NC) Hageman Pence
Boebert Harris Perez
Bost Harshbarger Perry
Brecheen Hern Pfluger
Bucshon Higgins (LA) Posey
Burchett Hill Reschenthaler
Burgess Hinson Rodgers (WA)
Burlison Houchin Rogers (AL)
Calvert Hudson Rogers (KY)
Cammack Huizenga Rose
Carey Hunt Rosendale
Carl Issa Rouzer
Carter (GA) Jackson (TX) Roy
Carter (TX) James Rutherford
Chavez-DeRemer Johnson (LA) Salazar
Ciscomani Johnson (SD) Scalise
Cline Jordan Schweikert
Cloud Joyce (OH) Scott, Austin
Clyde Joyce (PA) Self
Collins Kean (NJ) Sessions
Comer Kelly (MS) Simpson
Crane Kelly (PA) Smith (MO)
Crawford Kiggans (VA) Smith (NJ)
Crenshaw Kiley Smucker
Cuellar Kim (CA) Spartz
Curtis Kustoff Stauber
D'Esposito LaHood Steel
Davidson LaLota Stefanik
Davis (NC) LaMalfa Steil
De La Cruz Lamborn Steube
DesJarlais Latta Strong
Donalds LaTurner Tenney
Duarte Lawler Thompson (PA)
Duncan Lee (FL) Tiffany
Dunn (FL) Lesko Timmons
Edwards Letlow Turner
Ellzey Loudermilk Valadao
Emmer Lucas Van Drew
Estes Luetkemeyer Van Dwyne
Ezell Luna Van Orden
Fallon Luttrell Wagner
Feenstra Mace Walberg
Ferguson Malliotakis Waltz
Finstad Maloy Weber (TX)
Fischbach Mann Webster (FL)
Fitzgerald Massie Wenstrup
Fleischmann Mast Westerman
Flood McCaul Williams (NY)
Foxy McClain Williams (TX)
Franklin, Scott McClintock Wilson (SC)
Fry McCormick Wittman
Fulcher McHenry Womack
Garbarino Meuser Yakym
Garcia, Mike Miller (IL) Zinke
Garcia, Robert Miller (OH)

NAYS—201

Aguilar Barragan Blunt Rochester
Allred Beatty Bonamici
Amo Bera Bowman
Auchincloss Beyer Boyle (PA)
Balint Bishop (GA) Brown

Brownley
Buchanan
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—14

Adams
Arrington
Blumenauer
Cole
Diaz-Balart
Grijalva
Langworthy
Magaziner
Murphy
Nehls
Nickel
Smith (NE)
Sykes
Trone

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1722

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRUST THE SCIENCE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 764) to require the Secretary of the Interior to reissue regulations removing the gray wolf from the list of endangered and threatened wildlife under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, offered by

the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 205, nays 210, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 168]

YEAS—205

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

NAYS—210

Balderson Bilirakis
Alford Banks Bishop (NC)
Allen Barr Boebert
Amodoi Bean (FL) Bost
Armstrong Bentz Brecheen
Babin Bergman Buchanan
Bacon Bice Buchanon
Baird Biggs Burchett

Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foss
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie

Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-MEEKS
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)

Moore (UT)
Moran
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dуйne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Walz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—14

Adams
Arrington
Blumenauer
Cole
Diaz-Balart

Grijalva
Langworthy
Magaziner
Murphy
Nehls
Nickel
Smith (NE)
Sykes
Trone

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

□ 1728

Mr. LYNCH changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”
So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 209, noes 205, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 169]

AYES—209

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Foss
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Garbarino

NOES—205

Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Miller-MEEKS
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dуйne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Walz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Mace
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Pelosi
Peltola
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—15

Adams
Arrington
Blumenauer
Cole
Diaz-Balart
Fischbach
Grijalva
Langworthy
Magaziner
Murphy
Nehls
Nickel
Smith (NE)
Sykes
Trone

□ 1736

So the bill was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST RESTORATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 3195) to rescind Public Land Order 7917, to reinstate mineral leases and permits in the Superior National Forest, to ensure timely review of Mine Plans of Operations, and for other purposes, offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. McCOLLUM), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

This will be a 5-minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 205, nays 210, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 170]

YEAS—205

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

NAYS—210

Aderholt Burgess Duarte
 Alford Burlison Duncan
 Allen Calvert Dunn (FL)
 Amodei Cammack Edwards
 Armstrong Carey Ellzey
 Babin Carl Emmer
 Bacon Carter (GA) Estes
 Baird Carter (TX) Ezell
 Balderson Chavez-DeRemer Fallon
 Banks Ciscomani Feenstra
 Barr Cline Ferguson
 Bean (FL) Cloud Finstad
 Bentz Clyde Fischbach
 Bergman Collins Fitzgerald
 Bice Comer Fitzpatrick
 Biggs Crane Fleischmann
 Bilirakis Crawford Flood
 Bishop (NC) Crenshaw Foxx
 Boebert Curtis Franklin, Scott
 Bost D'Esposito Fry
 Brecheen Davidson Fulcher
 Buchanan De La Cruz Gaetz
 Bueshon DesJarlais Garbarino
 Burchett Donalds Garcia, Mike

Jimenez Lawler Rogers (KY)
 Gonzales, Tony Lee (FL) Rose
 Good (VA) Lesko Rosendale
 Gooden (TX) Letlow Rouzer
 Gosar Loudermilk Roy
 Granger Lucas Rutherford
 Graves (LA) Luetkemeyer Salazar
 Graves (MO) Luna Scalise
 Green (TN) Luttrell Schweikert
 Greene (GA) Mace Scott, Austin
 Griffith Malliotakis Self
 Grothman Maloy Sessions
 Guest Mann Simpson
 Guthrie Massie Smith (MO)
 Hageman Mast Smith (NJ)
 Harris McCaul Smucker
 Harshbarger McClain Spartz
 Hern McClintock Stauber
 Higgins (LA) McCormick Steel
 Hill McHenry Stefanik
 Hinson Meuser Steil
 Houchin Miller (IL) Steube
 Hudson Miller (OH) Strong
 Huizenga Miller (WV) Tenney
 Hunt Miller-Meeks Thompson (PA)
 Issa Mills Tiffany
 Jackson (TX) Molinaro Timmons
 James Moolenaar Turner
 Johnson (LA) Mooney Valadao
 Johnson (SD) Moore (AL) Van Drew
 Jordan Moore (UT) Van Dwyne
 Joyce (OH) Moran Van Orden
 Joyce (PA) Newhouse Wagner
 Kean (NJ) Norman Walberg
 Kelly (MS) Kelly (PA) Nunn (IA) Waltz
 Obernolte Ogles Owens Weber (TX)
 Kiley Palmer Pence Williams (NY)
 Kim (CA) Kustoff Perry Williams (TX)
 Kustoff LaHood Wilson (SC)
 Palmer Pflugger Wittman
 Pence Posey Reschenthaler Womack
 Perry LaMalfa Reschenthaler Rodgers (WA)
 Pflugger Williams (AL) Yakym
 Posy Rogers (AL) Zinke

NOT VOTING—14

Adams Grijalva Nickel
 Arrington Langworthy Smith (NE)
 Blumenauer Magaziner Sykes
 Cole Murphy Trone
 Diaz-Balart Nehls

□ 1742

Mses. LEGER FERNANDEZ and PRESSLEY changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 212, nays 203, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 171]

YEAS—212

Aderholt Biggs Carter (GA)
 Alford Bilirakis Carter (TX)
 Allen Bishop (NC) Chavez-DeRemer
 Amodei Boebert Ciscomani
 Armstrong Bost Cline
 Babin Brecheen Cloud
 Bacon Buchanan Clyde
 Baird Bueshon Collins
 Balderson Burchett Comer
 Banks Burgess Crane
 Barr Burlison Crawford
 Bean (FL) Calvert Crenshaw
 Bentz Cammack Curtis
 Bergman Carey D'Esposito
 Bice Carl Davidson

De La Cruz Johnson (LA)
 DesJarlais Johnson (SD)
 Donalds Jordan Pence
 Duarte Joyce (OH) Perez
 Duncan Joyce (PA) Perry
 Dunn (FL) Kean (NJ) Pflugger
 Edwards Kelly (MS) Posey
 Ellzey Kelly (PA) Reschenthaler
 Emmer Kiggans (VA) Rodgers (WA)
 Estes Kiley Rogers (AL)
 Ezell Kim (CA) Rogers (KY)
 Fallon Kustoff Rose
 Feenstra LaHood Rosendale
 Ferguson LaLota Rouzer
 Finstad LaMalfa Roy
 Fischbach Lamborn Rutherford
 Fitzgerald Latta Salazar
 Fitzpatrick LaTurner Scalise
 Fleischmann Lawler Schweikert
 Flood Lee (FL) Scott, Austin
 Foxx Lesko Self
 Franklin, Scott Letlow Sessions
 Fry Loudermilk Simpson
 Fulcher Lucas Smith (MO)
 Gaetz Luetkemeyer Smith (NJ)
 Garbarino Luna Smucker
 Garcia, Mike Luttrell Spartz
 Gimenez Mace Stauber
 Golden (ME) Malliotakis Steel
 Gonzales, Tony Maloy Stefanik
 Good (VA) Mann Steil
 Gooden (TX) Massie Steube
 Gosar Mast Strong
 Granger McCaul Tenney
 Graves (LA) McClain Thompson (PA)
 Graves (MO) McClintock Tiffany
 Green (TN) McCormick Timmons
 Greene (GA) McHenry Turner
 Griffith Meuser Valadao
 Grothman Miller (IL) Van Drew
 Guest Miller (OH) Van Dwyne
 Guthrie Miller (WV) Van Orden
 Hageman Miller-Meeks Wagner
 Harris Mills Walberg
 Harshbarger Molinaro Waltz
 Hern Moolenaar Weber (TX)
 Higgins (LA) Mooney Webber (FL)
 Hill Moore (AL) Wenstrup
 Hinson Moore (UT) Westerman
 Houchin Moran Williams (NY)
 Hudson Newhouse Williams (TX)
 Huizenga Norman Wilson (SC)
 Hunt Nunn (IA) Wittman
 Issa Obernolte Womack
 Jackson (TX) Ogles Yakym
 James Owens Zinke

NAYS—203

Aguilar Hoyle (OR)
 Allred Huffman
 Amo Crow Ivey
 Auchincloss Cuellar Jackson (IL)
 Balint Davids (KS) Jackson (NC)
 Barragán Davis (IL) Jackson Lee
 Beatty Davis (NC) Jacobs
 Bera Dean (PA) Jayapal
 Beyer DeGette Jeffries
 Bishop (GA) DeLauro Johnson (GA)
 Blunt Rochester DelBene Kamlager-Dove
 Bonamici Deluzio Kaptur
 Bowman Keating
 Boyle (PA) Dingell Kelly (IL)
 Brown Doggett Khanna
 Brownley Escobar Kildee
 Budzinski Eshoo Kilmer
 Bush Espaillat Kim (NJ)
 Caraveo Evans Krishnamoorthi
 Carbajal Fletcher Kuster
 Cárdenas Foster Landsman
 Carson Foushee Larsen (WA)
 Carter (LA) Frankel, Lois Larson (CT)
 Cartwright Frost Lee (CA)
 Casar Gallego Lee (NV)
 Case Garamendi Lee (PA)
 Casten Garcia (IL) Leger Fernandez
 Castor (FL) Garcia (TX) Levin
 Castro (TX) Garcia, Robert Lieu
 Cherfilus-Goldman (NY) Kiggans (VA) Mfume
 McCormick Gomez Lynch
 Chu Gonzalez, Vicente Manning
 Clark (MA) Gottheimer Matsui
 Clarke (NY) Green, Al (TX) McBeth
 Cleaver Harder (CA) McClellan
 Clyburn Cohen Hayes McGovern
 Cohen Himes McGovern
 Connolly Horsford Meeks
 Correa Houlahan Menendez
 Costa Hoyer Meng

Mfume	Ramirez	Strickland
Moore (WI)	Raskin	Suozzi
Morelle	Ross	Swalwell
Moskowitz	Ruiz	Takano
Moulton	Ruppersberger	Thanedar
Mrvan	Ryan	Thompson (CA)
Mullin	Salinas	Thompson (MS)
Nadler	Sánchez	Titus
Napolitano	Sarbanes	Tlaib
Neal	Scanlon	Tokuda
Neguse	Schakowsky	Tonko
Norcross	Schiff	Torres (CA)
Ocasio-Cortez	Schneider	Torres (NY)
Omar	Scholten	Trahan
Pallone	Schrier	Underwood
Panetta	Scott (VA)	Vargas
Pappas	Scott, David	Vasquez
Pascrell	Sewell	Veasey
Pelosi	Sherman	Velázquez
Peltola	Sherrill	Wasserman
Peters	Slotkin	Schultz
Petersen	Smith (WA)	Waters
Phillips	Sorensen	Watson Coleman
Pingree	Soto	Wexton
Pocan	Spanberger	Wild
Porter	Stansbury	Williams (GA)
Pressley	Stanton	Wilson (FL)
Quigley	Stevens	

NOT VOTING—14

Adams	Grijalva	Nickel
Arrington	Langworthy	Smith (NE)
Blumenauer	Magaziner	Sykes
Cole	Murphy	Trone
Diaz-Balart	Nehls	

□ 1748

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR FALLEN OFFICERS

(Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, in a horrific act of violence, four law enforcement officers were killed in Charlotte, and four more were injured as the U.S. Marshals Regional Fugitive Task Force sought to serve a warrant on a very dangerous person.

I rise today on behalf of Representative ADAMS who is back in her district, standing with the community following this tragic event.

I ask my colleagues to join us in a moment of silence to honor the four law enforcement officers who gave the ultimate sacrifice to keep our community safe, to support the four officers who were injured, and to recognize the courage of all the first responders who answered the call on that day.

HONORING JAMES ERNEST STEWART, JR.

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of James Ernest Stewart, Jr.

A lifelong resident of Waycross, Georgia, Jim graduated from Waycross High School and later pursued a finance degree at the University of Georgia.

After graduating, Jim served the Nation in the Army Intelligence Division in Europe and later took up his father's family business, Stewart Candy Company, where he served as chairman of the board for over 65 years.

In addition to the family business, Jim took on many leadership positions in his community. He served as chairman of the board of Commercial Bank of Waycross. He also was the founding chairman of the board of Waycross Bank & Trust, WB&T Bankshares, and Southwood School.

For his achievements and community involvement, Jim was selected for the Herrin Business Award and the Community Service Award from the Childers YMCA.

He was even granted an award in his honor, the James E. Stewart Award, for the service he lent to the community. Jim's community involvement will forever be remembered by friends, family, and all.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in eastern North Carolina, there is a growing need for employment opportunities that can provide young people with careers.

To address this, I recently facilitated a meeting at our Greenville office between representatives from the Newport News shipyard, community colleges, and workforce development officials from across the region.

The objective was to explore ways of collaborating to create more job opportunities in our part of the State.

Given the increasing demand for Naval ships and submarines, everyone left optimistic about the potential for future collaboration. The meeting was productive and full of promise and hope.

Currently, more than 1,100 North Carolinians are employed at the shipyard. By working together, we can ensure that even more people from our region have access to good-paying jobs and can live the American Dream right in eastern North Carolina. We are taking positive steps toward creating a brighter future in the East.

□ 1800

RECOGNIZING LAUREN CLICK

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I recognize my dear friend Lauren Click for all of her hard work and dedication at Henry's Deli in Corryton, Tennessee.

Lauren first started working at Henry's Deli through a program at Gibbs High School where she got on-

the-job training. After she graduated, she walked back into Henry's and asked for a full-time job. She has been working there with Betty and Austin for 17 years now, and she is Henry's longest-standing employee. She takes care of stocking their chips, drinks, paper towels, and occasionally greeting me.

She absolutely loves her job, and she knows everyone coming in and out of the deli. Everyone knows her, too.

I would bring groups to the deli back when I was county mayor where I would see Lauren working there, and she and I got to be friends then. I still go in there, and she always has a big smile for me and a big hug whenever I walk in.

On February 5, she turned 39 years old. I was disappointed I had to be up here with you-all and couldn't go to the deli and wish her a happy birthday, because I was stuck up here with you-all, as I stated once before.

I will say it now here on the House floor: a very late and very happy birthday to Lauren. She brings a lot of joy to the folks at Henry's Deli, and I am glad that she and I are good friends.

I say a special thanks to the folks at Henry's for helping Lauren find a great place in life because she is wonderful, she is one of God's creatures, and she is perfect.

SUPPORTING MANUFACTURING USA

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

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Manufacturing USA, the network of research institutes that develop manufacturing technologies through public-private partnerships.

Ten years since the creation of Manufacturing USA through the American Manufacturing and Innovation Act, or the RAMI Act, we are seeing firsthand why these institutes and funding them is so critical to our country.

This was an initiative that started under President Obama and has carried forward through two Presidential administrations since. From MxD's ability to push the bounds of digital tools in manufacturing to ARM's ability to revolutionize the sector with robotics, to all of the amazing biomanufacturing institutes furthering materials science and biotechnology applications, to Remade's work of creating a circular economy, to PowerAmerica and its forthcoming sibling ensuring American leadership in the semiconductor industry, to my hometown hero, LIFT, creating technologies needed for an electric future.

My friends, this is Manufacturing USA. This is workforce development in action.

RECOGNIZING GOVERNOR JANICE
K. BREWER

(Mrs. LESKO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize someone who is undoubtedly one of the greatest public servants my State has ever known, Janice K. Brewer.

Jan Brewer served Arizona for decades, starting in the State House of Representatives and then in the State Senate where she was majority whip. She also served on the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors and then as Arizona's Secretary of State. After a gubernatorial vacancy, Jan became Arizona's 22nd Governor and was overwhelmingly reelected for a second term.

Governor Brewer is someone I have admired for her independence and convictions. She dedicated her time in office to leave our State better than she found it, and her efforts helped lay the foundation for Arizona's current success and prosperity.

Arizona's Eighth Congressional District thanks Governor Jan Brewer for her amazing legacy of service to the Grand Canyon State.

REMEMBERING DR. CRYSTAL
ELLIS

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the passing of a towering, transformational leader of northwest Ohio and Toledo Public Schools, Dr. Crystal Ellis. Indeed, he has been a crystal-clear force for today and the tomorrows to come.

Dr. Ellis was born in 1933 in Springfield, Ohio, in the depths of economic struggle. As an African American precivil rights, he faced raw discrimination but was determined to overcome that by playing basketball at Bowling Green State University like his idol, Charlie Share. In 1951, Dr. Ellis became the first African American to play for the Falcons at Bowling Green.

He left college to join the U.S. Army and continued playing basketball on a military team, finishing his education at BGSU and the University of Toledo, and he became BGSU's most valuable player.

He moved to Toledo to raise his family and work for the YMCA and was then hired by the Toledo Public Schools in 1969 and rose to superintendent, serving from 1969 until his retirement in 1996. He was a teacher, coach, mentor, principal, prophet, leader, and the district's first African-American superintendent.

Superintendent Ellis, a very measured man, led by example. Toledo and our region are deeply grateful for his life and legacy and contributions to educating every child and every person in our community.

Rest in peace, Dear Superintendent Ellis.

He will be deeply missed. In his name, may our community move forward with his unfinished dream to educate every child and person, no matter how difficult their circumstance.

FINDING SOLUTIONS TO WILDFIRE
DEVASTATION

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, last month, a colleague and good friend, Congresswoman JILL TOKUDA, and myself toured my district. This is post fire devastation of the 2018 Camp fire and how our recovery efforts are going 5 years later.

It is a solemn connection Representative TOKUDA and I share, as last August her district suffered the catastrophic Lahaina fire.

Here we are checking out Lahaina, and here she is with me in Paradise, California.

The Lahaina fire replaced the Camp fire as the deadliest one in the United States since at least 1910.

Through the Bipartisan Policy Center, we were also able to visit her district as well at no expense to the taxpayers. Through bipartisanship, we worked across the aisle together and discussed finding solutions that work in multiple regions of the country for something that has plagued both our districts so viciously: wildfire.

As my colleague Representative TOKUDA and the residents of Lahaina go through their own recovery and rebuilding process, it is important to share the lessons that we learned in northern California in recovering from a major disaster and navigating the FEMA process. I hope these lessons can be learned for the benefit of her district, mine, and others going forward as necessary.

SAFEGUARDING THE RIGHT TO
CONTRACEPTION

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

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, extreme Republican politicians continue to attack women's reproductive freedoms. First, they overturned Roe, demolishing abortion rights for millions of Americans across the country, including in my home State of North Carolina.

Now, they are attacking fertility treatments, like IVF, and they are even coming after birth control. In fact, Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas explicitly called for the reconsideration of *Griswold v. Connecticut*, the case that first established the right to contraception. Just last year, 195 Republicans in the U.S. House of Representatives voted against the right to use birth control.

I will not stand by and watch extremist politicians strip away women's rights. That is why I reintroduced the Right to Contraception Act, to safeguard the right to access all FDA-approved birth control from political attacks.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting my Right to Contraception Act and stand up for women's health and freedom.

IN MEMORY OF BRYAN KENDALL

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

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the tragic loss and memory of Bryan Kendall. His tragic passing in a farm accident last weekend has left an immense void in our community, touching the hearts of Lebanon County and beyond.

Bryan was a proud dairy farmer, and he was known as the heart of Villa Dale Farm, a legacy spanning three generations.

Though his life came to an end far too early, Bryan's memory lives on in the hearts of those who knew him. He cherished his role as a devoted husband to Alyssa and as a father to two sons.

Farmers like Bryan are essential to keeping food on every American's table. It is important to recognize the risks that farmers face in their profession, and we should all be thankful for the hard work of the men and women who feed our nation.

In echoing the sentiments of countless others, Bryan will very surely be missed.

REMEMBERING DEACON ANTHONY
KOURY

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

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, our community lost a giant with the passing of Anthony Koury, a longtime deacon of Our Lady of Lebanon Maronite Catholic Church in Easton, Pennsylvania.

For more than 60 years, he served Our Lady of Lebanon as an altar server, lector, bingo worker, cantor, volunteer, and deacon. He also spent more than 40 years at Notre Dame High School in Bethlehem working as a teacher, coach, and athletic director.

Deacon Koury lived a life of total service to his family, to his church, and to his surrounding community. He will be greatly missed, and I am so thankful for his work as a champion of our Lebanese community.

May he rest in peace.

NATIONAL WELDING MONTH

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize April as National Welding Month. Welding careers are fundamental to safety and advancing the quality of life worldwide. This month, we raise awareness about the welding industry and its career paths.

The welding industry is a foundation of manufacturing. Skilled welders not only keep products rolling off an assembly line and buildings rising into the skyline, but they also keep the economy booming.

As co-chair of the Bipartisan Career and Technical Education Caucus, recognizing National Welding Month is especially important. Welding is a trade-based education, and students who choose to enter a career in welding can graduate high school with a diploma and certifications in one hand and multiple job offers in the other.

Mr. Speaker, a great example are the 12 high school students from Venago County who recently received their welding certificates through the Community College of Allegheny County at Venago Technology Center.

Students in the program were all juniors and seniors from Titusville, Cranberry, Oil City, or Franklin High Schools. Upon graduating from high school, the students will also have earned 18 full credits through CCAC for their work.

Mr. Speaker, this is what a career in technical education provides. It teaches learners of all ages skills to help them succeed in the workforce.

PARKINSON'S AWARENESS MONTH

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

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Parkinson's Awareness Month. Parkinson's disease is a neurological disorder that makes it a challenge to move, speak, and perform everyday tasks we often take for granted. Parkinson's slowly robs people of their independence and mobility.

Nearly 1 million people in the U.S. live with this heartbreaking disease, and my father was one of them. I watched him battle Parkinson's for the last 10 years of his life.

I also want to recognize our colleague, JENNIFER WEXTON, who shared last year that she was diagnosed with a form of atypical parkinsonism, PSP.

She has shared her story and been a strong advocate of the National Plan to End Parkinson's Act, which passed the House as the first-ever legislation solely dedicated to ending Parkinson's.

The House has done its job. I call on the Senate to pass this bipartisan bill. Together, let's honor our caregivers, advocate for research and better treatments, and create a future where Parkinson's is overcome.

□ 1815

CELEBRATING MICHAEL ZADERECKY'S 106TH BIRTHDAY

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

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a patriot and true American hero, Mike Zaderecky, of Parma, Ohio, who just celebrated his 106th birthday.

A 1937 graduate of the now-closed Slavic Village South High School, Mike attended Kent State University before being drafted into the Army.

As a private first class in the 8th Infantry Division, 45th Field Artillery Battalion, Mike served in World War II's European theater, patrolling beaches at Normandy shortly after the landings.

In 1945, Mike returned home to Ohio. Mike continued to selflessly serve his community as a Parma city councilman and a city heating inspector. After retiring, Mike couldn't help but continue his service, working another 28 years as a bailiff. Known as Uncle Mikey in court, he ran a tight ship, keeping both unruly lawyers and equally unruly youngsters in check.

At a time when membership in veterans organizations is in decline, Mike is a faithful member of American Legion Post 572. He is a true inspiration for young servicemembers returning to civilian life.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. Zaderecky for his selfless service and wish him a very happy birthday.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PROTESTS AND STUDENTS

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I represent the district where Columbia University is located, and as protests have continued to escalate, I have had the opportunity to meet with many Jewish students on the Columbia campus.

I strongly believe that the ability to peacefully protest is a fundamental American value, and I support a student's ability to free expression. However, instances of anti-Semitic hate speech have left these students feeling scared and alone. I want to tell them tonight: You are not alone.

However, vandalism, breaking the law, and anti-Semitism aren't part of peaceful protesting. As the recent escalation has disrupted campus life and placed students in harm's way, the university must immediately prioritize providing safety and order for all students on campus.

As Members of Congress, we have a duty to pass meaningful legislation to protect students and all Americans against anti-Semitism and other forms of hate, and we will do that.

RECOGNIZING DR. DEVIN STEPHENSON

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

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the remarkable contributions of Dr. Devin Stephenson to northwest Florida.

He currently serves as president of Northwest Florida State College but will be leaving our community to take a post as the head of Florida Polytechnic.

During his time at Northwest Florida State College, Dr. Stephenson began an aviation institute that has become a center of excellence. He has revolutionized the way our State colleges administer nursing education with some of the best technology in that field in the world, and the dual enrollment charter school at Northwest Florida State College has maintained its position as number one in Florida.

He has done so many things for so many thousands of people. We will miss him greatly as he heads on to his new pursuits, and we wish him well at Florida Polytechnic University.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE DONALD M. PAYNE, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLOOD). 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. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order hour today.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. It is with great honor that I rise today to anchor this joint CBC Special Order hour along with my distinguished colleague, Assistant Leader JOE NEGUSE. For the next 60 minutes, members of the CBC have an opportunity to honor the life of our late Congressman Donald Payne, a leader of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus, Congress, the constituents he represented, and all of America.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE), who is the assistant leader.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK) for her leadership. I also thank the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Chairman HORSFORD, and all of my colleagues gathered today to honor a great man, a kind man, and a good man, our beloved

colleague, Congressman Donald Payne, Jr.

With incredible style and a bone-deep optimism that was truly contagious, Don was a kind and gentle giant in the people's House. His dedication to the people of New Jersey was inspiring. His good-natured spirit and his humor were a comfort to us all.

Don used his voice, often standing in this very Chamber—delivering more speeches in the people's House in this Congress than any other Member of this august body—to elevate the issues that matter to his community, the people of New Jersey, and the American people. His impact has been felt and will be felt by countless folks across the State of New Jersey and across our great country, including those who benefited from his efforts to expand access to safe drinking water, to implement better pay and safer working conditions, and to do so much more.

Above all else, he was a kind, good, and decent man.

I was proud to call him a friend, as we all were. As we prepare to lay him to rest, our hearts go out to his wife, Beatrice, and their triplets.

May they find comfort in their loving memories of a good, kind, and decent man.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman CHERFILUS-McCORMICK very much for bringing us together to honor this great person.

Anyone who ever watches the House of Representatives knew that Mr. PAYNE was first row, first seat. Any President or head of state who came into this body had to pass by him and pay their respects as he paid his respects in return, and practically every day, he did a Special Order on a priority. Whether it was in command of a discussion or what happens in the distinguished visitor's chair, Donald Payne was to be reckoned with.

It is with immense sadness that I rise today to honor our dear colleague. Mr. Speaker, as you can see from the flowers and the black crepe, we are all mourning him deeply.

Donald Payne came from a tradition of leadership, patriotism, effectiveness, and excellence. Public service was in his DNA. Many of us served with his father, Donald Payne, Sr., who was globally recognized as a great leader. Long before Donald Payne, Jr., was here, his father sang his praises. One day, he would replace him.

During his nearly 12 years here in the House, he strengthened our legislative efforts, especially in infrastructure at the helm of the Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials in the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. He led a fight to secure clean drinking water for every child.

Indeed, even in what would be his final remarks on the floor, when we heard him just a matter of weeks ago,

he made the case for lowering housing costs and expanding supply, demonstrating his total commitment to working families in the Garden State of New Jersey and beyond.

In our Caucus in the Congress, Congressman Payne was beloved. He was truly beloved. Indeed, all of us who served with him have been blessed by his personal kindness, his sense of humor, and his devotion to finding common ground.

Again, he was respectful of this institution by treating it with great dignity.

The dapperness of his apparel was always a source of joy to us and brightened our day.

Again, I hope it is a comfort to his wife, Beatrice; their triplets, Donald III, Jack, and Yvonne; and the entire Payne family that so many people mourn their loss and are praying for him at this sad time with a special thank-you to them for sharing Donald Payne with us in the Congress.

It is an honor to call him a colleague, and the American people benefited from his leadership and service.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), who is the chairman of the CBC.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Representative CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, for leading this very important Special Order hour. I thank all of my colleagues who are here and the assistant Democratic leader, Mr. NEGUSE, as well.

Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight, as our dear colleague would say to his constituents, Mr. Speaker, with my colleagues of the Congressional Black Caucus and, in fact, the entire House of Representatives to remember a man of the people.

The loss we all feel for our dear friend and colleague, Congressman Donald M. Payne, Jr., is immeasurable. Words really cannot express how deeply he will be missed by our Caucus, but we want to express our heartfelt condolences and our prayers to the Payne family, to his staff, and to anyone and everyone who knew him.

He is forever in our hearts, and we are so sorry for your loss.

As chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, it is an honor to work with my colleagues each and every day for the betterment of our constituents, this body, and our country. It was an honor to work with a man of such good character, passion, and deep commitment to serving his community and our country as Donald M. Payne, Jr.

He was a kind and thoughtful person, a person who always had a good spirit despite some of the most difficult health conditions that anyone could experience. He always had laughter and a humor about him and an optimism that was truly contagious.

To our Caucus, Donald Payne was prolific, literally prolific, on this floor. He came to this floor to speak for the people. He had a goal of being “the Mi-

chael Jordan of 1-minutes,” and he would go on to win that award not once, not twice, not three times, but five awards in a row. For those who may not know, a 1-minute speech is when you come to this body and bring attention to an issue that is important to the constituents whom you represent.

Despite sometimes not being in the best of health, he found the time and every opportunity to speak to his constituents and to speak on behalf of them.

That is how many of us will remember him. We will remember him with a smile, always dressed to impress, heading to the House floor to speak to the country on behalf of the people and the community that he loved the most.

He was a man of purpose and a man of humility. He was a public servant through and through. This House has been made better for his leadership.

Congressman Payne, Jr., will always be a part of the history that we make here on behalf of the American people. I join my colleagues in honoring his memory, his legacy, and his life by continuing the work to fight for the people on the issues that matter to them most.

May God bless your soul, Congressman Donald Payne. Thank you for giving us the opportunity to know you, to be friends with you, and to serve with you.

Your legacy will live on, and may God bless you.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult for me to stand here this evening as I mourn the loss of my dear friend, Donald Payne, Jr.

In my own way, I adopted Donald Jr. and he accepted me as his other mother.

I loved him because he was a fighter. Experiencing his own health problems, he worked hard to address the health problems in our society and to educate and legislate to get healthcare and support for others.

He was a gentleman. All the Members loved, supported, and respected him. All the Members of Congress loved him because of his spirit.

I loved his support for all others when he was having his own problems.

I also enjoyed loving his dress. Mr. Speaker, he had those beautiful bow ties, and he wore those fabulous suits and shoes in all of his colors that he coordinated.

I would compliment him, and we would laugh and joke about the fabulous eyeglasses that he had and on and on.

□ 1830

He was a man of style and fashion. I am going to miss him, and I am going to miss inquiring about his wonderful children, his triplets, and about what they were doing.

Additionally, I am going to just plain be overcome with grief and try to get

some relief in the fact that I knew him, and may he rest in peace.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a remarkable man, my colleague and dear friend, Donald Payne, Jr.

Donald was a kindhearted public servant who dutifully served New Jersey's 10th Congressional District. For Donald, like his father, whom he succeeded, representing his district was heartfelt and personal. From the district of that district, he provided invaluable insight to the most profound issues facing our country, from our national security and major infrastructure needs that keep the American people and commerce flowing, to the more personal challenges that we face, like the unique challenges of men's healthcare and overall health policy, and the path our country could chart to address injustice and create equitable opportunities for the country's underserved communities.

He was a vibrant voice in this Chamber every day, a sharply dressed messenger helping to educate us all, communicating the everyday lived experiences of Americans to help craft more compassionate policy, improve the quality of life for all, and help create a more perfect union.

He was beloved on both sides of the aisle and, of course, by his family and the people he served. Though he has transitioned from this life, it is my hope that his spirit remains alive in all of us in all that we do.

To God be the glory for the life and the legacy of Congressman Donald Payne, Jr.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK) for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, today, we mourn the loss of Congressman Donald Payne, Jr., a thoughtful leader, a dear friend, a son of Newark who never forgot where he came from or who he served, a legislator whose kindness brought us together even during the most divisive political times.

I had the privilege of serving alongside both Donald Paynes, but Donald Payne, Jr., served with me on the Homeland Security Committee during his entire tenure in Congress, and he achieved great things.

When he came to the committee in 2013, the world had just come crashing down for parents in Newtown, Connecticut, whose children were gunned down at an elementary school. Donald Payne, Jr., a father of school-aged triplets, vowed to make schools safer in this country. It is because of him, because of his relentless advocacy, that the Department of Homeland Security

is reporting to Congress on school security.

Additionally, it is because of Donald Payne, Jr., who wrote the Homeland Security for Children's Act, that the Department of Homeland Security now must plan for children's unique needs during disasters. Donald Payne, Jr.'s legacy is making children safer.

As we mourn together, let us celebrate together. Every goal, every accomplishment, every move Donald Payne, Jr., made here in the Halls of Congress was in the service to his wife, Bea; his children, Donald, Jack, and Yvonne; the city of Newark; and the people of New Jersey's 10th Congressional District. Donald Payne, Jr., leaves a legacy that they all can—we all can—be proud of.

We note how Congressman Payne was a snazzy dresser. I couldn't touch him, but, in his memory, I am putting on some of his favorite shades for this evening.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have an opportunity to highlight the legacy of our colleague and my friend, Donald Payne, Jr.

Last week, New Jersey lost a great public servant far too soon. Many knew Don for his trademark bow tie, big smile, and friendly demeanor.

Let me tell a bit more about his life and journey. Don's mother died when he was just 5 years old, and after his mother's passing, Don and his siblings were raised by his father. I think many know his father, Donald Sr., also my colleague, was the first Black Member of Congress from New Jersey. He was also a Congressional Black Caucus chairman.

However, Don Jr. tended to the trail blazed by his father by fighting for healthcare for all, delivering Federal funding to the largest and most important transportation project in American history, and replacing lead drinking water pipes that made kids in his district sick. In honor of his father, he led bipartisan efforts to research, prevent, and treat colorectal cancer.

Don was a powerful politician in New Jersey, as both a county commissioner and Newark City councilman. New Jersey allowed you to hold both offices at the same time. Many felt it was a step down for him to come to Congress, but he felt it was an obligation and duty to follow his father's footsteps, and he was determined to make the best of it.

Now, Don was always struggling with health issues from the very first day that he came here, but it didn't stop him from his work, from voting, from doing more special orders than any other Member, as was mentioned by my colleagues tonight. In a town known for sharp elbows, Don always showed kindness. He always took the time to ask how you were doing. He made sure you knew that you had a

friend who had your back no matter what.

Don Payne can serve as an example for all of us. He didn't care if you were Black or White, Christian or Jewish, rich or poor. We were all in this effort together to get things done that would make a difference in our quality of life.

Don didn't worry about himself. He was funny and self-deprecating. If there was anything he didn't like, it was conceit or thinking that you were better than other people. Don's goal was always to help others, and that is what he would ask of us: Work every day to make a better life for your community, your State, and your country.

This week, the American flag flies at half-mast at the Capitol in his honor. We join his wife, Beatrice, and his children, the triplets, Donald III, Jack, and Yvonne, in mourning his passing. Donald Payne, Jr., made his family and constituents proud. His work is done, but it won't be forgotten.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California, (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding and for bringing us together tonight. It is hard to stand here and look over here. Where is Don? Every night, here he was speaking truth to power.

Tonight, I rise with my colleagues in remembrance of our beloved friend and colleague, Congressman Donald Payne, Jr.

Now, I got to know and love Don before I actually met him. His proud father, our beloved Donald Payne, Sr., made sure of that. The entire Payne family was committed to service, extending to the next generation. Don Jr.'s son was an incredible intern in my office. He was brilliant. He was passionate. He was his father a few years younger. His son, I will tell you, made a major contribution to my office, and we were and became a better office because of Don Jr.

Don Jr. was passionate. He was kind, he was gentle, and a brilliant man who was determined to not let his health challenges stop him from his visionary and his bold work. I remember traveling abroad with him. He would always take time, yes, for his medical treatments and be right back in our meetings, providing his insight on global affairs. He showed us how to live a full life, regardless of his difficulties.

His loss will be immensely felt in New Jersey's 10th Congressional District, where he worked tirelessly to rebuild our Nation's infrastructure, provide clean drinking water for disadvantaged communities, invest in minority-owned businesses, and bring awareness to colorectal cancer in the Black community.

We talked a lot about a variety of treatments for diabetes. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, which funds NIH, he was very instrumental and insightful in helping me with my work with regard to diabetes and cancer.

My condolences go to his family and his loved ones, including his wife, Beatrice, and their three children. I hope that they find strength in their memories and love for this great man who fought the good fight, and he fought a good fight until the end.

May he rest in eternal peace and power.

I thank the gentlewoman again for giving us a chance to speak this evening on behalf of our beloved Congressman, Donald Payne, Jr.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her comments.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), our Democratic leader.

Mr. JEFFRIES. I thank the distinguished gentlewoman for yielding.

It is with great sadness that we gather here today to honor the life and the leadership and legacy of Don Payne, Jr., but also celebrate that life, that leadership, and that legacy of our dear brother, who was a gentle giant; a kind, compassionate man; powerhouse in terms of his legislative capacity, though he didn't spend a lot of time promoting his accomplishments. He just let the work be done and speak for itself.

However, that is work that was transformational. He stood up for the people that he represented in his beloved Brick City of Newark, his beloved State of New Jersey, and for people all across the country, particularly underrepresented communities in the area of healthcare.

He was a champion in providing access and information and affordability to Black men and to other historically underrepresented communities suffering from disproportionate high rates of ailments, and that is a legacy that will be with us in this Congress, in this country, and, indeed, throughout the world for years and decades to come.

It was my honor, along with JOYCE BEATTY and ROBIN KELLY and STEVEN HORSFORD and MARC VEASEY, to come into Congress together with Donald Payne, Jr. He often made reference to the fact that he arrived a few months before us in a special election, so we affectionately called him the dean of the class of 2012. What a great dean he was, what a great man he was, what a great colleague and friend he was, and may he forever rest in power.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, our Democratic leader, for his comments.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Florida has 34 minutes remaining.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE).

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for yielding.

I rise today on behalf of the people of the Ninth District of New York, the

Clarke family, and myself to remember a true gentleman from New Jersey, the honorable and incomparable Congressman Donald M. Payne, Jr.

Just about everyone who was blessed to know my dear friend, Donald, will remember a man with unwavering principles guided by his belief that every American deserves an advocate willing to fight for their best possible future, not to mention his incomparable sense of style. Those bow ties were just classic.

I think back fondly on my time serving alongside Donald throughout his six terms in the House of Representatives and the precious time we shared. We both served on the Committee on Homeland Security together.

□ 1845

One of the memories I have is sitting by his side, deep into the early morning in defense of Secretary Mayorkas during the sham impeachment proceedings, as he admonished those who chose to laugh at the depiction of an officer—as they continued to move different issues forward that were certainly not truthful—on horseback who was using a whip on human beings at the border.

The second instance is of his righteous anger at the existence of a challenge coin commemorating the abuses Black and Brown migrants faced at our southern border.

Each of these stories exemplify the singular commitment to justice and moral courage which defined Donald's tenure here in Congress.

We supported one another in our districts, and we would move back and forth, him coming to Brooklyn, New York, and me going to Newark, New Jersey, to be of support to one another. We shared so much in common: our sense of humor, our sense of fashion, and our genres of music.

We often talked about the fact that when we were younger, we would frequent the same nightclubs right there in Newark, New Jersey, and that was one of our bonding moments.

I can say with confidence that all of Congress will dearly miss Congressman Payne's leadership, kind spirit, and unparalleled dedication to making progress.

So to Beatrice and the triplets, to his loved ones, friends, and staff, I send them love and light and extend my heartfelt condolences during this season of their bereavement.

Mr. Speaker, I will miss my brother and my dear friend.

Rest in peace, Donald Payne, Jr.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands, STACEY PLASKETT.

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for anchoring this time.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that we have gathered here this evening to celebrate the life and legacy of our dear friend and colleague, Congressman Donald Payne, Jr.

When I came to Congress, I knew of his father, Donald Payne, Sr. I had gone to Georgetown's Foreign Service School and all of us Black students knew of the work of his father in elevating Africa, but I came to learn of his son, Donald Payne, Jr., and understood that he was just as passionate as his father; that he, in fact, elevated the legacy of his father by forging his own trail in the issues that were important to him.

We have lost a great man in the House, but Newark, New Jersey, the State, his staff, and especially his family, have lost a dear loved one who can never be replaced.

We must keep his legacy going: the impeccable fashion sense, kind heart, warmth, and a very wry sense of humor, very quiet, but it was there. It was very edgy at times. Donald Payne was, above all, a gentleman. He was a leader in healthcare, specifically with screening for colorectal cancer, Black men's health, and ensuring affordability. He had many initiatives for supporting disadvantaged communities.

I was proud to cosponsor H.R. 3382, the Colorectal Cancer Payment Fairness Act and H.R. 1765, the SNAP Benefits Fairness Act alongside him.

Mr. Payne was an advocate for minority and low-income communities and a voice of support for my home, the Virgin Islands. He was there with us after the hurricanes in 2017 of Irma and Maria. He was a man who always dealt in common sense, in kindness, and what is right, a man that put people over politics and he was our friend. He will be dearly missed.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Florida has 27 minutes remaining.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to Representative BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN from New Jersey.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, first, let me thank the Congresswoman for affording me this opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I am heartbroken by the passing of my dear friend, Donald Payne, Jr. Like myself, Don came from a family legacy of public service, and we bonded over discussions of our trailblazing fathers and the work that they did together in New Jersey.

I cherish the 10 years that I had the honor of working with Don on issues that were important to us, such as access to childcare, improved transportation, and, of course, fighting cancer.

I will especially remember our time on the Homeland Security Committee where we both chaired subcommittees dedicated to protecting vital infrastructure. I loved him like a brother, and he would often call me his "sister-mother" depending upon whether or not I was giving him a hard time about his health or some other issue.

Donald was a dapper dresser, always with matching glasses, matching bow tie, and matching suit. He was a true gentleman, a loyal friend, a great Representative, and my husband and I will pray for his soul and pray for the comfort of Beatrice and their children and family. We loved him dearly.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER).

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for convening tonight's Special Order hour.

Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to honor the life and legacy of our very dear friend and colleague, Congressman Donald Payne.

Donald, as everyone knows, was larger than life. I love that picture of him, and if you could see it in color, it would be even better because he brought so much color everywhere he went—his suits, his personality. He lit up a room. Not only was he a great friend, but a great father and husband. He was an incredible advocate for his beloved city, Newark, and New Jersey overall, and all the hardworking men and women he represented.

He spent his entire career serving New Jersey, including as a distinguished local official for the city of Newark and of Essex County.

It was such an honor to serve here with Don. When I was first elected, Donald was there for me. He showed me the ropes and shared his wisdom. He was never shy to rib me a little bit in the Jersey way with his humor and his kindness, and his signature bow tie.

His legacy will live on through his advocacy and his tireless championing of issues facing so many Americans: health issues and issues of clean drinking water for families and reliable transportation and great infrastructure.

The mark he left is everywhere in New Jersey, and more than his personality, it is the policies he left behind. He will be missed, but never forgotten. His legacy will live on in a big way in the great State of New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, my prayers are with his wife and his three wonderful children. I hope they can find great solace in the work he left behind and the positive impact he had on millions, not just in Jersey, but across our great country.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas, Ms. SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for having this Special Order Hour.

What a privilege to know Donald Payne, Sr., and to know Donald Payne, Jr.

I sat here tonight listening to my colleagues struggle with how they will describe this wonderful giant of a man, each came with their own excellent presentation, and what should we say about our dynamic duo of dad and son.

I thought, again, how privileged I was and am to have traveled with Don-

ald Payne, Sr., the dad, and to have sat next to Donald Payne, Jr., the son, during the course of Homeland Security and a number of other committees.

Let me tell you a thing or two. Both of them knew how to make you laugh. Both of them had a sense of joy and love for people other than themselves.

To his wonderful bride and his wonderful kids—that I would ask about in the early years—let me tell them that he never forgot them and always loved them dearly.

What I loved most about Donald Payne, Jr., was that he took life's journey, and he turned it into making life better for others. He was not so much worried about himself, but about Newark's journey. He wanted to turn the disease that Black men would always be impacted by into the corner that would help Black men have better health.

He would confront this idea of cancer that was so devastating to Black men, to be able to encourage them to learn about their own lives, and to say we are going to fight this thing and we are going to beat it. That was the way Donald Payne led his life, that the cancer that he had to fight was going to be a cancer that he was going to win.

He believed in encouraging Black men to look at their own health, look at yourself in the mirror, Black men, and stand up and be a man and live a longer life and live the life that we can live together.

Let's not shirk away from the challenges that confront our community. Let us talk about that life and have the best life you can possibly have.

So for a life dealing with healthcare and cancer in Black men, he wanted them to be able to confront it head-on, and we did that.

Isn't it interesting that I remember him garnering \$900 million for a transportation project, the same \$900 million that I got for a transportation project? We were excited that we could take our love of transportation and bring those dollars home to Houston and to New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, there is much more that one can say, but I wanted to bring home the bacon, if you will, and, no, it will not be that. It will simply be the love we have for our fellow human beings, our neighbors. That is what we both hoped that we taught to each other and to our neighbors, and I hope that in spirit he will rest in power and rest in peace.

Let me remind you, Newark, New Jersey, and to his family, whatever he had in life, he was willing to give to others. That is what he will leave us. Whatever he had he wanted to give to someone else. Let us shout and celebrate his life and his legacy. I see you. Rest in power and rest in peace.

God bless.

Mr. Speaker, I come here today to celebrate the life and legacy of our dear Colleague and friend Congressman Donald Payne Jr.

I am deeply saddened by his passing and know that his family are experi-

encing the pain of grieving that only time can ease.

It is my hope that our words tonight on the friend we knew as Donald Payne Jr., will offer some measure of comfort.

Congressman Payne was not only a respected colleague but also a man of vision and compassion for the welfare of children.

I had the honor of arriving in the House of Representatives in 1995, as a freshman while Donald Milford Payne Sr. was serving as the U.S. representative for New Jersey's 10th Congressional District from 1989 until his death in 2012.

I enjoyed sitting next to Congressman Payne Jr. on the House Homeland Security Committee during the 118th Congress and knew him well from our work as Members of the Congressional Black Caucus.

During our time together in Congress we worked together on issues related to equity, justice, and fairness in the provision of federal resources for disaster mitigation, public safety, and border security.

I his work and in our conversations, Congressman Payne Jr. always expressed his devotion to ensuring that the needs of children were met.

In addition to his legislative achievements, he championed the cause of children impacted by disasters and staunchly advocated for and won changes in the Department of Homeland Security's approach in addressing the needs of children during disaster mitigation, evacuations, and recovery efforts.

Representative Payne was a man of great integrity and commitment.

He worked relentlessly to better his community.

He followed in his father's footsteps and became Congressman of the 10th Congressional District of New Jersey in 2012.

And as a Congressman, Donald Payne Jr. cared deeply about his constituents living in the Congressional District-10 and in the great state of New Jersey.

He fought tirelessly for New Jersey families and worked to create jobs and grow the economy.

It was important to him to protect and invest in our children, and to ensure the health and safety of each person who called New Jersey home.

Rep. Payne, Jr. began his long career in public service when he founded Newark South Ward Junior Democrats, becoming its first president.

He also served as an adviser to the YMCA Youth in Government program. He attended Kean College (now Kean University), where he studied graphic arts.

His many accomplishments included being a strong supporter of the Affordable Care Act, which provides thousands of New Jerseyans with access to high-quality, affordable health care.

He also advocated for investing in and protecting the health of our children and introduced the TEST for Lead Act to protect children from lead-contaminated drinking water in schools.

Congressman Donald Payne, Jr. was also a vocal advocate for cancer prevention, introducing the National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month Resolution to raise awareness about the need for regular cancer screenings.

He introduced the Removing Barriers to Colorectal Cancer Screening Act, so Medicare beneficiaries could get polyp, or cancerous growth, removals covered during routine colorectal cancer screenings.

The bill was signed into law in 2019.

As an addition to this act, Rep. Payne, Jr. introduced the Colorectal Cancer Payment Fairness Act to make sure Medicare provides complete coverage of colorectal cancer screening tests and polyp removals by 2023, so patients don't have to pay for the procedure.

He also introduced the Donald Payne Sr. Colorectal Cancer Detection Act to require Medicare to cover FDA-approved blood-based screening tests and help Americans determine their risk for colorectal cancer.

Throughout Congressman Payne Jr.'s career, he fought to protect the rights of every American.

His unwavering support for equal justice, propelled him to vote for the passage of H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act.

This bill increases accountability for law enforcement misconduct, restricts certain policing practices, enhances transparency in data collection and establishes national best practices and training requirements.

Congressman Donald Payne Jr. served as a senior Member of the House Committee on Homeland Security and chaired its Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery during the 116th Congress and was Ranking Member in prior Congresses.

He also served as the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials for the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

In that role, Rep. Payne, Jr. improved passenger and freight rail nationwide.

He protected Americans through his work to improve communications between emergency agencies and provide greater resources to aid victims during and after national emergencies.

During his time on the Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials, Rep. Payne, Jr. introduced the INVEST in America Act, which became the bipartisan, \$1.2 trillion Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, to provide funds for critical road and rail projects, such as New Jersey's Portal North Bridge and Hudson River Tunnel in the Gateway Program.

Thanks to his efforts, the new law included \$66 billion for passenger rail, the largest federal investment in rail in 50 years, and \$55 billion to replace lead water pipes nationwide. In addition, the law included \$8 billion for New Jersey's highways, \$4.5 billion for the

state's public transit, and \$42 billion to improve New Jersey's traffic safety.

Congressman Payne Jr. built a record of achievement in a divided Congress.

Through his hard work and non-yielding attitude, Representative Payne introduced two bills that were signed into Public Law by President Barack Obama, including the Department of Homeland Security Interoperable Communications Act of 2015.

This bill ensures that Department of Homeland Security personnel can reliably communicate during emergencies.

He also introduced a bill to secure public areas of transportation facilities, such as airports, which was incorporated into the FAA Reauthorization Act and signed into law in October of 2018.

Representative Payne Jr. fought against discrimination and antidemocratic efforts that would seek to limit voting rights.

And as an original cosponsor of the Freedom to Vote, the John R. Lewis Act of 2021, Congressman Donald Payne Jr. help to restore voting protections from the Voting Rights act of 1965, which was abolished in the Supreme Court decision *Shelby County v. Holder* in 2013.

The Equality Act is yet another bill that Congressman proudly supported.

This bill addresses systemic discrimination in our schools, jobs, and communities.

And for the first time in history, ban discrimination based on actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity in education, federal funding, employment, housing, credit, and the jury selection process.

To empower communities of color, I voted for the passage of the Commission to Study and Develop Reparations Proposals for African Americans.

This bill will increase transparency, unity, healing, and research to address our nation's historically unequal treatment of African Americans, Indigenous Americans, Latino Americans, and minority groups, as well as the effects of systemic racism.

Congressman Donald Payne Jr. meant many things to many people.

He was a steadfast public servant, a proud father, and loving husband.

Congressman Payne was a dedicated public servant, a champion for his constituents, and a staunch advocate for social justice and equality.

His legacy of service will continue to inspire generations to come.

I offer my deepest condolences to his loving wife Beatrice and their triplets, Donald III, Jack, and Yvonne, colleagues, friends, constituents, and his dedicated Subcommittee staff and personal office staff.

Congressman Payne's memory will always remain in our hearts.

As a legislative body we must continue to forward his vision of justice, equality, and a more equitable society.

Congressman Payne Jr. will be missed dearly.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman

from Minnesota, Representative ILHAN OMAR.

Ms. OMAR. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to join my colleagues to honor the life and legacy of the late Congressman Donald Payne, Jr.

Donald was one of the first people to say hello to me. I recognized his name as soon as he introduced himself. I had met his father as a young girl in a refugee camp in Kenya. We talked a lot about his father's love and wishing the best for those of us who were born on the Continent and how much he desired to carry on some of that work.

I got to see him almost every single day getting ready to do his 1 minute and I would get an opportunity to check in with him. He not only showed up for every 1 minute every time it was scheduled, but he showed up and fought for his beloved community every day he was in office.

His dedication to following his father's legacy by serving others, his deep human decency, his commitment to the people of New Jersey will have a lasting impact for generations to come.

I will miss our chitchats. I will miss seeing his beautiful smile, and I will miss knowing that he was here to cheer me up.

I am sending love and light to his family, to his staff, and to all the people who loved him. May he rest in power.

□ 1900

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY).

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of our beloved colleague, Donald M. Payne, Jr., of New Jersey's 10th District.

He was born into a legacy of service but forged his own path. He was warm, witty, and a warrior—a happy one, but a warrior. A warrior for transportation justice, for workers' rights, for healthcare, for gun safety, for clean water.

He never wavered in his exuberance for life or for this work. He was a prolific orator, especially on the House floor. I will always remember him smiling, nattily attired, wearing a colorful suit, bow tie, glasses, and sometimes a fedora that I would ask him to loan me.

I will remember him heading to the House floor with purpose to speak on behalf of the people and the community that he loved.

Mr. Speaker, Black men deserve to grow old. I am heartbroken as I consider consecutively and collectively the loss of Elijah, John, Alcee, Donald McEachin, and now our beloved Donald M. Payne, Jr. It breaks my heart that we are losing yet another member of our historic Congressional Black Caucus. He was an exemplary Member of Congress and an even better man.

Job well done, Congressman Payne. Rest in peace, in power. Your legacy will live on. Our deepest condolences to Beatrice, to Donald, to Jack, Yvonne,

all of your family by blood and by bond, including your staff.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERRILL).

Ms. SHERRILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember our dear friend and colleague, Donald Payne, Jr.

He was a model public servant, a man who represented the best our State had to offer. From a very young age, he strove to make New Jersey a better place for everyone.

He brought his personal experiences to the Halls of Congress, fighting to expand access to healthcare, which no question changed people's lives. He was an expert when it came to modernizing our Nation's infrastructure, and a partner I turned to as we fought together to make the Gateway Tunnel a reality.

As you have heard, Donald was so much more than just an expert policymaker or a thoughtful legislator. He was a kind, kind man. I remember when he said to me one day: "You know, Congress can be a lonely place."

If you knew Donald Payne, it was never a lonely place because he was always looking out for you. He was always bringing a smile to so many faces, even though he was going through such difficult health struggles. He always made time to ask how you were doing.

He always had his bow tie, his sharp suits on, and he would always take a minute to smile when you complimented him and to say how great it was to see you.

He is going to be missed. He was a presence here that will be sorely missed by all of us. It was an honor to call him a friend. It was an honor for many years to call him my Congressman, and it is an honor to speak today of him. May he rest in peace.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KIM).

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of my colleague and my friend, Congressman Donald Payne, Jr.

It is difficult standing in this Chamber knowing that we will never see Donald walk in here and sit with us again. I remember the first time that I sat with him here in these chairs. I was a brand-new Member of Congress, and he was willing to share a quiet moment with me as I was unsure of myself in this extraordinary yet overwhelming place.

When I sought his advice, he told me there is no single way to be a Member of Congress, but he suggested that all of us focus on being ourselves and delivering for our State and our constituents. In some ways, with so much going on, it helped give some clarity and elegant simplicity to this intimidating yet complicated work that we do.

I will remember Donald for his kindness, as many have talked about today. I will remember Donald for the pride he took in his community and his State, and I will remember Donald for his in-

credible dedication. These are the things we would all be proud to be remembered by, the things we carry with us as we pick up his work to move it forward.

He loved his job. It was an honor he never took for granted, and you could see it in everything he did. My thoughts are with his family and his community. Donald, we will miss you.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend and colleague Congresswoman CHERFILUS-McCORMICK for yielding to me.

We are here to honor the memory of a dear friend and colleague, Congressman Donald Payne, Jr., a remarkable public servant and a true champion of justice, equality, and progress. I was honored to serve alongside him on the Committee on Homeland Security and Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

Donald Payne was not just a public servant. He was a force for change, a voice for the voiceless, a beacon of hope for the people of New Jersey and all Americans. He dedicated his career to fighting for racial justice and equal rights. He believed in a future where education was accessible to all, championing free college tuition and sustainable infrastructure that would benefit everyone.

In Congress, he demonstrated exceptional leadership, serving as the ranking member and chairman of the critical subcommittees focused on transportation, infrastructure, and emergency preparedness. His commitment to improving public transportation, expanding voting rights, and addressing the urgent threat of climate change earned him respect and admiration from colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

Beyond his legislative achievements, Congressman Payne was known for his unwavering dedication to the well-being of working families and those most vulnerable among us. He understood that progress is measured not only by the laws we pass, but by the lives we touch and uplift.

As we honor Congressman Donald Payne, Jr.'s legacy today, let's commit ourselves to renewing the values he held dear. The Congressional Black Caucus will continue to fight for justice, equality, and opportunity. May we always remember his unwavering belief that our Nation's greatest lies in our ability to lift each other up and build a better future together.

Rest in power, Congressman Payne. Your legacy will continue to inspire and guide us in the noble work of serving the American people. You will be sorely missed, my dear friend, but never, ever forgotten.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ).

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding. I rise

today to pay tribute to the life and legacy of my friend and colleague, Congressman Donald Payne, Jr.

Congressman Payne was a fierce advocate and a dedicated public servant who fought tirelessly throughout his distinguished career for the city, county, State, and country that he loved. He wasn't just a Member of Congress. He was a pillar of hope and strength for the communities he served and the people who he represented and who he loved.

He was a mentor and a role model to many, myself included, always willing to lend a helping hand and offer words of encouragement. This institution can be intimidating, but having a big brother here made it home.

His passing leaves a profound void in our delegation and in this institution. The Halls of Congress will be a little less bright and a lot less stylish without him. I will miss the looks he would give me when we were getting into some good trouble in committee or on the House floor. It was a privilege to serve alongside him.

As we remember our friend, let's recommit to the ideals he lived by—justice, equality, and the pursuit of a better tomorrow for all. In doing so, we can honor an incredible Congressman and a man whose life exemplified the best of what it means to serve others. Thank you for everything, Don. We will carry you with us.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is an honor to stand before you today and express my deepest appreciation for Congressman Donald Payne, Jr.'s outstanding dedication and remarkable achievements. As we gather here tonight, I am reminded of the immense impact that one individual can have, not just on their district, but on the entire Nation.

His dedication to addressing critical issues facing our society, from healthcare to gun violence prevention, economic equality to social justice is a legacy that will endure for generations to come. Furthermore, Congressman Payne, Jr.'s leadership on international issues has been nothing short of exemplary.

As a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, I have had the privilege of working with him on various issues. Let us continue to support and honor his legacy by working together to build a more inclusive future for all Americans.

Thank you, Congressman Donald Payne, for your friendship, dedication, leadership, and service. The 10th Congressional District of New Jersey was truly fortunate to have you as their voice in Congress. May you rest in power.

Congressman Donald Payne would always be here for every Special Order hour. We could all rely on him to be here with his smile and his encouragement. I remember the first days when I first started in Congress, he was always

supportive. He stood with me on issues that affected Haiti and the Caribbean and Black issues. He stood us with us when we had to do Special Order hour and came here. He always had a speech for everyone. He always had a mission to make sure that his district and the communities he served had a place in Congress, but more than that had a voice in Congress.

Donald Payne will be missed, as a great friend to the Congress, as a great friend to me, as a great friend to everyone in Congress who he knew. We will think of him every single day: his smile, his laugh, his joy.

As we remember him today, it is a sad time for us, but we find joy in knowing that he is in a better place.

Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Florida has about 3 minutes remaining.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, that concludes our joint CBC and Assistant Leader JOE NEGUSE's Special Order hour. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. AMO. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in Congress and the Congressional Black Caucus in honoring a committed public servant and dedicated champion: Congressman Donald Payne, Jr.

Mr. Speaker, I did not have the blessing of serving alongside Congressman Payne for as long as some here tonight.

But I rise today to pay tribute to a man who showed me the same kindness when we first met as he showed to his lifelong friends and loved ones.

I will never forget his willingness to chat in the cloakroom—to impart some wisdom on this new kid.

When we spoke, Congressman Payne encouraged me to use my voice to help others. He knew, more than most, that the personal is political and the political is personal.

Congressman Payne followed in the footsteps of his father—Donald Payne, Sr.—a former chair of the Congressional Black Caucus and New Jersey's first Black Member of Congress.

There is no question that Congressman Payne was a fierce advocate for the interests of his Newark district.

As a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the Committee on Homeland Security, he focused on investing in our rail and transit systems, championing men's health for all communities, and keeping Americans safe.

Most of all, he never lost sight of what his neighbors felt and needed. And he was uncommonly open about his personal health and his years-long battle with diabetes.

If there is a lesson to remember from Congressman Payne's service, it is that we can help everyday Americans feel less alone if we lead with kindness, empathy, and understanding.

In this era of infallible politics—where every vulnerability and human moments are picked apart and attacked—is it not courageous to use your struggles to lift those up around you?

Is it not heroic to foster deep connections between the work we do and the struggles that everyday Americans face?

In 2022, when Democrats passed the Inflation Reduction Act, insulin was capped at \$35 a month cap for Medicare patients.

Congressman Payne's declaration after the bill's final passage went right to the very heart of why it mattered.

He addressed how insulin is life-saving medication for diabetics, highlighting how patients have been gouged for years. And he underscored that no American should choose between food and medicine.

I will always appreciate his fierce advocacy and the warm compassion he showed me when I was first sworn in.

Congressman Donald Payne, Jr. will be sorely missed. May his memory guide us forward as we carry on the legacy he forged in Congress.

□ 1915

FOCUSING ON DEBT, BOND MARKETS

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

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT).

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Arizona for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday, we were joined in this Capitol by the family of Colonel Ralph Puckett. Colonel Puckett passed away at the age of 97, and in just a minute, I would like to read to you the official citation of his Medal of Honor.

Before I read the Medal of Honor Citation, I want you to recognize this man, outside of being a warrior's warrior, was one of the most wonderful people who I have ever had the privilege to meet. That warrior's warrior, though, had a Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars, two Bronze Star Medals with combat V, and five Purple Hearts, as well as many other awards. What a blessing it was that we, as the United States of America, got to know Colonel Ralph Puckett.

Mr. Speaker, the official citation:

“The President of United States of America, authorized by act of Congress, March 3, 1863, has awarded, in the name of Congress, the Medal of Honor to First Lieutenant Ralph Puckett, Jr., United States Army, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty.

“First Lieutenant Ralph Puckett, Jr., distinguished himself by acts of gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty while serving as the commander, 8th U.S. Army Ranger Company during the period of 25 November 1950 through 26 November 1950, in Korea.

“As his unit commenced a daylight attack on Hill 205, the enemy directed mortar, machine gun, and small arms fire against the advancing force. To ob-

tain supporting fire, First Lieutenant Puckett mounted the closest tank, exposing himself to the deadly enemy fire. Leaping from the tank, he shouted words of encouragement to his men and began to lead the Rangers in the attack.

“Almost immediately, enemy fire threatened the success of the attack by pinning down one platoon. Leaving the safety of his position with full knowledge of the danger, First Lieutenant Puckett intentionally ran across an open area three times to draw enemy fire, thereby allowing the Rangers to locate and destroy the enemy positions and to seize Hill 205.

“During the night, the enemy launched a counterattack that lasted 4 hours. Over the course of the counterattack, the Rangers were inspired and motivated by the extraordinary leadership and courageous example exhibited by First Lieutenant Puckett. As a result, five human wave attacks by a battalion strength enemy element were repulsed.

“During the first attack, First Lieutenant Puckett was wounded by grenade fragments but refused evacuation and continually directed artillery support that decimated attacking enemy formations, repeatedly abandoned positions of relative safety to make his way from foxhole to foxhole to check the company's perimeter, and distribute ammunition amongst the Rangers.

“When the enemy launched a sixth attack, it became clear to First Lieutenant Puckett that the position was untenable due to the unavailability of supporting artillery fire. During this attack, two enemy mortar rounds landed in his foxhole, inflicting grievous wounds, which limited his mobility.

“Knowing his men were in a precarious situation, First Lieutenant Puckett commanded the Rangers to leave him behind and evacuate the area. Feeling a sense of duty to aid him, the Rangers refused the order and staged an effort to retrieve him from the foxhole while still under fire from the enemy.

“Ultimately, the Rangers succeeded in retrieving First Lieutenant Puckett, and they moved to the bottom of the hill, where First Lieutenant Puckett called for devastating artillery fire on the top of the enemy-controlled hill.

“First Lieutenant Puckett's extraordinary heroism and selflessness above and beyond the call of duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.”

Mr. Speaker, may Ralph Puckett, Jr., lie in peace.

Lord, thank You for allowing us the privilege of this man.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I am going to try to explain something. I have come behind this mike a number of times, and I have had a little trouble. Apparently, I am not communicating well, so I am going to try a

slightly different way. Let's back up a bit.

I think I was behind this mike 2 weeks ago and then the week before that and probably the week before that. One of my comments was that I can't figure out how the United States can have a 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, at one point, GDP growth and still be borrowing at the rate we are borrowing.

Remember, a week or so ago, we had 3 days during that week when we went over a \$100,000 a second borrowing. We see tax receipts up 7-plus percent, yet we are still burning through cash at an incredible rate and having to borrow.

It turns out, last Friday, we got the punch line. We were wrong. The Atlanta Fed and others had their math wrong. We got an update. We were all thinking that the GDP the Atlanta Fed had been estimating the first quarter of this calendar year—not fiscal year, calendar year—was sitting at about 2.7 percent. They came in and said no, they were wrong. It looks like we are at about 1.6 percent.

That is a big deal, and it helps explain why we were having such difficulty getting the math to line up. Why is this a big deal? The other concept I have been trying to sell and trying to sink into our skulls here is the bankers, the people who buy U.S. sovereign debt, when you have to borrow \$2 trillion, \$3 trillion a year, and refinance several trillion a year—don't make the bond markets upset with you.

As of today, the 2-year note went over 5.05 percent. We are not there yet, but we are almost to last year's highs. It is the highest this calendar year, but we are back to really expensive debt. I have some data here that says we are still not back to the historical average of where U.S. debt should be.

If I came to you right now and said one of the reasons Members of Congress need to act like adults, besides our obligation to govern, is: Do you really want to make your bankers nervous?

Think about this. We were playing around with some math the other day. It is hard math to do because you have to figure out how much comes to market in U.S. sovereigns that have to be refinanced, how much are virgin issues, saying this is our excess spending this year. We were playing with numbers. Remember, 1 point of interest has 100 basis points in it, so 1 basis point, 1/100th of percent of interest in a 365-day calendar year, would be about maybe \$800 million.

Think of some of the things we fight over here and the words we sometimes say on this floor. You can actually watch bond markets go: These people aren't serious about ever paying us back.

The second concept here is that as we walk through this, remember, we fixate on the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve does the short end of interest rates, the 2 years. That is where they have influence. When you start to look at 10 years, 20 years, and 30 years, the

debt market is saying: Do we get paid back? What will U.S. inflation be? What is governance going to be? Are they going to play some games with how they pay? Are they going to raise taxes dramatically? So, we are going to be fixing this instrument, and then U.S. taxes go up here, and our actual rate of return crashes.

For my brothers and sisters here on the left and the right, be careful when you want to engage in the nihilism, the burn the place down. You think it is sort of fun. One of these days, the bond market is going to look at us, and this happened in the 1990s—we have already had a couple of bond auctions in the last 12 months that were undersubscribed the way we thought they would be. You are actually now seeing articles saying American bonds are getting harder to sell. I think that was from *The Wall Street Journal* this last week. You have to understand that you are playing games with fire.

Interest this year, if today's interest rates hold, we are approaching \$1.2 trillion this fiscal year. That means Social Security is \$1.45 trillion; interest is \$1.2 trillion; Medicare is underneath that; and defense is number four.

One of the punch lines I wanted to bring. Just so you can see it is—we threw together a little chart. Remember, these are just 12 countries, and then the United States. We are number 13 on there. The markets price U.S. debt higher, meaning they consider it more risky. Risk comes in many forms when you start to look at debt markets, from what is the inflation, what is the likelihood to be paid back, are there going to be other risk profiles, what is happening to the country demographically.

When you start to realize the United States right now pays higher interest rates on a 10-year bond than Greece, higher than the United Kingdom, Canada, the Republic of Korea, Greece, Spain, France, Germany, Japan, and Switzerland. They are down here at the bottom. Understand, you take these industrialized countries, we are functionally number 14 on the price.

King dollar, the currency that is used all over the world for exchanges—most transactions in the world, we represent about 46 to 48 percent of all transactions. We dominate that as a reserve currency.

Yet, because of how our inflation runs, because of how our governance has been running, because of our demographics, because of what we are talking about in taxes and plans to grow the economy and the stunning amount of debt we are borrowing, we have 13 countries in the industrialized world that have cheaper 10-year bonds than we do.

I am trying to find some way to help this body sort of understand that now you have the responsibility—you are going to come and argue and say I am going to cut this spending. Great. God bless you. Do it, but if you are going to come behind these mikes and say you

are going to burn the place down, you may make markets here and around the world just nervous enough that with a few ticks, you just cost billions and billions.

Remember, we are borrowing about \$8.5 billion a day. Think of some of the debates we have here. We are knifing each other for fractions of that because we are not willing to tell the truth. The hardest truth I say over and over—and maybe I am an idiot for doing it—from today through the next 30 years—remember, I used to come here with a chart that said 30-year debt from now is \$116 trillion. Then I brought one that was \$130 trillion. Then CBO, about 2 to 3 weeks ago, said, no, Schweikert, you are wrong. It is going to be \$141 trillion 30 years from now. A hundred percent of that is borrowing—interest, healthcare, almost all Medicare.

Then, 8, 9 years from now, when the Social Security trust fund has been emptied out and seniors are about to take a 25 percent cut and we are about to double senior poverty, do we make a political decision to reach into the general fund and make up that difference?

Those three things are 100 percent of that increase in debt over the next 30 years. The rest of the budget is pretty much flat.

That is hard for us to process because we don't want to tell each other the truth. The earned benefits—Medicare, Social Security—and then our obligation to pay the interest on the money we have borrowed is the primary driver of our debt, but we are going to do a clown show here and say we don't tax rich people enough. Then, I show up with the reports that basically when you go over the numbers—and I have done entire floor speeches just on this report—when you did every bit of taxes on the \$400,000 and up, you maximize their capital gains tax, maximize their income tax, maximize their estate tax, maximize everything, and then you adjust for its effect on the economy, you get about 1.5, 1.6 percent of GDP.

The last 366 days—remember, it is a leap year—we have borrowed over 9 percent of GDP. The running average I think for this fiscal year—remember, fiscal year is different than a calendar year—I think we are in the mid-4s, 4 percent of GDP.

□ 1930

The entire tax scheme—well, except for unrealized capital gains, which is a bizarre idea that the Democrats have, which is hey, you have a house, so you own a piece of real estate. You're over 400, we want a tax gain you haven't recognized yet, although most of that gain is probably inflation. Work with me here. The Democrats' tax scheme of taxing the rich, if you do tax maximization, the concept of I maximize your income tax before the number rolls over.

We maximized your estate tax before you start getting rid of assets or are done building them, or we've maximized your capital gains before you say, we are never selling this.

You get about 1½ percent of GDP when you do the economic effects. The last 366 days we were borrowing about 9 percent.

For those of us who want to cut things, if you start to look at the chart, remember, the blue is what we get to vote on.

Everything in the red is Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, and interest. Well, now interest is much higher. There are other mandatory programs. We only get to vote on about 25, 26 percent of the budget.

If you split out defense, out of that \$7 trillion spending of your U.S. Government, we get to vote on about \$965 billion. So less than one-seventh is non-defense discretionary, and that is where all the cuts—now, I can cut it dramatically. We could get rid of all of it. You get rid of all \$965 billion in non-defense discretionary, so there is no Park Service, no FBI, none of this. It is all gone. We are heading towards borrowing about \$2.8 trillion. You don't get anywhere close to balancing the budget, and that is getting rid of almost everything you think of as government.

There seems to be this unwillingness to understand the scale of the borrowing. We may come back to that chart.

Once again, I also need to help folks sort of understand the voracious appetite we are bringing to market on debt.

There was a bizarre article I was looking at just before coming to the floor, some economist who I have never heard of trying to argue—must have been some leftwing radical—saying, don't worry, debt is fine. The Treasury numbers aren't that bad.

Of course, he sort of missed the numbers. I have noticed it was one of those classic articles with lots of feelings explained but no actual math in it.

This may be a little hard to see. You see this spike here? That is the peak of the spending during the pandemic.

Here is we are today. Don't know if you can see it on this chart because these little bars are really small, but our borrowing is higher than during the peak of the pandemic.

If someone out there has a more brilliant way to try to explain, we are making ourselves fragile to interest rate exposure to the markets.

The bond market very soon will run this government. Think about that.

I think it is Carville which had a—I think it was in his book. He commented that in his next life, he wants to come back as the U.S. bond market. This actually happened in the nineties when the bond market was a little cranky about something. He makes the point that the next day, he had Speaker Gingrich and President Clinton working it out and making the bond markets calm.

Today's debt to GDP is dramatically higher than it was back then. Does anyone actually think at all about what would happen if we had a failed bond market, a bond auction in the United States?

Now, I actually believe Treasury is doing a fairly competent job of trying to smooth it out. They are trying to give lots of visibility. We are going to be borrowing—except how many of you watch what happened yesterday? They put out their refunding notice saying, hey, it turns out, well, this quarter we are going to have to borrow about \$41 billion more than we expected.

The next moment, you have a 2-year bond, excuse me, a 2-year note. There is a different definition when it is 2 years shorter, paper shorter.

It was a 2-year note that went over 5 percent, and it has remained there today. This stuff gets expensive when you are borrowing trillions and trillions and trillions and trillions.

I am trying to help our brothers and sisters understand. Those of you who think that we are going to go back to normal, the last 10 years weren't normal.

There are already books out on what an interesting experiment the previous decade was with artificially low interest rates, except now we spent the last 3 years with inflation sort of paying for it.

Here was the last, functionally, 10 years with 2.2 as an average on U.S. sovereign. Here is where we are right now, and this is low.

We did this, oh, I think 6 weeks ago. We had 3.3. I think it is substantially higher right now. If you go back from 1975 to 2001, the average on U.S. sovereign debt was 7½ percent. Even when we strip out the early 1980s, the Volcker years when they were trying to crush inflation, you get a number that actually is still in the mid to high sixes.

What happens if we go back to that? If that is normal, if that is nominal, how many of your businesses, how many of your lives, how much of this U.S. debt will we have to refinance?

This year, a little under \$10 trillion will come to market. That is the stuff we have to refinance. Remember, part of that refinancing is when you stay very short on what they call the curve, which is a fancy way of saying we are going to borrow some 30 days, and 1 years, and 2 years, and 5 years, and 10 years. The short stuff here you have to refinance over and over and over. When interest rates are this high on U.S. sovereign debt, and you have \$10 trillion coming to market, maybe 2 or 3 of that is new debt, the rest is refinanced.

What would happen if you had a spike back to normal? Remember, we are already modeling right now approaching \$1.2 trillion in interest this fiscal year, becoming the second biggest expense in U.S. Government.

I have this chart. I didn't have time. I was going to cross it out again. I do need to explain one thing because I want to be technically accurate.

You will actually see U.S. debt referred to as "publicly held total debt." Publicly held is what goes to auction. That is what you are often worried about because that has the interest

rate fragility. That goes out and people bid on it. It might be your pension plan. It might be your savings. It might be some nice family on the other side of the world that walks into their neighborhood bank and says: We want something safe that we can get some interest on, and they pull that money and come out and buy a U.S. bond.

Then over here is the big number. That is where my 1.2 number is. Treasury, I think a month ago, came out and said their number then was \$1.1436 trillion. With the higher interest rates—I am just doing a back of the envelope calculation—it is higher than that.

That is total borrowing. That is when they reach over and borrow the cash out of Social Security. They reach in and borrow the cash out of Medicare Part A. They borrow the cash out of the transportation fund, the railroad retirement fund, all these trust funds out there, except they have to pay interest on that, and eventually, they have to pay it back.

We are actually looking at some weird numbers right now because remember, every month Social Security has to take all the tax receipts and reach in and grab a little bit of the trust fund money because the tax receipts—because we have the growth—as we have gotten older, the growth of those in their earned benefit years and the number of workers.

Even though employment and labor force participation are excellent right now, we still have to reach into the Social Security trust fund. It gives you a sense of how tough U.S. demographics are.

I have come behind the mike multiple times and pointed out that in 15 years the United States is probably going to have more deaths than births. We didn't make a chart on it. We should have.

How many of you also saw last Friday the estimate for last year's fertility rates? There was some jerk out there that was going at me because I was using a number of 1.63.

Turns out he is right. I was wrong. The number was 1.62. It was even worse. The United States now has lower births, fertility rates, than much of western Europe.

Why is that important? If you have sort of pay-as-you-go systems where today's workers are contributing into pools that help pay for today's retirees, and the number of workers is going to be shrinking in the coming decades, besides the dislocation that is going to be happening, your local elementary school may wake up and, all of a sudden, start to have fewer kindergartners coming in and fewer second graders and fourth graders and so on. We are already seeing that in some of the school districts in Arizona, and we are a growth State.

The point I am trying to nail down is: our bond rates are higher than 13 other industrialized countries. Should that tell you what the bond markets think about us? This is actually a more

recent phenomenon, seeing this differential with this many. What does that tell you about what the world thinks about our controlling inflation, about our governance, our demographics, our tax policy?

When you saw last week the IMF—when the IMF is putting in their international report on debt and taking a swipe at the United States saying, two things that were fascinating: they are worried about us and our scale of borrowing, and the fact that the United States and China are the two big economies sopping up much of the world credit.

We are actually crushing much of the developing world because we are consuming all the money that would be helping them build up their economies. There is some ugly stuff in here.

For all my Democrat colleagues who run around and talk about the morality of helping the developing world, it turns out our voracious appetite to spend and spend and spend and spend and spend and not tell the truth, and interest and healthcare are our primary drivers.

What are you willing to do to help us change the price of healthcare, not the financing of it? ObamaCare was a financing bill. Medicare for all is a financing bill. They don't actually change the cost by using technology to make people healthier and crash the price of healthcare. Even when the IMF is going at us, maybe we should think about that it is sort of embarrassing.

When you actually have people that—I have never met him. I know he is controversial. I don't think he is any Republican. Larry Fink, in his shareholder newsletter, is actually putting out information saying, he is worried about U.S. borrowing and the scale of it. When you all saw Jamie Dimon in his comments, he is worried about it.

Don't listen to me. Maybe some of the people that have armies of economists that work for them, maybe they are worth actually giving some mind to instead of some idiot on social media who is making crap up.

You have to understand. If you have someone also do this: David, we are just going to grow ourselves out of the debt.

Okay. I showed you a chart a moment ago that last Friday, they recalculated—put out the official calculation. It may get updated one or two more times, but the first quarter fell down to 1.6.

Here is how you have to understand this. Here is, functionally, our borrowing. This is publicly held debt. This is the GDP growth from 2023.

□ 1945

Until this growth is actually beyond the borrowing, because you go out and borrow a trillion dollars, we have got to pay interest on a trillion dollars. If the GDP, the size of our economy, grows a trillion dollars, we only get 17, 18 percent of that in tax receipts. Are you with me? When someone says we

are going to borrow a trillion dollars but we will grow the economy a trillion, the math doesn't work that way.

I have shown you these charts before. When we have had very high marginal tax rates, we get about 18 percent of GDP. When we have had very low marginal tax rates, we get about 18 percent of GDP in taxes to the U.S. Government. There is a whole formula why that works that way.

You need the growth. You desperately have to have the growth. I can't make the math work without really good growth, but it doesn't come anywhere close, doesn't come anywhere mathematically close to closing the gap of our borrowing.

You have got to understand how dystopian this future looks. This chart is already getting a little out of date, but we see deficits reaching 14 percent of GDP in 30 years. We seem to be racing pretty hard to get there. You see this gap? This is the history of tax receipts. When we have had high marginal tax rates or low marginal tax rates. They have the model actually going up to 17.9 near the end of the next 30 years, but we also have our spending at 31.9.

What is the chance we get anywhere near the end of this without this economy collapsing, without the people we need to borrow money from saying they are not loaning to the United States Government anymore? What happens when we have to make the decision that we are just going to inflate the debt, we are going to wipe out your savings; we are going to set off inflation, we are going to have to lower your COLA, so we make everyone poorer in America, but we are going to use that as the hidden tax? Understand, actually the biggest tax in modern history has been the last 3 years of inflation.

I am going to say this multiple times before I finish this presentation. My district, the Phoenix-Scottsdale area, if you don't make, I think it is, 23.6 percent more than, I believe, the day President Biden took office, you are poorer today. Do you think that could explain why some people are cranky?

Let's walk through this. I was trying to explain this a moment ago. The last 366 days, we are borrowing slightly over 9 percent of GDP. If you go from the fiscal year, October 1, we are already borrowing over 4.2 percent of the economy.

This is what I was just trying to share. If you go back to January of 2017—remember, we didn't do tax reform until December of 2017—to January of 2021, right before the pandemic, if you were a production and non-supervisory employee, your income went up 9.8 percent. Today, since January 2021, when Biden took office, you are 2.7 percent poorer. If you want to understand why people feel stress, much of our society is poorer today because of that hidden tax called inflation.

One more time: Remember, when we tell you we are going to cut our way to

prosperity or we are going to tax our way to prosperity, that is just stupid. That is not how the math works.

You see this chart next to me? We only get to vote on that blue portion, and half that blue portion is defense. How much of that do you want cut? This is what you are playing with, and that is why we need to create a revolution of technology to change the cost of the services we provide.

Now, let's talk a little bit about hope, something I don't do enough of because there is so much crappy news around here. There are some really, really helpful things in technology. I have stacks of these things because I sit on an airplane 10 hours a week when I go back and forth from D.C. back home to Arizona.

There are some amazing things happening. About 3 weeks ago, a month ago, we had the first new drug that was developed completely by artificial intelligence. We now have some papers coming out of a cervical cancer screening that is done with AI that has remarkable accuracy, an AI for skin cancer detection where it is doing remarkably high-quality detection, and a stethoscope that uses AI in the background to identify whether there is going to be heart failure. That is remarkable.

There are these amazing things happening. We now know how to cure sickle cell anemia, which is the first genetic-altering drug. Now that we know how to do it, you are going to see all sorts of other things.

If you are a geek watching this, look up "inverse vaccine" and read about the hope of the things that it might do.

There are also other crazy things outside of healthcare. Here is one where a robot goes out and fixes potholes and dramatically cuts the cost of road maintenance.

Here is actually one that is fascinating. They actually came up with this crazy idea of how to get hydrogen to businesses. We have been talking about how we want to have hydrogen as one of our additional energy sources. Hydrogen is fairly efficiently made with natural gas and electrolysis. Instead of building a big electrolysis center, their model is you already have a gas line to your business, so we will just build a piece of equipment right there where you convert it right there and burn the hydrogen in your facility.

There are brilliant disruptions coming that will grow this economy, that will actually help us make government smaller.

We have a piece of legislation, and I don't know if I will ever get a hearing on it around here, but we should. The GAO just announced about a month and a half ago, two months ago, for the eighth year in a row, the Pentagon is unauditible. They can't audit it. They have no idea what the inventories are, all of the things we should know in an audit.

Why do we tolerate that? Why isn't this body losing its mind over something like that, just from a national security standpoint? Maybe they need more. Maybe they need less. Maybe we have too much of something. We don't know. When you walk around the campus here, there are all sorts of people in uniforms and all sorts of people from defense contractors saying we need more of this. How do we know? We can't audit you.

Turns out that a couple of the biggest and couple of smallest audit companies, CPA companies, compliance companies, have come up with Audit AI, artificial intelligence that crawls through the books, crawls through the inventories, and crawls through the asset lists. You can use AI to audit the Pentagon. If that works, you could use AI to look for fraud in Medicare, Medicaid, and other programs. How about durable equipment fraud that you read about so often? You could use AI for that.

Right now, there has been an experiment—and I haven't gotten the final report of how well it works—but if you call the IRS during this tax season, there is a very good chance the individual you are talking with is a ChatGPT, a chat computer. My understanding is that the satisfaction was higher talking to the AI because it stayed on the phone with you longer and would work through helping you fill out your form. Those are ways to use technology to make this government smaller.

I have already done whole presentations on the morality of this government using its resources to cure diseases because it turns out it is really good economics. It is moral. The knockoff effects, what they called second degree, third degree, fourth degree—there are a whole series of things you calculate.

How about family formation or less people dying. Remember, we are about to have the fifth year in a row where a prime age male's life expectancy is shorter, but this body will knife each other when we are just trying to add technology to telehealth because it will force someone out there to change their business model and maybe also find a better, faster, cheaper way to do it because they have to compete against technology.

I will argue disruption and adopting the technology is the only path I can mathematically come up with to crash this debt or stabilize it. We just need to stabilize it, so the debt doesn't grow faster than the economy. To do that, you are going to disrupt bureaucracies, you are going to disrupt incumbent business models, and that is the way America is supposed to work.

There is a reason you didn't go to Blockbuster Video last weekend. The technology has changed. You don't stand in line for your little silver disc anymore. You go home and hit a button and you have how many streaming services? If Blockbuster video had

hired enough lobbyists, this place probably would have slowed down the internet for them. That is mean, but I am trying to get people to think.

We have got to get ourselves to push. We have got to be willing to disrupt, because I will argue we are Americans, and we are supposed to do things better every day. The cures, changing the way government works, making our economy constantly evolve, becoming better, faster, cheaper, and more affordable.

It basically comes down to a single line: Prosperity is moral. If you looked at the inflation data, the new GDP data that came out on Friday, we are on the cusp of going back to something horrible from almost 40 years ago called stagflation. That is immoral. This body can make that not happen, and we can make this a prosperous future. I believe we only have 3 to 5 years to embrace the disruption, but if we don't do it, we have engaged in a really immoral act here.

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

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 1, 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-3966. A letter from the Program Analyst, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Process and Technology Improvement Grants — Fiscal Year 2024 Request for Applications (RFA) [Assistance Listing Number (ALN): 10.580] received April 25, 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-3967. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Division of Regulatory Services, Office of Postsecondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final priorities, requirements, and definition — Augustus F. Hawkins Centers of Excellence Program [ED-2024-OPE-0002] received April 24, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

EC-3968. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Uninterruptible Power Supplies [EERE-2022-BT-TP-0005] (RIN: 1904-AF11) received April 25, 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-3969. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Office for Civil Rights, Depart-

ment of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — HIPAA Privacy Rule To Support Reproductive Health Care Privacy (RIN: 0945-AA20) received April 17, 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-3970. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's policy statement — Project-Area Wage Standards in the Labor Cost Component of Cost-of-Service Rates [Docket No. PL24-1-000] received April 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC-3971. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-467, "Sladen's Court Designation Act of 2024", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3972. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-468, "Blue and White Marching Machine Way Designation Act of 2024", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3973. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-466, "Pastor John W. Davis Way Designation Act of 2024", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3974. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-465, "Annie's Way Designation Act of 2024", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3975. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-464, "St. Luke's Way Designation Act of 2024", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3976. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-463, "Self Storage Lien Enforcement Modernization 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-3977. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-462, "Robert L. Yeldell Way Designation Act of 2024", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3978. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-461, "Floodplain Review Authority 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-3979. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-460, "Jesse Mitchell Way Designation Act of 2024", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3980. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-459, "Lee Elder Way Designation Act of 2024", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3981. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-457, "Black LGBTQIA+ History Preservation Establishment Act of 2024", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3982. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-458, "Office of the Administrative Hearing Jurisdiction 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-3983. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's summary presentation of final rules — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2024-05; Introduction [Docket No.: FAR-2024-0051, Sequence No.: 3] received April 23, 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-3984. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; 2024 and Projected 2025 Specifications for the Summer Flounder and Scup Fisheries, and 2024 Specifications for the Black Sea Bass Fishery [Docket No.: 231215-0305] (RIN: 0648-BM59) received April 24, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-3985. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Coastal Pelagic Species Fisheries; Biennial Specifications; 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 Specifications for Pacific Mackerel [Docket No.: 231211-0299] (RIN: 0648-BM44) received April 24, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-3986. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Vermilion Snapper Management Measures; Amendment 47 [Docket No.: 170720688-8385-02] (RIN: 0648-BH07) received April 24, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-3987. A letter from the Division Chief, Officer of Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Bipartisan Safer Communities Act Conforming Regulations [Docket No.: ATF 2022R-09; AG Order No.: 5921-2024] (RIN: 1140-AA57) received April 19, 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.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JORDAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 7343. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the detention of certain aliens who commit assault against law enforcement officers; with an amendment (Rept. 118-478). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COMER: Committee on Oversight and Accountability. H.R. 7530. A bill to limit youth offender status in the District of Columbia to individuals 18 years of age or younger, to direct the Attorney General of the District of Columbia to establish and operate a publicly accessible website containing updated statistics on juvenile crime in the District of Columbia, to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to prohibit the Council of the District of Columbia from enacting changes to existing criminal liability sentences, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-479). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. NEGUSE, and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 8164. A bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to prohibit certain activities involving prohibited primate species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 8165. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish qualifications for the appointment of a person as a marriage and family therapist, qualified to provide clinical supervision, in the Veterans Health Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BUDZINSKI (for herself, Mr. BOST, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 8166. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to issue regulations requiring that optional combat boots worn by members of the armed forces wear be made in America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 8167. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to award grants to fund research on orthotics and prosthetics; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 8168. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to award grants to establish, or expand upon, master's degree programs in orthotics and prosthetics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania (for herself and Mr. LIEU):

H.R. 8169. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit the use of lead ammunition on all lands and waters under the jurisdiction and control of the Forest Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. EDWARDS (for himself, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 8170. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to provide for certain exceptions to the mileage limitation for Appalachian development highway system projects; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:

H.R. 8171. A bill to amend the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act to provide for additional procedures for families with children under the age of 6, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine:

H.R. 8172. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require certain online platforms which display political advertisements to display with the advertisement a notice identifying the sponsor of the advertisement and to ensure that the notice will continue to be presented in the advertisement if a viewer of the advertisement shares the advertisement with others on that platform; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine:

H.R. 8173. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit former Members of Congress from engaging in lobbying contacts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine:

H.R. 8174. A bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 to prohibit certain individuals from service as an agent of a foreign principal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine:

H.R. 8175. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit 501(c)(4) entities from using more than 10 percent of total expenditures on certain political expenditures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine:

H.R. 8176. A bill to provide for disclosures of certain foreign contributions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and 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. GOLDEN of Maine:

H.R. 8177. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require senior Government officials and their family members to divest foreign financial interests, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois):

H.R. 8178. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to remove the requirements relating to registered apprenticeships; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. KUSTOFF (for himself, Mr. MANN, and Mr. STRONG):

H.R. 8179. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out research and development with respect to winter oilseed crops, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 8180. A bill to amend the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 with respect to a civil action relating to the disclosure of intimate images; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PEREZ (for herself and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 8181. A bill to prohibit the Consumer Product Safety Commission from issuing a rule related to table saws until 5 years after a patent related to the saws has been dedicated to the public or expired, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. FERGUSON, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 8182. A bill to establish the Ocmulgee Mounds National Park and Preserve in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 8183. A bill to direct the Attorney General to convene a national working group to study proactive strategies and needed resources for the identification and rescue of children from sexual exploitation and abuse, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. STEEL (for herself and Mr. MORELLE):

H.R. 8184. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the scheduled reduction in the deduction for foreign-derived intangible income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEIL (for himself and Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 8185. A bill to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to include financial criminal activities associated with the facilitation of severe forms of trafficking in persons within the factors considered as indicia of serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, and Mr. TORRES of New York):

H.R. 8186. A bill to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish a grant and loan program that provides amounts to eligible entities to use to develop, create, or preserve qualifying affordable dwelling units, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana):

H.R. 8187. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish and carry out a program to support the development, maintenance, implementation, and adoption of digital identification systems for advanced energy technologies for the purpose of increasing critical material supply chain transparency; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. TORRES of California (for herself, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. MENG, and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 8188. A bill to create a civil action for non-consensual sexual protection barrier removal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. TORRES of California (for herself, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. MENG, and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 8189. A bill to encourage States to voluntarily pass laws to authorize civil damages and equitable relief for nonconsensual sexual protection barrier removal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. WAGNER (for herself and Mr. GOLDEN of Maine):

H.R. 8190. A bill to review and consider terminating the designation of the State of Qatar as a major non-NATO ally, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. OMAR, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. FROST, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. BROWN, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. MFUME, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. TONKO, Mr. ALLRED, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. EVANS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. TRONE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. POCAN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. WATERS, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. IVEY, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. AMO, Mr. CARSON, Mrs. SYKES, Ms. BUSH, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. CLYBURN, and Mr. MEEKS):

H.R. 8191. A bill to prohibit discrimination based on an individual's texture or style of hair; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida (for herself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BROWN, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. FROST, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. OMAR, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 8192. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to require States to designate public high schools as voter registration agencies, to direct such schools to conduct voter registration drives for students attending such schools, to direct the Secretary of Education to make grants to reimburse such schools for the costs of conducting such voter registration drives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BEATTY (for herself and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H.R. 8190. A resolution recognizing the importance of diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts in medical education; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COSTA (for himself, Mr. BUCHSON, Mr. CORREA, and Mr. MURPHY):

H. Res. 1181. A resolution expressing support for designation of April as "National Donate Life Month" and expressing gratitude to all Americans who have registered to be organ and tissue donors; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Mr. DELUZZIO):

H. Res. 1182. A resolution recognizing the role of Semper Fi & America's Fund and their contributions to supporting members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and military families for the past 20 years; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FRY (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. NORMAN, Ms. MACE, and Mr. CLYBURN):

H. Res. 1183. A resolution commending the University of South Carolina Gamecocks women's basketball team for winning the 2024 National Collegiate Athletics Association Women's Basketball National Championship; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GOLDMAN of New York (for himself, Ms. BROWN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. MENG, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, and Ms. MCCLELLAN):

H. Res. 1184. A resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Ms. Foundation for Women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself, Mr. BOST, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H. Res. 1185. A resolution designating the month of May as "National First Responder Month"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. RAMIREZ (for herself, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. ESCOBAR):

H. Res. 1186. A resolution recognizing the indispensable role of the Indigenous people of Guatemala in ensuring a democratic transition following the 2023 general election in the face of judicial corruption, political exclusion, and historic marginalization, and urging the Government of Guatemala to follow through on its commitments to represent and equitably serve all Guatemalans; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. STEEL (for herself and Mr. CORREA):

H. Res. 1187. A resolution recognizing the 49th anniversary of Black April and the Fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

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. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 8164.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8 of the Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Animal welfare.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 8165.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
Marriage and Family Therapists

By Ms. BUDZINSKI:

H.R. 8166.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would require the Department of Defense to issue regulations prohibiting any member of the armed forces from wearing optional combat boots that aren't entirely made and sourced in the United States. This would both help protect our soldiers and improve domestic manufacturing.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 8167.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would authorize grant funding for research in the orthotic and prosthetic (O&P) medical field and would establish a centralized collection of O&P outcomes-based research.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 8168.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would authorize grant funding for institutions of higher education to expand or add master's degree programs in the orthotic and prosthetic (O&P) medical field and would establish a second VA Training Center of Excellence for O&P medical care.

By Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 8169.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Environmental Conservation

By Mr. EDWARDS:

H.R. 8170.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

“Regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

Establishes an exemption application for states to apply for a waiver of the route's mileage limitation if the final alignment, as determined through the NEPA documenta-

tion process, exceeds the current Appalachian Development Highway System mileage limitation.

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:

H.R. 8171.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution Article I, Section VIII

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act to provide for additional procedures for families with children under the age of 6, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine:

H.R. 8172.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require certain online platforms which display political advertisements to display with the advertisement a notice identifying the sponsor of the advertisement and to ensure that the notice will continue to be presented in the advertisement if a viewer of the advertisement shares the advertisement with others on that platform.

By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine:

H.R. 8173.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit former Members of Congress from engaging in lobbying contacts.

By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine:

H.R. 8174.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 to prohibit certain individuals from service as an agent of a foreign principal.

By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine:

H.R. 8175.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit 501(c)(4) entities from using more than 10 percent of total expenditures on certain political expenditures.

By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine:

H.R. 8176.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide for disclosures of certain foreign contributions, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine:

H.R. 8177.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require senior Government officials and their family members to divest foreign financial interests.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 8178.

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:

Striking the registered requirement for apprenticeship programs

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 8179.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation requires the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out research and development with respect to winter oilseed crops.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 8180.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To increase accountability for the non-consensual disclosure of intimate images.

By Ms. PEREZ:

H.R. 8181.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Commerce

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 8182.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, clause 2.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish the Ocmulgee Mounds National Park and Preserve in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 8183.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Attorney General to convene a national working group to study proactive strategies and needed resources for the identification and rescue of children from sexual exploitation and abuse, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. STEEL:

H.R. 8184.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Taxation

By Mr. STEIL:

H.R. 8185.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill modifies the minimum standard for foreign government action toward the elimination of human trafficking.

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 8186.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Housing

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 8187.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill supports increasing transparency in advanced energy supply chains.

By Mrs. TORRES of California:

H.R. 8188.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: of the United States Constitution, seen below, this bill falls within the Constitutional Authority of the United States Congress.

Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in

The single subject of this legislation is:

Judiciary

By Mrs. TORRES of California:

H.R. 8189.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: of the United States Constitution, seen below, this bill falls within the Constitutional Authority of the United States Congress.

Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in

The single subject of this legislation is:

Judiciary

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 8190.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To review and consider terminating the designation of the State of Qatar as a major non-NATO ally, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 8191.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: [The Congress shall have Power . . .] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit discrimination based on an individual's texture or style of hair.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 8192.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 15: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Voting

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

- H.R. 33: Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 35: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
- H.R. 79: Mr. MEUSER and Mr. MILLS.
- H.R. 355: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.
- H.R. 537: Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. PENCE, Mr. BOST, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. SMUCKER.
- H.R. 620: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.
- H.R. 648: Ms. CARAVEO.
- H.R. 807: Ms. WATERS.
- H.R. 998: Ms. MACE.
- H.R. 1097: Mr. YAKYM.
- H.R. 1322: Mr. TURNER.
- H.R. 1323: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.
- H.R. 1425: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. BACON, and Mr. BEAN of Florida.
- H.R. 1582: Ms. BALINT.
- H.R. 1619: Mr. MFUME.
- H.R. 1719: Mr. TURNER, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. SLOTKIN.
- H.R. 2377: Mrs. DINGELL.
- H.R. 2499: Mr. ROSENDALE.
- H.R. 2663: Mr. AMO and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
- H.R. 2666: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS and Mrs. STEEL.
- H.R. 2700: Mr. BEAN of Florida.
- H.R. 2715: Ms. SPANBERGER.
- H.R. 2748: Mr. BUCSHON.
- H.R. 2785: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. FLOOD.
- H.R. 2809: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
- H.R. 2845: Mr. NORCROSS.
- H.R. 2851: Ms. SPANBERGER.
- H.R. 2966: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
- H.R. 2998: Mr. DELUZZIO.
- H.R. 3079: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.
- H.R. 3139: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.
- H.R. 3413: Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
- H.R. 3432: Mrs. DINGELL.
- H.R. 3611: Mr. SUOZZI.
- H.R. 3635: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 3656: Ms. SALAZAR.
- H.R. 3773: Mr. STAUBER.
- H.R. 4121: Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. KEATING, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Ms. ESHOO.
- H.R. 4412: Mr. POSEY.
- H.R. 4757: Mr. POSEY.
- H.R. 4763: Mr. MCHENRY.
- H.R. 4769: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. YAKYM.

- H.R. 4966: Mr. CARSON.
- H.R. 5003: Mr. NORCROSS.
- H.R. 5030: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. TURNER, Ms. MALOY, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. HARDER of California.
- H.R. 5048: Mr. NICKEL.
- H.R. 5103: Mr. FRY and Mr. CARL.
- H.R. 5212: Mr. LYNCH.
- H.R. 5247: Ms. NORTON.
- H.R. 5250: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
- H.R. 5403: Mr. PENCE.
- H.R. 5477: Mr. BEYER and Mr. CONNOLLY.
- H.R. 5561: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
- H.R. 5728: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
- H.R. 5748: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
- H.R. 5806: Mr. CLINE.
- H.R. 5808: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
- H.R. 6001: Mr. NORCROSS.
- H.R. 6049: Mr. SOTO and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
- H.R. 6086: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
- H.R. 6090: Mr. STAUBER and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
- H.R. 6201: Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. HIMES.
- H.R. 6219: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
- H.R. 6224: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
- H.R. 6384: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
- H.R. 6414: Mr. GIMENEZ and Mr. SELF.
- H.R. 6451: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
- H.R. 6516: Mr. SHERMAN.
- H.R. 6538: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.
- H.R. 6619: Mr. DONALDS and Ms. MACE.
- H.R. 6621: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
- H.R. 6720: Mr. NORCROSS.
- H.R. 7082: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GALLEGU, and Mr. MOULTON.
- H.R. 7148: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 7218: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
- H.R. 7297: Ms. ROSS and Mr. BURCHETT.
- H.R. 7379: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
- H.R. 7390: Ms. TLAB.
- H.R. 7438: Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Mr. NADLER.
- H.R. 7478: Mr. MEUSER.
- H.R. 7618: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. TRONE.
- H.R. 7629: Mr. MAST, Mr. MFUME, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. TORRES of New York.
- H.R. 7688: Ms. BALINT.
- H.R. 7764: Mr. NORCROSS.
- H.R. 7779: Mr. ZINKE.
- H.R. 7808: Mr. CARTER of Georgia and Mr. HARDER of California.
- H.R. 7959: Mr. MCCORMICK and Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
- H.R. 7971: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
- H.R. 7996: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
- H.R. 8051: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
- H.R. 8068: Mr. YAKYM.
- H.R. 8075: Mr. POSEY.
- H.R. 8114: Mr. BILIRAKIS and Mr. DUNN of Florida.
- H.R. 8120: Mr. LAWLER.
- H.R. 8135: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
- H.J. Res. 117: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
- H.J. Res. 128: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.
- H. Res. 1037: Mr. STEIL.
- H. Res. 1170: Mr. BOST, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. BANKS, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.



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Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable PETER WELCH, a Senator from the State of Vermont.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, we exalt You, for You continue to rescue us. You have done for our Nation infinitely more than we can ask or imagine. Lord, You refuse to permit our enemies to triumph over us. You hear our cries for help, sustaining us with Your might.

Today, continue to use our lawmakers for Your glory. As they become aware of Your presence, may their lives experience the fulfillment and strength that You alone can give.

Help them to remember that You are still their refuge and strength, a very present help in the time of trouble. Send them forth to face this day armed with faith in You.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, April 30, 2024.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby

appoint the Honorable PETER WELCH, a Senator from the State of Vermont, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WELCH thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Georgia N. Alexakis, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Majority leader is recognized.

PROTESTS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I would like to begin today by saying a few things about the protests at Columbia University.

Smashing windows with hammers and taking over university buildings is not free speech—it is lawlessness—and those who did it should promptly face the consequences that are not merely a slap on the wrist.

Free speech, discussion, and even strong disagreement are fundamental

American values, and campuses should be places where those values are cherished. Campuses cannot be places of learning and argument and discussion when protests veer into criminality, and those who commit such acts are doing nothing to convince others that their cause is just.

It is also unacceptable when Jewish students are targeted for being Jewish, when protests exhibit verbal abuse, systemic intimidation, or glorification of the murderous and hateful Hamas, or the violence of October 7.

As I said in my speech here on the floor last November and many times since: That is anti-Semitism. It is loathsome. It is unacceptable.

NORTH CAROLINA SHOOTING

Mr. President, now on another note—sad note—yesterday, in North Carolina, four law enforcement officers, including a deputy U.S. marshal, were killed in the deadliest attack against U.S. law enforcement in 8 years. Several other officers have been injured.

Today, the Senate mourns the loss of these dedicated public servants. We grieve with their families. And we must do more to prevent shootings like this that involve AR-style weapons. It is a tragic reminder that today too many dangerous assault rifles continue to plague too many of our communities, and Congress has a responsibility to get these weapons of war off our streets.

My heart goes out to all the families who have lost loved ones in this attack. And I thank all of our law enforcement officers who were on the scene working to keep the communities safe.

TRIBUTE TO BILL SAMUEL

Finally, Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to recognize Bill Samuel of the AFL-CIO, a man who has spent his career fighting for America's working men and women.

So many of us in this Chamber—on both sides of the aisle—have worked closely with Bill over the decades, and

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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we will certainly miss him as he steps down from his longtime post as director of government affairs for the AFL-CIO.

Ever since his early days in the labor movement, when he worked for the National Treasury Employees Union, the American Federation of Government Employees, and the United Mine Workers, Bill has been at the forefront of improving working conditions. He continued that fight while serving at the Department of Labor and on the staff of former Vice President Al Gore.

In 2001, after the AFL-CIO President, John Sweeney, hired Bill to lead his congressional efforts, Bill quickly got to work, organizing lobbying and grassroots efforts, communicating with Senators, Members of Congress, the administration, and AFL-CIO union members. Bill quickly gained the trust of members through his candor, his dedication, and his pragmatism. Through his partnership with the AFL-CIO's next president, Rich Trumka, Bill brought the labor movement's legislative efforts to new heights.

Bill was a tireless advocate, working closely with us on critically important issues such as the Employee Free Choice Act, the Affordable Care Act, the Border Security Care Act of 2013—man, our country would have been better off had that bill passed the House—the pensions bill, Chips, Infrastructure, the Inflation Reduction Act, and so much more.

We may not have won every battle, but we were always there fighting to improve the lives of working men and women.

I wish Bill the best as he moves on to new challenges, and I am comforted in knowing he will still be involved in the fight for progress.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

PROTESTS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, for months, the most elite corners of American higher education have made headlines for all the wrong reasons. Unfortunately, they are still finding new ways to embarrass themselves with vile, anti-Semitic radicalism, beginning, of course, with yet more alarming declarations like “Burn Tel Aviv to the ground,” “Freedom for Palestine means death to America,” “The 7th of October is going to be every day for you.”

The student radicals behind hateful chants like “from the river to the sea” have proven to be incoherently ecumenical. They have chanted “Long

Live Hamas”—a Sunni terrorist group—and waved flags supporting the Shia terrorist group, Hezbollah, and the secular Marxist-Leninist terrorist group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

They have been joined on the picket lines by faculty members for whom radical anti-Semitism is merely an extension of their day jobs in post-modern indoctrination.

Last week, Columbia's encampment was even visited by a Member of Congress who accused some Jewish students of being “pro-genocide.”

It is unclear whether the student radicals or the shadowy groups organizing these disruptions are actual “fifth columns” for adversaries trying to corrode American society from within or just unwitting pawns. What is clear is that basic comprehension of history, theology, and geography is in very short supply in the Ivy League.

But so-called elite universities aren't just in the news for a well-documented decline in academic rigor. They are not drawing the Nation's attention just because another generation of students has decided to test the limits of the First Amendment with grotesque hate. No, no, they are in the news because weakness and inaction from campus leaders has allowed universities to become cauldrons of criminal chaos.

In recent days, an Orthodox Jewish student at Yale was assaulted by organized hate-mongers. At MIT, there is a so-called “liberated zone” of radicals occupying the very center of campus. At UCLA, aspiring commissars have blocked Jewish students from walking to class or even entering the library. Another California school is reporting millions of dollars in damages after radicals vandalized campus buildings.

And last night brought yet more evidence that administrators at Columbia have utterly—utterly—failed to bring order to their Manhattan campus. In the wee hours of the morning, the mob that has disrupted daily life from a tent encampment on the quad broke into a campus building with hammers and has barricaded itself inside.

Not long ago, Columbia's president was sensibly calling in the New York Police Department to disperse and arrest these disrupters. This was a responsible thing to do because the vast majority of students at Columbia want to go to class, study for exams, and lead productive lives. But, then, her resolve appeared to give out. A minority of radicals and their faculty allies have used continued threats and intimidation to maximize the disruption and extend the reach of an odious ideology. The administration caved. The campus is now closed. But law enforcement remain outside the gates, and it remains to be seen whether administrators' latest threats of expulsion will actually be carried out.

The situation at Columbia is so bad that a prominent rabbi urged Jewish students to leave campus out of fear for their physical safety. This is par-

ticularly discouraging at a university that for decades has been known as a welcoming home for Jewish students, even when the rest of the Ivy League systematically discriminated against them.

Yesterday, a member of Columbia's Jewish community filed a class action lawsuit against the university, alleging sustained harassment and incitement of violence against Jewish students. In the absence of leadership from administrators, the community has had to take protection of their basic rights on campus literally into their own hands.

Of course, today's campus radicals did not invent this brand of aggressive lawlessness. Here in the United States, they trace their roots back to the 1960s. Other countries, too, have had their own infamous histories of student intimidation and violence—most notoriously, the student Nazis of Weimar Germany.

Education never has anything to do with it. It is about dangerous, radical politics. But just as the roots of this hate are not a mystery, neither is the way forward for college administrators.

Leaders at Columbia might do well to note the approach of the administration over at Princeton, which has upheld clear prohibitions on activity like forming encampments and responded swiftly and severely to an attempt last night to occupy a campus building.

They might also take a cue from our former colleague Ben Sasse. Thus far, radicals at the University of Florida have largely heeded his prohibition against unlawful disruptions because they know he means it. And, last night, those who failed to obey repeated warnings from campus police were promptly arrested. As an official statement put it, “The University of Florida is not a daycare, and we do not treat protesters like children—they knew the rules, they broke the rules, and they'll face the consequences.”

It is not enough for administrators to lament campus disorder. Strongly worded warnings only carry weight when they are backed up by action. The hateful ideas pouring out of campus encampments are not new to America's universities. The world's oldest form of hate has been alive and well in higher education for quite some time now. From the vile “boycott, divest, and sanction” movement that began over a decade ago to the establishment of outfits like the Rutgers Center for Security, Race and Rights, the forces of bigotry have been on the move.

And those forces have powerful friends. President Biden's nominee for the Third Circuit, Adeel Mangi, has long been a patron of the Rutgers center. In fact, as new evidence indicates, he has played a much more active and enthusiastic role than he described to our colleagues on the Judiciary Committee.

Apparently, every progressive organization in the country is furious—furious—that my colleagues and I have

dared to call attention to these disqualifying facts. So let's get it straight: Radicalism has no place in higher education or on the Federal bench.

Unfortunately, the President doesn't seem to agree. While he defends Mr. Mangi and his radical associations, he refuses to render an unqualified rejection of campus anti-Semitism. In fact, when asked about it, he seemed to say: Well, there are good people on both sides.

It is hard not to see this mealy-mouthed equivocation for what it is: a President prioritizing the feelings of his political supporters over moral clarity.

Anti-Semitism is not a nuanced academic theory. It is not just one of many "difficult viewpoints," as the White House Press Secretary seemed to suggest yesterday in reference to campus disruptions. It is not justified by political disagreements with Israel and its government. It is not entitled to take over campuses and make life miserable for Jewish students.

Luckily, some reasonable observers are getting mugged by reality. Just as a growing number of Democrats are rejecting Mr. Mangi's nomination, a growing number of prominent Ivy League alumni are rejecting the surging radicalism of their alma maters.

But that will only go so far. Leaders must lead. Administrators must take charge of their institutions. The basic objectives here couldn't be clearer: On campus, protect Jewish community members. Clear the encampments. Let students go to class and take their exams. And allow graduations to proceed.

Here in Washington, withdraw radical nominees and force the Departments of Justice and Education to investigate civil rights violations.

If moral clarity does not prevail—in the ivory tower and in the Biden administration—this could go down as a particularly shameful moment in our history.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING COLONEL RALPH PUCKETT

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, typically, legends emerge long after individuals or events they commemorate have passed into history; however, the legend of COL Ralph Puckett was present among us for decades.

Ralph Puckett, Jr., was a giant of a man in his accomplishments, duties, and passion. He started on his journey into legendary history when he graduated from West Point in 1949, commissioning as an infantry officer.

Following the outbreak of the Korean conflict in 1950, Lieutenant

Puckett volunteered to command the newly created Eighth Army Ranger Company. This freshly minted lieutenant was charged with turning non-infantry soldiers into battle-ready Rangers in only 5½ weeks, and to no one's surprise, he did it.

On November 25, 1950, the Rangers dismounted their vehicles under heavy fire and secured Hill 205 against an onslaught of North Korean fighters, who outnumbered them nearly 10 to 1. Lieutenant Puckett was instrumental in this effort. He called in supporting artillery fires dangerously close to his position. He intentionally exposed himself on six occasions, allowing the enemy force to focus on him while enabling his men to locate and kill the enemy.

Lieutenant Puckett was wounded twice in this battle, but he refused to be evacuated and instead chose to continue to lead his men while they repelled five consecutive counterattacks.

It wasn't until the sixth counter-attack, with supporting artillery fires unavailable and in the face of almost certain death, that Lieutenant Puckett ordered his men to leave him behind due to his injuries and the chaos surrounding the close-quarters fighting. Instead of leaving their commander, two rangers fought their way to Lieutenant Puckett, and they dragged him to safety. For his actions, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Following the battle that nearly cost Lieutenant Puckett his life, he was sent to Fort Benning, GA, for recovery. There he met his future bride, Miss Jeannie Martin. They would later be married on November 26, 1952, the second anniversary of the battle.

Instead of retiring from military service, Lieutenant Puckett chose to serve as a combat arms officer at the U.S. Army Ranger School. In 1967, Lieutenant Colonel Puckett volunteered for a tour in Vietnam, where he once again led soldiers in combat, most notably during the Tet Offensive.

In 1971, after 22 years of service, Colonel Puckett retired from Active Duty, but that was not the end of Colonel Puckett's service.

When he and his family moved to Georgia in 1990, he devoted much of his time to speak on base and to teach leadership courses. He also participated in numerous field training exercises and visited soldiers serving all around the world to pass on the leadership and life lessons he learned during his multiple combat tours.

Colonel Puckett's influence extended to virtually every senior infantry officer and noncommissioned officer who served at Fort Benning—now Fort Moore—or within the 75th Ranger Regiment for nearly two decades. However, his mentorship wasn't limited to the men and women at the senior ranks. It resonated across all levels of our military.

Between his leadership while on Active Duty and mentorship after he re-

tired, Colonel Puckett influenced generations of servicemembers, including me. I was fortunate enough to meet Colonel Puckett when I worked on Fort Moore in the 1990s. When I was deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, from 2003 to 2004, Colonel Puckett, who had become a mentor, would write to me with words of advice and motivation. For a man of his stature and legacy to spend this time mentoring a young captain on deployment is just one small example of the character and tireless devotion of Colonel Puckett.

Rightly so, Colonel Puckett was an inaugural inductee into the U.S. Army Ranger Hall of Fame. He would go on to be the honorary colonel of the 75th Ranger Regiment from 1996 to 2008. On May 21, 2021, Colonel Puckett's Distinguished Service Cross was upgraded to the Medal of Honor in a White House ceremony that I was very, very privileged and fortunate to attend.

Colonel Puckett lived a life of devoted service to our Nation. His military awards include the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars, three Legions of Merit, two Bronze Stars with "V" device for valor, and five Purple Hearts. In addition, he has the Combat Infantryman's Badge with star, Special Forces Tab, and Ranger Tab.

Colonel Puckett was a legend—a legend of a man; a legend of a soldier; a legend of a ranger; a legend of a husband, father, and grandfather; and a legend of a citizen who knew no limits to serving his country.

After a literal lifetime of dedication and service to America, it is only fitting that we pay tribute to Colonel Puckett in the Rotunda of the Capitol to honor his sacrifices and the sacrifices of the Silent Generation and the more than 5,700,000 men and women who served in the Armed Forces of the United States during the "Forgotten War."

This country is forever in your debt for answering the call to fight against tyranny and oppression in the Korean conflict.

Mr. President, I ask that we take a moment of silence in memory of Colonel Puckett and the contributions he made both in and out of uniform and to acknowledge the sacrifices his family made when Colonel Puckett's duties took him away from home.

(Moment of silence.)

It has been a privilege and an honor to know such a man and to have walked in the footsteps of giants who have come before—giants such as COL Ralph Puckett, Jr.

May he rest in peace.

"Rangers Lead the Way!"

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas.

PROTESTS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, last week, the Senate completed a critical task to support our national security. After months of uncertainty, this

Chamber overwhelmingly approved a bill to reaffirm our commitment to our allies who are facing unrelenting aggression around the globe.

This legislation will bolster Israel's fight to defend itself against terrorists like Hamas; it will support Ukraine's ongoing defense against Russian forces, who are violating their sovereignty; and it will help countries in the Indo-Pacific, like Taiwan, counter or deter, hopefully, Chinese aggression.

America has always been known as one that stands by its friends and allies. That is actually one of the biggest differences between the United States and Russia and China. We have friends. We have like-minded allies based on our commonly shared values.

Now, there are strategic shotgun marriages, which you see now between Iran and China and Russia, but nobody would mistake that for a shared value concept. It is just that they are arrayed against the United States. "The enemy of my enemy is my friend" is the philosophy that they embrace.

We have a long and proud history of defending democracy and standing up to adversaries, and I am glad Congress approved this legislation to continue in that tradition. As America's friends and allies combat evil around the world, we are seeing a new wave cropping up right here on American soil.

Since Hamas attacked Israel on October 7 of last year, anti-Israel protests have taken place across the United States. For our country, protests are nothing new. In fact, they are privileged and guaranteed under the First Amendment to the Constitution. So impassioned debate is not a recent innovation. But there is a clear line between protesting and rioting and an even clearer line between free speech and violence. Regrettably, that line has been crossed time and again in recent months.

Some Hamas sympathizers and supporters have used the guise of protesting to harass and intimidate Jewish students across the United States, and some of the most disturbing incidents have been those on college campuses. In the wake of October 7, campuses have experienced a wave of anti-Semitic attacks targeting their Jewish students.

Last fall, for example, Jewish students at a small university in New York City sheltered in the college library as pro-Palestinian protesters banged on the doors and windows and chanted outside. Multiple students at Tulane University in Louisiana were physically assaulted during a tense protest. A Cornell University message board was flooded with anonymous comments that threatened to physically harm any Jewish person on campus.

These incidents highlight a dangerous resurgence of anti-Semitism that has spread like wildfire across college campuses, and too many people have tried to defend these attacks as constitutionally protected speech. I

would hurry to point out that not everybody involved in these protests and this civil disobedience or even violence is even a student at these universities. In many ways, I think this is another manifestation, another indication, more evidence that many of our institutions of higher education have lost their way. They should be focused on educating the next generation of American leadership, not being engaged in or being primarily focused on this sort of activity.

It is shameful and disingenuous to suggest that attacks, particularly physical attacks and threats against Jewish students, qualify as protected speech. As I said, the First Amendment does protect speech, but it protects the right to protest peacefully. It does not give anyone the freedom to riot, to threaten, or to carry out acts of violence against other people or to even violate the rules of their universities.

The Supreme Court has long recognized that neutral protections like time, manner, and place provisions do not violate the First Amendment, and those are the sorts of guidelines and rules that these protesters need to follow. When they don't follow them, they should be held accountable for it.

Sadly, pro-Palestinian groups are continuing to create a threatening environment by attempting to occupy and disrupt some college campuses.

At Yale University, a Jewish student journalist was attacked by a pro-Hamas mob while attempting to film a protest. She was stabbed in the eye with a Palestinian flag, and her attacker has still not been identified.

This last weekend, at Harvard, anti-Israel protesters raised a Palestinian flag in the place where the American flag should have been flying.

Protests at the University of Southern California have created such serious safety concerns that the university actually canceled its main graduation ceremony.

Some of the most alarming incidents have taken place at Columbia University, where pro-Palestinian students set up a tent encampment at the center of the campus. The situation became so tense last week that a prominent rabbi urged Jewish students to leave campus and stay away for their own safety. The situation grew even more dangerous overnight as an anti-Israel mob broke into an academic building and used furniture to barricade the doors. They shattered windows, hung pro-Palestinian banners from the building, and a member of the building's maintenance team said he was briefly held hostage.

These institutions are known as some of America's elite universities, but their response to these incidents has fallen far short. They have allowed protesters to break university rules, threaten other students, particularly Jewish students, and create a dangerous and hostile environment for their entire campus communities.

Under title VI of the Civil Rights Act, colleges and universities are re-

quired to provide an environment free from discriminations based on race, color, or national origin. So it is shameful that some of these so-called elite universities in our country do not take that responsibility seriously.

Last week, protests erupted at the University of Texas in Austin, where I live. But I am glad to say the response there was far different than what you have seen in many other parts of the country. As hundreds of protesters attempted to occupy the campus, the university hasn't wavered in its commitment to preserve a safe environment for all of its students. They have recognized the danger that these demonstrations could pose to Jewish students, as well as disrupting the entire campus community that is, after all, dedicated to education. It is hard to get a good education if you can't go to class or you can't participate in activities on your own campus for fear of violence or threats.

The University of Texas took swift action to break up last week's demonstration before things turned violent, and it has continued to do the same thing as the situation heats up this week.

I want to commend my friend UT Austin president Jay Hartzell for doing what so many other college presidents have failed to do. As protesters took over the campus, he, with the backing of our Governor and our other elected officials, made it clear that the university's rules would be enforced.

As we have seen at college campuses across the country, uncontrolled—or out-of-control protests create a very dangerous environment for all students, the faculty, and staff. They create an especially threatening environment for Jewish members of the campus community who are targeted solely based on their ethnic identity or their religion.

These types of attacks are despicable and un-American, and I am glad the University of Texas at Austin made it clear that anti-Semitism has no place on its campus.

Last week, 26 of my Republican colleagues and I urged the Biden administration to do more to protect Jewish students on college campuses. Anti-Semitic mobs are paralyzing many campuses and threatening Jewish students.

Given the wave of protests across the country, the Biden administration must do more to combat anti-Semitism and ensure that every student has a safe place to learn.

Universities, of course, are no strangers to activism. Generations of young people have organized protests and raised their voices on a variety of political and social issues, and that is entirely appropriate.

The right to protest is fundamental to our democracy, but it does not grant anyone the ability to say or do whatever they want without consequences.

Recent demonstrations have turned into a breeding ground for anti-Semitism, and we must do more to protect

all of our students and restore safety to our college campuses and restore the very basic mission for which they were founded, which is to educate the next generation of Americans.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 598, Georgia N. Alexakis, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Amy Klobuchar, Jack Reed, Tina Smith, Tammy Duckworth, Richard Blumenthal, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Catherine Cortez Masto, Margaret Wood Hassan, Peter Welch, Sheldon Whitehouse, Brian Schatz, Mark Kelly, Debbie Stabenow, Michael F. Bennet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Georgia N. Alexakis, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY), and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 155 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Murphy
Bennet	Graham	Ossoff
Blumenthal	Hassan	Padilla
Brown	Heinrich	Peters
Butler	Hickenlooper	Reed
Cantwell	Hirono	Rosen
Cardin	Kaine	Rounds
Carper	King	Sanders
Casey	Klobuchar	Schatz
Collins	Lujan	Schumer
Coons	Manchin	Shaheen
Cortez Masto	Markey	Sinema
Duckworth	Menendez	Smith
Durbin	Merkley	Stabenow
Fetterman	Murkowski	Tester

Tillis	Warnock	Whitehouse
Van Hollen	Warren	Wyden
Warner	Welch	

NAYS—42

Barrasso	Ernst	Mullin
Blackburn	Fischer	Paul
Boozman	Grassley	Ricketts
Braun	Hagerty	Romney
Britt	Hawley	Rubio
Budd	Hoeben	Schmitt
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tuberville
Crapo	Marshall	Vance
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young

NOT VOTING—5

Booker	Lankford	Risch
Kelly	Murray	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 42.

The motion is agreed to.

The Senator from Rhode Island.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I am here today for the 31st time in my series on the special interest scheme that captured the U.S. Supreme Court.

There is an old adage that the best way to show that one stick is crooked is to set a straight stick down next to it. So, today, we are going to look at some sticks.

Supreme Court Justices are caught over and over receiving enormous gifts, often from people very interested in Court proceedings, and refusing even to report the gifts as the law requires. The disciplinary process for these Justices is virtually nonexistent. Not even basic factfinding takes place. So let's compare the Court's dereliction about its own conduct with the straight stick of how other Federal officials are treated when they don't report gifts, but let's start with a recap of the history.

After the first round of gifts of yacht and jet travel from billionaire Harlan Crow to Justice Clarence Thomas, the Judicial Conference, which is the administrative body which oversees the judicial branch of government, investigated the matter, and that investigation buried the situation rather than get to the bottom of it to the point even of applying the wrong legal process. The law requires the Conference, if there is a reasonable chance that the failures to disclose were willful, to refer the determination of willfulness to the Attorney General. There is good reason for that. One, the Attorney General has real investigative resources. Two, judicial clubbiness and mutual back-scratching is less likely. Three—three—the Attorney General can determine whether other crimes, like tax and false statement violations, are also implicated. But, back then, the Judicial Conference did not make the referral nor did they issue any public report providing any real explanation for that decision. On that transparency score, zero.

Recently, the Judicial Conference, to its great credit, blew up what I call the

Scalia trick, which is, one, arranging free secret vacations with resort owners and, two, pretending the generous, free hospitality he received was personal hospitality under the disclosure laws because he had been extended a personal invitation.

Well, obviously, that is not what they mean in the disclosure laws by "personal hospitality." It is supposed to cover things where you know people or it is your in-laws or it is your college roommate—where there is a true, longstanding personal relationship, not somebody you don't know extending you a personal invitation. So stopping that nonsense was good, but here is the transparency part:

The Conference described what they did in that decision as a clarification—a clarification—which was also good because it acknowledged that was the rule all along. They weren't making a new rule; they were clarifying what had been the rule all along. But then along comes Clarence Thomas, who is usually completely silent on his many ethics failings—completely silent. On this occasion, he instantly launched lawyers to say he would comply with what they called the new rule. The trick to that stunt was the claim that this was a new rule. Claiming it was a new rule meant that he would only have to comply going forward, not go back and clean up years of false financial filings.

So I have asked the Judicial Conference to clarify what it meant by "clarification." So far, I have received no answer. So, as of now, years of Thomas and Alito misfilings remain uncorrected, but it is still going on. So, on that, the transparency score is pending.

The Judicial Conference is also reviewing the more recent round of Harlan Crow-to-Clarence Thomas mega gifts, and it is to be hoped that the judges now on the Judicial Conference will do a better job of following the law than their predecessors did; that they will make a proper referral to the Attorney General and that they will let the facts be properly investigated. There is no sign of that yet, just that the investigation is ongoing. So the transparency score on that is also pending.

The danger in all of these decisions about judicial disclosure failings is the judges may see the whole mess as just a problem in a judicial bubble, their own little concern that is really no one else's business. But it is far more serious than that, as I am about to show.

However, if there is nothing to compare their own behavior to, nothing to compare their own stick to, they might not notice its crooks and its bends.

Let me go back to one of the reasons for referral to the Attorney General: He is positioned to determine if criminal laws were also violated along with disclosure laws. There is every reason to believe that Justices who failed to report big emoluments on their judicial disclosures also failed to make required tax disclosures.

I recently saw an article pointing out that even Academy Award gift bags create tax consequences. It was reported “the Academy decided to end its practice of handing out gift bags, citing the upfront tax burden they placed on stars.” Well, if gift bags for stars create tax consequences, so must big gifts to Justices. And if Hollywood stars are expected to understand that, well so should Supreme Court Justices.

If Justices didn’t make the required tax filings, they broke the law. And if they did make the required tax filings but still not the required judicial disclosure filings, that signals potential willfulness. It is the Attorney General’s job to determine, but if it is determined that the misfiling was willful, that brings its own penalties and consequences.

A large body of law about false statements also applies here, based on criminal laws, like 18 United States Code section 1001, a felony offense. Who knows, proper investigation may show that even fraud and bribery statutes apply, at least with respect to the billionaires who so generously lavish these Justices who keep handing them favorable decisions.

Remember, for instance, the \$25,000 payment via the Court-fixer Leonard Leo to Thomas’s spouse, Ginni Thomas, specifying “no mention of Ginni, of course.”

This is serious. By shrouding in clubby secrecy judicial colleagues’ violation of judicial disclosure laws, judges may also be covering up crimes—a problem reaching well beyond internal business of the judiciary. Plus, covering up crimes is just a bad look for judges.

So to the straight stick, let’s look at how other recipients of unreported gifts in other government offices have been treated when the unreported gifts come to light. If it is the judiciary’s position that Justices are subject to a lower standard of accountability than ordinary executive and legislative branch officials, well, I would like to hear them say that outright. But if the standard for Justices is not lower, then these cases are very relevant comparisons.

To keep it simple, today, let’s just compare cases involving nondisclosure of free gifts of vacations, event tickets, lodging and travel, like those gifts which Thomas and/or Alito received from wealthy donors.

In 2016, the government accepted a guilty plea from the Resident Agent in Charge of a Mexico DEA field office. The DEA agent had failed to disclose gifts of private air travel provided to him between his duty station in Mexico and his home in Texas—trips which he claimed were “for personal” purposes. He didn’t pay fair market value for the flights; although, he did occasionally pay fuel costs.

For his failure to disclose these gifts, the DEA agent pleaded guilty to a section 1001 false statements criminal violation, a felony, and was sentenced to 2

years of probation and 100 hours of community service.

That same year, the government accepted a guilty plea from the director of a Veterans Affairs hospital for her failure to disclose gifts she received totaling a bit more than \$21,000, including domestic and international airline tickets, concert tickets worth \$730, a check for \$5,000, resort spa services, a gift card, and the registration fee for a marathon. She, too, pleaded guilty to a section 1001 false statement violation, a felony, and was sentenced to 2 years of probation.

The government prosecuted an official at the Department of Housing and Urban Development for failing to disclose gifts he received from the president of a company representing clients trying to secure HUD contracts. The gifts included luxury box tickets to a Washington Redskins football game. That official pleaded guilty to a section 1018 false statements by a public official violation and was sentenced to 12 months of probation, 60 hours of community service, and a \$500 fine.

The Jack Abramoff scandal produced a plea agreement with former Congressman Robert Ney for failing to properly disclose gifts he received from Abramoff and others. The gifts involved a trip to Scotland, worth more than \$160,000, including all-expense-paid and reduced-price commercial and private jet travel; luxury accommodations in Scotland and London; and free golf, meals, drinks, and transportation. His other undisclosed or underreported gifts included an all-expense-paid 3-night trip to New Orleans to gamble and vacation worth about \$7,200; and a 2-night vacation at a resort in Lake George, NY, with lodging, boat rental, a chartered car, meals, drinks, and golf worth more than \$3,500.

Ney admitted to taking official actions to benefit Abramoff and others in connection with these gifts. He pleaded guilty to a section 1001 false statement violation and to conspiracy to commit honest services fraud, make false statements, and violate a lobbying ban. Ney was sentenced to 30 months in prison, 2 years of supervised release, a \$6,000 fine, and 1,200 hours of community service.

In the Abramoff scandal, the government also prosecuted the chief of staff for the Department of Labor’s Employment Standards Administration for failing to disclose gifts he received from Abramoff and others representing a client with business before the Labor Department.

The unreported gifts included luxury box tickets to a Georgetown University basketball game, luxury suite tickets to a Harlem Globetrotters basketball game, tickets to a Baltimore Orioles baseball game, and tickets to a Washington Capitals hockey game.

The official pleaded guilty to a section 1018 false statements by a public official violation and was sentenced to 36 months of probation and a \$500 fine.

The government also prosecuted a Department of the Interior employee

who had failed to disclose gifts from Abramoff. The gifts included tickets to a Washington Redskins game and to a Simon and Garfunkel concert.

According to a summary of the case by the Office of Government Affairs, the employee and Abramoff had developed a personal friendship. When Abramoff began giving this employee and his family sporting and concert tickets, the employee sometimes offered to pay for the items, but Abramoff said the tickets were for unused seats and that he wanted to give them to his friend—precisely like Alito’s claims of empty private jet seats and personal friendship.

The Department of the Interior employee pleaded guilty to a section 1018 false statements by a public official violation and was sentenced to 2 years of probation and a \$1,000 fine.

So what conclusion can you draw from those cases? The conclusion you draw from those cases is that over and over, in the real world of proper government disclosure and accountability, government officials are prosecuted for failing to disclose gifts far lower in value than what Supreme Court Justices have received. In that real world, they plead guilty to felony criminal charges, and they receive criminal sentences. As felons, they lose various legal privilege. And this is just for failing to disclose. These cases did not involve tax crimes.

The cases against these ordinary government officials, even a Member of Congress, provide a comparable—a comparable—against which undisclosed gifts to Justices of the Supreme Court should be measured. What we see shows that equivalent acts in the other branches are prosecuted as crimes, but at the Supreme Court, they are covered up behind a wall of judicial omerta.

We can’t even get the basic facts. That is no way to run a judicial branch. The judicial branch should be the straightest of sticks.

To be continued.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF WYMAN’S

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, 150 years ago, in 1874, one of Maine’s most iconic businesses launched its first venture. Although it began as a small sardine cannery operation in the corner of northeast Maine, Wyman’s has thrived through 150 years of business and is

now Maine's preeminent purveyor of wild blueberries, as well as the top selling brand of frozen fruit in the United States.

Each year, Wyman's harvests and freezes tens of millions of pounds of Maine blueberries. In addition to owning over 30,000 acres of land in Maine, Wyman's partners with hundreds of Maine blueberry farms to process their products and export them around the country and around the globe. Four generations later, Wyman's continues to be a leader in cultivating the wild blueberry for which Maine is famous, providing economic vitality for the Downeast region and high-quality jobs across the State.

Wyman's is also at the cutting edge of agricultural research. Recently, the business has partnered with the University of Maine to study how harsh weather patterns such as early frosts and droughts impact growth, gaining valuable insights into what can be done to boost productivity for all in the industry.

While Wyman's is certainly a generational affair for the Wyman family, it is wonderful to see how the business has also become generational for so many within the community. More than a third of Wyman's employees have tenures lasting over a decade, and many families continue to return to work at the blueberry harvest over several generations. Wyman's deep roots and work in the field of agricultural sustainability show that the company continues to live up to its values of enhancing health. I am very proud to join them in celebrating their 150 years of operation.

2024 ECLIPSE

Mr. WELCH. Mr. President, the eclipse was a momentous occasion for Vermont, bringing more than 160,000 people to our State. I am especially thankful to our emergency personnel, law enforcement, and small business owners who handled the busy weekend with grace. Everyone viewing "totality" in the Green Mountain State, whether they were locals or visiting for the first time, experienced something that was pretty special: the beauty of our State.

Steven Pappas, publisher and executive editor of the Times Argus and Rutland Herald, summarized the celestial spectacle in his editorial titled "Overshadowed" and published April 9. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Times Argus/Rutland Herald]
OVERSHADOWED
(By Steven Pappas)

It lived up to the hype.

While there are those individuals who went out of their way to voice certain disappointment, the vast majority of Vermonters and humanity who witnessed Monday's total solar eclipse seem to agree the rare astronomical union was worth waiting for.

It took patience for it to arrive, but the few minutes of the totality in Vermont drew gasps and cheers heard in crowds. There were many hugs, and more than a few tears of joy. It had a profound effect.

On Tuesday, eyewitnesses were overjoyed to share their photos and stories about the eclipse. And while we all—more or less, thanks to a clear, sunny day in the Green Mountain State—saw the same thing, we each brought a piece of ourselves to the moment.

Save a few naysayers, the eclipse united us briefly. The day had the feel of a holiday, with picnics and barbecues; laughter and anticipation. Folks were going out of their way to share the moment with others who might not be in the path of totality.

It has also been impressive, in hearing the various debriefings and anecdotes, just how much one thought overshadowed all others: We needed that common space.

Whether you were standing alone, gazing skyward; or you were crammed together on the State House steps or along the Burlington waterfront, the unity above transcended all else.

The moment reminded us of a series of editorials we wrote back in 2020, at a time when we all came together under less joyous circumstances: the COVID-19 pandemic.

At that time, we wrote about how fear and tragedy were uniting us because the coronavirus did not distinguish between us. In those early days, if you will recall, it felt as though if you "got COVID" it was akin to a potential death sentence. Over time, and vaccines, those fears abated somewhat, but we still followed the numbers and our concern over public health was kept going for months—and in certain circumstances—years.

Monday's eclipse, which had been calculated down to the minute (and those mathematical predictions were absolutely spot on), provided the expected darkness (in dramatic effect) but it continued out of totality, and the light returned. As we felt the warm sun on our faces once again, there was hope and jubilation. We knew it was coming, but it was still a bit unexpected.

Individuals with hours of waiting in vehicles ahead of them were—for a brief period of time—giddy over the show in the sky. They did not care much about the traffic jam awaiting. It stripped us of worry.

Other parts of the country had cloud cover. Across Vermont, though, we got (at least according to most scientific experts) the best of the show. It was unobstructed, and it shone brightly into our hearts.

The moon's shadow fell across all stripes of people. Your station in life did not matter; nor did your political leanings; nor did your place along the gender spectrum; nor was your race a factor in what happened in the sky. We were all citizens of the universe; and we were became witnesses of history, plain and simple.

So, yeah, we needed that.

Because as soon as the eclipse headed northeast to northern New Hampshire, Maine and the Canadian Maritimes, and then off the North American continent, the news cycle returned with its four horsemen. The bickering and sniping was right there waiting. The hardships and anxiety crept back onto the scene. Hate had just been hiding in the shadow.

The moment passed.

What our editorial board is hoping for now is that the enthusiasm, and the moment we felt as that rare sight united us, does not lose all of its momentum. We hope that as most of us look fondly back on eclipse day, the emotion of being awestruck alongside family, friends, neighbors and strangers proves to have a lasting place in our laugh-

ter, on how we carry ourselves, and well beyond (and through) the rigors of life that are already hard enough.

In describing their eclipse day on Tuesday, it was striking how many individuals described themselves as feeling "overwhelmed" by this smallest change—light and darkness well out of place in a normal day. Others suggested that they had been at a loss for words as the world around them fell into a shadow, as if a hush were carried with it. They struggle, as we do, for the best descriptor of the oddity.

But when those dark glasses could come off, and we all took in the same world we had always known, just bathed in the brightest, natural darkness we could probably ever know, we felt it—we did not just see it. It affected us at a cellular level, a spiritual level, and it inspired awe.

We all shared one line of thinking: "Can you imagine if you didn't know what this was? Can you imagine what those people seeing it must have thought? Can you imagine their fear?"

In mere moments, the sun returned to shining brightly, resuming its place in our predictable lives, and we started to forget that shared concern for the legion of witnesses long dead.

It should not always take a pandemic nor an eclipse to allow us an opportunity to measure the magnitude of our humanity. Simply, it should take the sun coming up every morning to inspire us to create our own awe, and inspire ourselves and the others around us to share kindness and commonality.

Apparently, as we witnessed, it happens naturally.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO BEAU McCASTLAIN

● Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Beau McCastlain, the 2024 Arkansas Teacher of the Year.

As a television production teacher at De Queen High School for the past 3 years, Beau has become known for his innovative and engaging teaching practices. He puts students above all else, encourages outside-the-box thinking, and prepares them for future careers through connections with real world opportunities in and around their community.

Beau's love for education is evident in his involvement. He has gone the extra mile by establishing partnerships with a local radio station and the Arkansas Broadcasters Association to give students hands-on work that introduces them to the field and different possibilities it offers. This has led many of his students to paid internships, freelance opportunities, and State and national recognition for their work.

His contributions extend beyond the classroom. Beau has also served as a head baseball coach, assistant football coach, and photojournalist at television stations around the State. He also is certified to teach social studies for grades 7 through 12 and holds a technical permit for television broadcasting.

In addition to receiving a bachelor's degree in communications from the

University of Central Arkansas, Beau has a master's degree in educational leadership and administration from Southern Arkansas University in Magnolia.

Arkansas is fortunate to have an exceptional, selfless leader like Beau representing the best of many great teachers in our State and serving as a role model to new educators. His passion and commitment are an excellent example for others to follow.

Beau demonstrates what it means to truly go above and beyond for his students. I congratulate him for this achievement and am excited to see the positive impact he will continue making throughout his time as Arkansas Teacher of the Year. I am confident his efforts will be an inspiration in the classroom and beyond for generations to come.●

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL
RICHARD R. NEELY

● Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the remarkable career of Maj. Gen. Richard R. Neely, a 40-year servicemember of the Illinois Army National Guard who will retire on May 31, 2024. Major General Neely served as the 40th adjutant general of the State of Illinois and was the director of the Illinois Department of Military Affairs.

As the adjutant general, Major General Neely oversaw the Federal overseas deployments of 4,800 soldiers and airmen to 21 countries around the world and 5,600 servicemembers on State Active Duty exceeding 500,000 duty days combined. Major General Neely served as the adjutant general since February 2019. Beginning in 2020, Major General Neely directed the largest and longest domestic operations activation in Illinois National Guard history in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Illinois National Guard soldiers and airmen assisted with 250,000 COVID-19 tests, delivered 8 million masks, administered nearly 2 million vaccines throughout the State among many other support missions. Major General Neely further oversaw the Illinois National Guard's State Partnership Program with Poland. During one mission, the Illinois National Guard servicemembers provided direct training support to Poland's newly formed territorial defense force in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Due to Major General Neely's exceptional efforts, he was awarded the Polish Commanders Cross with Silver Star Order of Merit from the President of Poland in 2022. Throughout his entire career, Major General Neely led by example, providing a steady hand through some of the most tumultuous times in the history of our State and our Nation. The Illinois National Guard is better because of General Neely's service.

Major General Neely was also the Nation's first cyberspace officer to serve as an adjutant general and was a nationwide leader in cyber security. He

was the senior cyber adviser to the Chief and Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau, national lead for implementation of the Nationwide Integration of Time Resiliency for Operations (NITRO) program, vice chair of the National Guard Bureau's Cyber General Officer Advisory Council, chair of the Army National Guard's Information (Cyber) Readiness Advisory Council, and the senior adviser for Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure for U.S. Northern Command's Dual Status Commanders Course.

Major General Neely's leadership, determination, and commitment have no doubt changed lives and helped to make our country safer. As his Air Force career ends, may he continue to be "Always Ready, Always There!" and forever take pride in knowing that his exemplary efforts and unwavering professionalism contributed greatly to the success of the Air Force and the National Guard mission.●

RECOGNIZING THE COTTAGE

● Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding Iowa small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week, it is my privilege to recognize The Cottage of Denison, IA, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

In January 2020, mother and daughter duo Cindy and Taylor Borkowski purchased the Your Treasure Chest home decor store from longtime owners Deb and Jeff Frehse. After purchasing Your Treasure Chest, the Borkowski's changed the name to The Cottage and continued selling home decor on Broadway in Denison. When Cindy and Taylor started The Cottage, they went to different craft shows and vendor fairs to get the latest home decor items. While Cindy and Taylor started as the only two employees, their store has since grown to employ two additional part-time employees. On April 1, 2024, The Cottage announced that they would be moving down the street to a new location in Denison, with a ribbon cutting planned in early May 2024.

The Cottage maintains an active Facebook account with videos and pictures of new items in stock, events at the store, and updates on promotions and sales. In addition to selling home decor, Cindy and Taylor Borkowski offer a selection of children and baby, seasonal, and devotional items. Due to their hard work, The Cottage celebrated its fourth business anniversary in 2024.

The Cottage is well recognized for its contributions to the Crawford County economy. In 2022 and 2023, the Bulletin-Review named The Cottage as the Best Boutique in Crawford County. In 2022, The Cottage won the Innovators Award from the Chamber and Development Council of Crawford County. Cindy and Taylor are also involved in the Denison

and Crawford County communities. In 2023, Taylor was named the Businesswoman of the Year by the Chamber and Development Council of Crawford County. Taylor also serves as organizer of Hot Summer Nights in Denison, a series of summer events that include live music, food trucks, activities for kids, and a fundraiser. In 2024, proceeds from the Hot Summer Nights fundraiser will go to Washington Park.

The Cottage's commitment to providing quality home decor in Denison is clear. I want to congratulate Cindy and Taylor Borkowski and the entire team at The Cottage for their continued dedication to the Crawford County community. I look forward to seeing their continued growth and success in Iowa.●

REMEMBERING HAWKEYE
MOLDING

● Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding Iowa small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week it is my privilege to recognize Hawkeye Molding of Roland, IA, as the Senate Small Business of the Week during National Small Business Week.

In 1979, Bob Rusell and Mike Lawrence founded Hawkeye Molding in Albia as a plastic injection product manufacturer. Bob later became the sole owner of Hawkeye Molding and was critical to the company's growth and success. In 2007, he passed away, leaving behind a legacy of hard work, dedication to the community, and manufacturing excellence. In 2008, Hawkeye Molding was purchased by an LED lighting manufacturer, Innovative Lighting, as an addition to their plastics division based in Roland. Innovative Lighting owners Jerry and Janet Handsaker continued to operate the Albia location as Hawkeye Molding, with their Roland plastic manufacturing facility operating under the Innovative Lighting name.

In April 2021, the Handsakers sold Innovative Lighting's plastic division to Ryan Gruhn and Lana Leander, a husband-and-wife team. The Handsakers wanted the new owners of Hawkeye Molding to keep the company's roots in Iowa. Ryan and Lana purchased both plastic facilities from the Handsakers and included the Roland plastic facility under the Hawkeye Molding name.

Today, Hawkeye Molding maintains a 58,000-square-foot manufacturing facility, warehouse, and company headquarters in Roland. It has 38 horizontal injection molding machines and two 20-ton vertical injection molding machines to serve the molding needs of the agriculture, appliance, industrial, and lighting industries. The team also provides molding services for home and office furniture and manufacturing parts. The International Organization for Standardization certified Hawkeye

Molding for quality management systems.

Hawkeye Molding is actively involved in the Story County community. The small business is a proud member of the Ames Chamber of Commerce, and in 2022, the chamber awarded Ryan and Lana with their Economic Impact Award. Hawkeye Molding was named the Iowa Farm Bureau's Renew Rural Iowa Entrepreneur Award in 2021 for its work in the Roland and Albia economies. Lana has also raised funds for St. Jude Children's Research Hospital. In 2024, Hawkeye Molding celebrated its third business anniversary under Ryan and Lana's ownership.

Hawkeye Molding's commitment to providing custom injection molded parts and products while keeping manufacturing jobs in Roland is clear. I want to congratulate Ryan Gruhn, Lana Leander, and the entire Hawkeye Molding team for their continued dedication to the manufacturing industry. I look forward to seeing their continued growth and success in Iowa.●

TRIBUTE TO KATE MIKOL

● Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I am honored to recognize Kate Mikol of Bedford as April's Granite Stater of the Month. She and her siblings founded Fueled by Kids, a nonprofit that provides snacks and meals to Manchester-area students, after they learned that many kids their age can't get reliable meals over the weekend. Now 18, Kate serves as the general manager of the organization.

Kate and her siblings started Fueled by Kids after learning about families struggling with homelessness in Manchester. After speaking to a social worker, they learned that one of the biggest ways to help these families is to provide food assistance. They learned that food insecurity can cause immense stress for children and can make it difficult for them to focus on schoolwork. Kate and her siblings were surprised to hear that some students don't even want to go home for the weekend because they don't have breakfast and lunch like they have at school. After learning how widespread food insecurity is, they started assembling bags packed with healthy, kid-friendly foods to give to students at a local school.

Fueled by Kids has now provided these bags and other food assistance to kids for the past 8 years. As general manager of Fueled by Kids, Kate helps organize volunteers, speaks with social workers and principals, and helps spread the word about the organization. She is also very involved with the organization's summer programs to help bridge the gap between school years, when students may lose access to the daily breakfasts and lunches that they have during the school year. Kate also started a club at her high school to help get more students involved; over time, the organization has grown—now serving 21 public schools

in the Manchester area. This year, the organization has already given out more than 1,000 bags.

Kate's dedication to helping children in need is truly admirable. The work that she and her siblings have undertaken by starting and operating Fueled by Kids reflects the Granite State spirit of stepping up for one another—consistently and over time—at its best. I am honored to name her Granite Stater of the Month.●

TRIBUTE TO NICK SELIMOS

● Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, in 1948, President Harry Truman famously said, "If you want a friend in Washington, get a dog." There is a very clear exception to President Truman's saying. All of Washington, especially those of us who work on Capitol Hill, have a wonderful friend nearby. He is the manager at The Monocle, Nick Selimos, who has greeted guests at the famous establishment for 50 years.

Just steps from the Capitol, The Monocle had always been a fine establishment, but Nick's charming personality and steadfast commitment to hospitality turned it into the iconic pillar of Capitol Hill it is today. Since his first day in 1974, much has changed in Washington, on Capitol Hill, and even at The Monocle, but Nick has been the one constant.

His friendly face has greeted members of Congress taking a break from debating major pieces of legislation, foreign dignitaries visiting from every corner of the globe, and everyday Americans stopping in for a bite to eat after some sightseeing in the Nation's Capital. No matter who walked through the doors of The Monocle, Nick made them feel like his personal guests and made a point to remember them the next time they stopped by.

He has lent an ear, told a story, and laughed with more Members of Congress than even most congressional leaders. Nick Selimos might be the one man in Washington whose friendly countenance and kind spirit transcend partisan politics and is mutually beloved by all.

Had President Truman known Nick Selimos, the President's famous saying might have been, "Unless you dine at The Monocle and have the privilege of knowing Nick Selimos, if you want a friend in Washington, get a dog."

Let us all raise a glass and cheers to Nick's 50 years at The Monocle and his remarkable positive impact on this city and our country.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Stringer, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages

from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2023, the Secretary of the Senate, on April 23, 2024, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. KIGGANS) has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 815. An act making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2023, the enrolled bill was signed on April 23, 2024, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 474. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen reporting to the CyberTipline related to online sexual exploitation of children, to modernize liabilities for such reports, to preserve the contents of such reports for 1 year, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1069. An act to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to require reporting regarding clean energy demonstration projects, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3722. An act to require a pilot program on activities under the pre-separation transition process of members of the Armed Forces for a reduction in suicide among veterans, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4755. An act to support research on privacy enhancing technologies and promote responsible data use, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4866. An act to direct the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administrator to improve fire weather and fire environment forecasting, detection, and local collaboration, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5333. An act to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to exclude from the limit on leverage certain amounts invested in smaller enterprises located in rural or low-income areas and small businesses in critical technology areas, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5914. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the processes to approve programs of education for purposes of the educational assistance programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7032. An act to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act

of 1974 to provide the Congressional Budget Office with necessary authorities to expedite the sharing of data from executive branch agencies, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7103. An act to amend the Small Business Act to require Federal agencies to testify and report on scores received under the scorecard program for evaluating Federal agency compliance with small business contracting goals, to testify for failure to meet Governmentwide contracting goals, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7985. An act to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to submit to Congress a report on the entrepreneurial challenges facing entrepreneurs with a disability, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7987. An act to require plain language and the inclusion of key words in covered notices that are clear, concise, and accessible to small business concerns, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 1172. Resolution relative to the death of the Honorable Donald M. Payne, Jr., a Representative from the State of New Jersey.

The message further announced that pursuant to section 1092(b)(1)(A–B) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263), the Minority Leader appoints the following individual to the Commission on the future of the Navy: The Honorable Filemon Vela of Houston, Texas.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1069. An act to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to require reporting regarding clean energy demonstration projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 4755. An act to support research on privacy enhancing technologies and promote responsible data use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 4866. An act to direct the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to improve fire weather and fire environment forecasting, detection, and local collaboration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 5333. An act to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to exclude from the limit on leverage certain amounts invested in smaller enterprises located in rural or low-income areas and small businesses in critical technology areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

H.R. 5914. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the processes to approve programs of education for purposes of the educational assistance programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7103. An act to amend the Small Business Act to require Federal agencies to testify and report on scores received under the scorecard program for evaluating Federal agency compliance with small business contracting goals, to testify for failure to meet Governmentwide contracting goals, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

H.R. 7985. An act to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to submit to Congress a report on the entrepreneurial challenges facing entrepreneurs with a disability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

H.R. 7987. An act to require plain language and the inclusion of key words in covered notices that are clear, concise, and accessible to small business concerns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MARSHALL:

S. 4203. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program to provide emergency relief to producers that experienced losses as a result of disasters occurring in 2023, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MULLIN (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 4204. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to codify value-based purchasing arrangements under the Medicaid program and reforms related to price reporting under such arrangements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KAINE:

S. 4205. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to award grants for promoting industry or sector partnerships to encourage industry growth and competitiveness and to improve worker training, retention, and advancement as part of an infrastructure investment; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 4206. A bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to prohibit certain activities involving prohibited primate species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. LUJAN):

S. 4207. A bill to reauthorize the spectrum auction authority of the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. FETTERMAN:

S. 4208. A bill to authorize annual appropriations for the Affordable Connectivity Program, to expand the Universal Service Fund to support the Affordable Connectivity Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. KING:

S. 4209. A bill to provide greater regional access to the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument in the State of Maine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 4210. A bill to amend the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act to provide for additional procedures for families with children under the age of 6, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. BUTLER (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HIRONO,

Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 4211. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to require States to designate public high schools as voter registration agencies, to direct such schools to conduct voter registration drives for students attending such schools, to direct the Secretary of Education to make grants to reimburse such schools for the costs of conducting such voter registration drives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 4212. A bill to amend the Visit America Act to promote music tourism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. BUDD):

S. 4213. A bill to prohibit users who are under age 13 from accessing social media platforms, to prohibit the use of personalized recommendation systems on individuals under age 17, and limit the use of social media in schools; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. DAINES, Mr. COONS, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 4214. A bill to provide for the vacating of certain convictions and expungement of certain arrests of victims of human trafficking; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 4215. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish new prohibited acts relating to dietary supplements; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. OSSOFF (for himself and Mr. WARNOCK):

S. 4216. A bill to establish the Ocmulgee Mounds National Park and Preserve in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. BUTLER (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 4217. A bill to secure the Federal voting rights of persons when released from incarceration under the First Step Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. KING, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. Res. 664. A resolution recognizing the designation of April as "Community College Month" to celebrate more than 1,000 institutions throughout the United States supporting access to higher education and workforce training, and more broadly sustaining and advancing the economic prosperity of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. Res. 665. A resolution supporting May 3, 2024, as “National Space Day” in recognition of the significant positive impact the aerospace community has and will continue to have on the United States of America; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 138

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 138, a bill to amend the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 to modify certain provisions of that Act.

S. 526

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 526, a bill to strengthen the use of patient-experience data within the benefit-risk framework for approval of new drugs.

S. 592

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 592, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the mileage rate offered by the Department of Veterans Affairs through their Beneficiary Travel program for health related travel, and for other purposes.

S. 928

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 928, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to prepare an annual report on suicide prevention, and for other purposes.

S. 935

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 935, a bill to require reporting regarding certain drug price increases, and for other purposes.

S. 1007

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1007, a bill to establish in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor of the Department of State a Special Envoy for the Human Rights of LGBTQI+ Peoples, and for other purposes.

S. 1038

At the request of Mr. WELCH, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1038, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to improve transparency and prevent the use of abusive spread pricing and related practices in the Medicaid program.

S. 1113

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1113, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish direct care registered nurse-to-patient staffing ratio requirements in hospitals, and for other purposes.

S. 1176

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1176, a bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to issue an occupational safety and health standard that requires covered employers within the health care and social service industries to develop and implement a comprehensive workplace violence prevention plan, and for other purposes.

S. 1318

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1318, a bill to provide enhanced protections for election workers.

S. 1367

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1367, a bill to amend XIX of the Social Security Act to cover physician services delivered by podiatric physicians to ensure access by Medicaid beneficiaries to appropriate quality foot and ankle care, to amend title XVIII of such Act to modify the requirements for diabetic shoes to be included under Medicare, and for other purposes.

S. 1384

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1384, a bill to promote and protect from discrimination living organ donors.

S. 1488

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1488, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to remove certain eligibility disqualifications that restrict otherwise eligible students from participating in the supplemental nutrition assistance program, and for other purposes.

S. 1885

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1885, a bill to eliminate employment-based visa caps on abused, abandoned, and neglected children eligible for humanitarian status, and for other purposes.

S. 2039

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2039, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require a group health plan (or health insurance coverage offered in connection with such a plan) to provide for cost-sharing for oral anticancer drugs on terms no less favorable than the cost-sharing provided for anticancer medications administered by a health care provider.

S. 2256

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr.

KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2256, a bill to authorize the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an apprenticeship program and to establish a pilot program on cybersecurity training for veterans and members of the Armed Forces transitioning to civilian life, and for other purposes.

S. 2483

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2483, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide additional transparency and consumer protections relating to medical debt collection practices.

S. 2932

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2932, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide guidance to State Medicaid agencies, public housing agencies, Continuums of Care, and housing finance agencies on connecting Medicaid beneficiaries with housing-related services and supports under Medicaid and other housing resources, and for other purposes.

S. 3047

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 3047, a bill to award payments to employees of Air America who provided support to the United States from 1950 to 1976, and for other purposes.

S. 3348

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3348, a bill to amend the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998 to address harmful algal blooms, and for other purposes.

S. 3531

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3531, a bill to prohibit actions to carry out the Department of Commerce’s pause in the issuance of new export licenses for certain exports under the Commerce Control List.

S. 3728

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3728, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the administration of housing loans of the Department of Veterans Affairs to prevent or resolve default under such loans, and for other purposes.

S. 3765

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3765, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the Emergency Medical Services for Children program.

S. 3775

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3775, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer's Act, and for other purposes.

S. 3967

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 3967, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make permanent certain telehealth flexibilities under the Medicare program.

S. 3976

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3976, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reinstate the deduction for personal casualty losses as in effect prior to the enactment of Public Law 115-97 (commonly referred to as the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act").

S. 4001

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) were added as cosponsors of S. 4001, a bill to establish a commission to study the potential transfer of the Weitzman National Museum of American Jewish History to the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes.

S. 4015

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4015, a bill to temporarily suspend duties on imports of titanium sponge, and for other purposes.

S. 4036

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4036, a bill to establish a Government Spending Oversight Committee within the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, and for other purposes.

S. 4051

At the request of Mr. LEE, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) were added as cosponsors of S. 4051, a bill to prohibit transportation of any alien using certain methods of identification, and for other purposes.

S. 4091

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Missouri (Mr.

HAWLEY), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINÉ), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 4091, a bill to strengthen Federal efforts to counter antisemitism in the United States.

S. 4109

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4109, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to clarify roles and responsibilities within the Department of Defense relating to subconcussive and concussive brain injuries and to improve brain health initiatives of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 63

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 63, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to "Employee or Independent Contractor Classification Under the Fair Labor Standards Act".

S.J. RES. 73

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 73, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the multiple agencies relating to "Partnerships With Faith-Based and Neighborhood Organizations".

S. RES. 186

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 186, a resolution seeking justice for the Japanese citizens abducted by North Korea.

S. RES. 213

At the request of Mr. RICKETTS, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 213, a resolution expressing support for the designation of May 2023 as "Renewable Fuels Month" to recognize the important role that renewable fuels play in reducing carbon impacts, lowering fuel prices for consumers, supporting rural communities, and lessening reliance on foreign adversaries.

S. RES. 652

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 652, a

resolution designating April 2024 as "Second Chance Month".

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 4210. A bill to amend the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act to provide for additional procedures for families with children under the age of 6, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4210

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 "Lead-Safe Housing for Kids Act of 2024".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE LEAD-BASED PAINT POISONING PREVENTION ACT.

Section 302(a) of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4822(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting after "mortgage insurance" the following: ", tenant-based rental assistance under section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)),";

(2) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

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

"(4) ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 6.—

"(A) RISK ASSESSMENT.—

"(i) DEFINITION.—In this subparagraph, the term 'covered housing' means target housing, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851b), that—

"(I) is covered by an application for mortgage insurance or housing assistance payments under a program administered by the Secretary; or

"(II) otherwise receives more than \$5,000 in project-based assistance under a Federal housing program.

"(ii) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Lead-Safe Housing for Kids Act of 2024, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations that—

"(I) require the owner of covered housing in which a family with a child of less than 6 years of age will reside or is expected to reside to conduct an initial risk assessment for lead-based paint hazards—

"(aa) in the case of covered housing receiving tenant-based rental assistance under section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)), not later than 15 days after the date on which the family and the owner submit a request for approval of a tenancy or lease renewal, whichever occurs first;

"(bb) in the case of covered housing receiving public housing assistance under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) or project-based rental assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f), not later than 15 days after the date on which a physical condition inspection occurs; and

“(cc) in the case of covered housing not described in item (aa) or (bb), not later than a date established by the Secretary;

“(II) provide that a visual assessment alone is not sufficient for purposes of complying with subclause (I);

“(III) require that, if lead-based paint hazards are identified by an initial risk assessment conducted under subclause (I), the owner of the covered housing shall—

“(aa) not later than 30 days after the date on which the initial risk assessment is conducted, control the lead-based paint hazards, including achieving clearance in accordance with regulations promulgated under section 402 or 404 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2682, 2684), as applicable; and

“(bb) in accessible and alternative formats consistent with the requirements under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), and title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.), provide notice to all residents in the covered housing affected by the initial risk assessment, and provide notice in the common areas of the covered housing, that lead-based paint hazards were identified and will be controlled within the 30-day period described in item (aa); and

“(IV) provide that there shall be no extension of the 30-day period described in subclause (III)(aa).

“(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—The regulations promulgated under clause (i) shall provide an exception to the requirement under subclause (I) of such clause for covered housing—

“(I) if the owner of the covered housing submits to the Secretary documentation—

“(aa) that the owner conducted a risk assessment of the covered housing for lead-based paint hazards during the 12-month period preceding the date on which the family is expected to reside in the covered housing; and

“(bb) of any clearance examinations of lead-based paint hazard control work resulting from the risk assessment described in item (aa) that show that the housing passed the clearance examination;

“(II)(aa) if a lead-based paint inspection of the covered housing determined that lead-based paint was not present in the covered housing; or

“(bb) from which all lead-based paint has been identified and removed and clearance has been achieved in accordance with regulations promulgated under section 402 or 404 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2682, 2684) or under this section, as applicable;

“(III) if—

“(aa) lead-based paint hazards are identified in the dwelling unit in the covered housing in which the family will reside or is expected to reside;

“(bb) the dwelling unit is unoccupied;

“(cc) the owner of the covered housing, without any further delay in occupancy or increase in rent, provides the family with another dwelling unit in the covered housing that has no lead-based paint hazards; and

“(dd) the common areas servicing the new dwelling unit have no lead-based paint hazards; and

“(IV) in accordance with any other standard or exception the Secretary deems appropriate based on health-based standards.

“(B) RELOCATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Lead-Safe Housing for Kids Act of 2024, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to provide that a family with a child of less than 6 years of age that occupies a dwelling unit in covered housing in which lead-based paint hazards were identified, but not controlled in accord-

ance with regulations required under subparagraph (A)(ii), may relocate on an emergency basis and without placement on any waitlist, penalty (including rent payments to be made for that dwelling unit), or lapse in assistance to a dwelling unit that—

“(I) was constructed in 1978 or later; or

“(II) is in covered housing that has no lead-based paint hazards.

“(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—Relocation described in clause (i) shall be performed consistent with the standards set forth under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.) and any other applicable Federal civil rights, fair housing, and non-discrimination laws.”.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the amendments made by section 2 such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 4215. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish new prohibited acts relating to dietary supplements; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4215

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

SECTION 1. NEW PROHIBITED ACTS RELATING TO DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 301 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 331) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(jjj) The introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of any product marketed as a dietary supplement that does not meet the definition of a dietary supplement under section 201(ff).

“(kkk) The introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of a dietary supplement that has been prepared, packed, or held using the assistance of, or at the direction of, a person debarred under section 306.”.

(b) NEW IMPORT EXCLUSION.—Section 801(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 381(a)) is amended in paragraph (3) of the third sentence, by striking “section 301(ll)” and inserting “paragraph (ll), (jjj), or (kkk) of section 301”.

(c) NEW SEIZURE AUTHORITIES.—Section 304 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 334) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), in the first sentence, by striking “section 301(ll)” and inserting “paragraph (ll), (jjj), or (kkk) of section 301”; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1), in the first sentence, by striking “or cosmetic” and inserting “cosmetic, or product in violation of paragraph (jjj) or (kkk) of section 301”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 664—RECOGNIZING THE DESIGNATION OF APRIL AS “COMMUNITY COLLEGE MONTH” TO CELEBRATE MORE THAN 1,000 INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTING ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE TRAINING, AND MORE BROADLY SUSTAINING AND ADVANCING THE ECONOMIC PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. KING, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 664

Whereas the first public community college, known today as Joliet Junior College in Illinois, opened its doors to 6 students in 1901, as an experiment to accommodate those who wanted to pursue a college education without leaving their community;

Whereas the term “community college” was popularized by the President’s Commission on Higher Education in 1947, in recognition of the community-centered nature of the emerging sector of institutions;

Whereas local community and educational leaders throughout the country developed community colleges at a dramatic pace over several decades to instill civic pride and meet their people’s needs for educational and economic opportunity;

Whereas, today, 1,026 community colleges, including 921 public, 36 tribal, and 69 independent colleges, serve 10,200,000 credit and noncredit students;

Whereas public community colleges are an affordable option, charging an average of \$3,990 for annual tuition and fees for in-district students, have an average student age of 27, and often serve students who are employed, low-income, parents, veterans, or the first in their family to go to college;

Whereas community colleges are the primary educational institutions serving the workforce development needs of the United States and respond to current economic conditions by educating professionals in fields ranging from the semiconductor and construction industries to nursing and other health care professions;

Whereas 49 percent of all students in the United States who completed a bachelor’s degree at a 4-year college in 2016 had, in the last decade, been enrolled at a 2-year public college;

Whereas the median distance from a student’s home to the student’s local community college is only 10 miles;

Whereas 82 percent of public high schools offer dual enrollment programs that allow students to take college classes, usually at their local community college, thereby offering them the opportunity to save time and money in college and jumpstart career exploration;

Whereas alumni of community colleges generated \$898,500,000,000 in added income to the national economy in fiscal year 2020, or 4.1 percent of the total gross domestic product;

Whereas every dollar of public funding for community colleges returns \$6.80 in tax revenue generated; and

Whereas celebrating April as “Community College Month” provides the people of the United States with an opportunity to recognize the value of institutions that have long supported this country’s prosperity and competitiveness and community vitality and that will be important to the economic future of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the designation of April as “Community College Month” to celebrate over 1,000 community colleges throughout the United States serving local and regional needs and strengthening the economy of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 665—SUPPORTING MAY 3, 2024, AS “NATIONAL SPACE DAY” IN RECOGNITION OF THE SIGNIFICANT POSITIVE IMPACT THE AEROSPACE COMMUNITY HAS AND WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE ON THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 665

Whereas the aerospace industry and other government partners, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this preamble as “NASA”) and the Armed Forces of the United States of America, have led the way in space applications, exploration, scientific research, and security in the 20th and 21st centuries;

Whereas Congress has spearheaded the space endeavors of the United States by founding NASA and the Space Force, supporting the national security space enterprise, fostering the commercial space sector’s growth, and cementing partnerships with key research centers such as The Aerospace Corporation, Project Air Force, the Center for Naval Analysis, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and all other entities and agencies driving the United States’ global leadership and innovation in space;

Whereas NASA developed the Apollo Space Program that launched numerous space exploration missions, including the Apollo 11 moon landing on July 20, 1969;

Whereas NASA continues to develop far-reaching and high-profile programs and vehicles that expand our scientific ability while inspiring leagues of students, such as the Space Shuttle, which accomplished 135 crewed transportation missions from Earth-to-orbit from 1981 to 2011, the 5 Mars rover vehicles that have explored the surface of Mars since 1997, and the developing moon exploration program Artemis;

Whereas the James Webb Space Telescope represents a pinnacle of international collaboration in space exploration, led by NASA, showcasing the commitment of the United States to leading globally coordinated scientific endeavors to unlock insights into our cosmic origins and our future;

Whereas aerospace scientists, engineers, astronauts, and others, due to their ingenuity, continue to invent a wide variety of space-related technologies and applications that have benefitted humankind, such as the global positioning system, which is now used daily and whose invention is 1 example of the life-changing impact space-related technologies have on our way of life;

Whereas the aerospace industry and its academic partners have not only aided the

United States in space exploration and research but also in space-related domains such as national security, science, agriculture, health and medicine, education, and space tourism;

Whereas science, technology, engineering, and math (referred to in this preamble as “STEM”) engagement has been a primary focus of NASA’s mission and a critical initiative for commercial space companies, space museums, and STEM education centers, such as the CosmoSphere in Hutchinson, Kansas, Space Center Houston in Houston, Texas, and the Seattle Museum of Flight in Seattle, Washington in an effort to build the workforce of the future;

Whereas the accelerated growth in enthusiasm, interest, and investment in space is continuing a long-standing tradition in the United States of innovation and scientific discovery;

Whereas the rapid expansion of space exploration and the investments made by leaders in the aerospace industry, Congress, NASA, the Armed Services of the United States, universities, and a myriad of others are inspiring generations of new explorers into the final frontier of space; and

Whereas this rapid growth encourages the promotion of educational initiatives to inspire young minds in STEM fields, fostering the next generation of space enthusiasts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and designation of May 3rd, 2024, as “National Space Day”;

(2) recognizes the importance of the entire aerospace community, including government agencies, Federally funded research and development centers, industry and education partners, entrepreneurs, and others;

(3) recognizes all of the contributions made to space applications, exploration, and scientific research; and

(4) recognizes the important partnerships between the aerospace industry and our Armed Forces in protecting and defending the United States of America.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1907. Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1908. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1909. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1907. Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 772. UNIVERSAL CHANGING STATION.

(a) GRANT ASSURANCES.—Section 47107 of title 49, United States Code, as amended by section 743(b)(2), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(y) UNIVERSAL CHANGING STATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In fiscal year 2030 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary of Transportation may approve an application under this subchapter for an airport development project grant only if the Secretary receives written assurances that the airport owner or operator will install or maintain (in compliance with the requirements of section 35.133 of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations), as applicable—

“(A) at least 1 private, single-use room with a universal changing station that—

“(i) meets the standards established under paragraph (2)(A); and

“(ii) is accessible to all individuals for purposes of use by an individual with a disability in each passenger terminal building of the airport; and

“(B) signage at or near the entrance to the changing station indicating the location of the changing station.

“(2) STANDARDS REQUIRED.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the United States Access Board shall—

“(A) establish—

“(i) comprehensive accessible design standards for universal changing tables; and

“(ii) standards on the privacy, accessibility, and sanitation equipment of the room in which such table is located, required to be installed, or maintained under this subsection; and

“(B) in establishing the standards under subparagraph (A), consult with entities with appropriate expertise relating to the use of universal changing stations used by individuals with disabilities.

“(3) APPLICABILITY.—

“(A) AIRPORT SIZE.—The requirement in paragraph (1) shall only apply to applications submitted by the airport sponsor of a medium or large hub airport.

“(B) SPECIAL RULE.—The requirement in paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a project grant application for a period of time, determined by the Secretary, if the Secretary determines that construction or maintenance activities make it impracticable or unsafe for the universal changing station to be located in the sterile area of the building.

“(4) EXCEPTION.—Upon application by an airport sponsor, the Secretary may determine that a universal changing station in existence before the date of enactment of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024, complies with the requirements of paragraph (1) (including the standards established under paragraph (2)(A)), notwithstanding the absence of 1 or more of the standards or characteristics required under such paragraph.

“(5) DEFINITION.—In this section:

“(A) DISABILITY.—The term ‘disability’ has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102).

“(B) STERILE AREA.—The term ‘sterile area’ has the same meaning given that term in section 1540.5 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

“(C) UNIVERSAL CHANGING STATION.—The term ‘universal changing station’ means a universal or adult changing station that meets the standards established by the United States Access Board under paragraph (2)(A).

“(D) UNITED STATES ACCESS BOARD.—The term ‘United States Access Board’ means the

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board established under section 502(a)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 792(a)(1)).”

(b) **TERMINAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS.**—Section 47119(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) **UNIVERSAL CHANGING STATIONS.**—In addition to the projects described in paragraph (1), the Secretary may approve a project for terminal development for the construction or installation of a universal changing station (as defined in section 47107(y)) at a commercial service airport.”

SA 1908. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . EXPANSION OF FORFEITED PROPERTY AVAILABLE TO REMEDIATE HARMS TO UKRAINE FROM RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 1708 of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (division M of Public Law 117–328; 136 Stat. 5200) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “from any forfeiture fund” after “The Attorney General may transfer”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “which property belonged” and all that follows and inserting the following: “which property—

“(A) belonged to, was possessed by, or was controlled by a person the property or interests in property of which were blocked pursuant to any covered legal authority;

“(B) was involved in an act in violation of, or a conspiracy or scheme to violate or cause a violation of—

“(i) any covered legal authority; or

“(ii) any restriction on the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of items imposed by the United States under the Export Administration Regulations, or any restriction on the export, reexport, or retransfer of defense articles under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations under subchapter M of chapter I of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, with respect to—

“(I) the Russian Federation, Belarus, the Crimea region of Ukraine, or the so-called Donetsk and Luhansk People’s Republic regions of Ukraine;

“(II) any person in any such country or region on a restricted parties list; or

“(III) any person located in any other country that has been added to a restricted parties list in connection with the malign conduct of the Russian Federation in Ukraine, including the annexation of the Crimea region of Ukraine in March 2014 and the invasion beginning in February 2022 of Ukraine, as substantially enabled by Belarus; or

“(C) was involved in any related conspiracy, scheme, or other Federal offense arising from the actions of, or doing business with or acting on behalf of, the Russian Federation, Belarus, or the Crimea region of Ukraine, or the so-called Donetsk and Luhansk People’s Republic regions of Ukraine.”; and

(b) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) The term ‘covered legal authority’ means any license, order, regulation, or pro-

hibition imposed by the United States under the authority provided by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) or any other provision of law, with respect to—

“(A) the Russian Federation;

“(B) the national emergency—

“(i) declared in Executive Order 13660 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property of certain persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine);

“(ii) expanded by—

“(I) Executive Order 13661 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property of additional persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine); and

“(II) Executive Order 13662 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property of additional persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine); and

“(iii) relied on for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13685 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property of certain persons and prohibiting certain transactions with respect to the Crimea region of Ukraine);

“(C) the national emergency, as it relates to the Russian Federation—

“(i) declared in Executive Order 13694 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking the property of certain persons engaging in significant malicious cyber-enabled activities); and

“(ii) relied on for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13757 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to taking additional steps to address the national emergency with respect to significant malicious cyber-enabled activities);

“(D) the national emergency—

“(i) declared in Executive Order 14024 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property with respect to specified harmful foreign activities of the Government of the Russian Federation);

“(ii) expanded by Executive Order 14066 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to prohibiting certain imports and new investments with respect to continued Russian Federation efforts to undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine); and

“(iii) relied on for additional steps taken in—

“(I) Executive Order 14039 (22 U.S.C. 9526 note; relating to blocking property with respect to certain Russian energy export pipelines);

“(II) Executive Order 14068 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to prohibiting certain imports, exports, and new investment with respect to continued Russian Federation aggression); and

“(III) Executive Order 14071 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to prohibiting new investment in and certain services to the Russian Federation in response to continued Russian Federation aggression); and

“(iv) which may be expanded or relied on in future Executive orders; or

“(E) actions or policies that undermine the democratic processes and institutions in Ukraine or threaten the peace, security, stability, sovereignty, or territorial integrity of Ukraine.

“(4) The term ‘Export Administration Regulations’ has the meaning given that term in section 1742 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801).

“(5) The term ‘restricted parties list’ means any of the following lists maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security:

“(A) The Entity List set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations.

“(B) The Denied Persons List maintained pursuant to section 764.3(a)(2) of the Export Administration Regulations.

“(C) The Unverified List set forth in Supplement No. 6 to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations.”

(b) **SEMIANNUAL REPORTS.**—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

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

“(c) Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on progress made in remediating the harms of Russian aggression toward Ukraine as a result of transfers made under subsection (a).”

(c) **PLAN REQUIRED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for using the authority provided by section 1708 of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023, as amended by this section.

(2) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” has the meaning given that term by section 1708 of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023, as amended by this section.

SA 1909. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . EMERGENCY RELIEF.

Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b), and (d)(1)(A) of section 125 of title 23, United States Code, the Secretary is authorized to expend funds under that section for the repair and reconstruction of the westbound Washington Bridge, Interstate Route 195, located in Providence, Rhode Island, in order to fully reopen all lanes to traffic after the closure of that bridge that began on December 11, 2023.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I have four requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 30, 2024 at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session

of the Senate on Tuesday, April 30, 2024, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 30, 2024, at 3:30 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

The Subcommittee on Personnel of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 30, 2024, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Sarah Luetz, a fellow from my office, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROHIBITING RUSSIAN URANIUM IMPORTS ACT

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1042, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1042) to prohibit the importation into the United States of unirradiated low-enriched uranium that is produced in the Russian Federation, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 1042) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 7791

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that if the Senate receives a message from the House that it has passed H.R. 7791 and if the text is identical to S. 4057, that H.R. 7791 be considered as having been read three times and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STRENGTHENING SUPPORT FOR AMERICAN MANUFACTURING ACT

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 290, S. 2116.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2116) to require the Secretary of Commerce to produce a report that provides recommendations to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of Department of Commerce programs related to supply chain resilience and manufacturing and industrial innovation, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Strengthening Support for American Manufacturing Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and
(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED OFFICES AND BUREAUS.—The term “covered offices and bureaus” means offices and bureaus of the Department of Commerce identified under section 3(a)(1).

(3) CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN.—The term “critical supply chain” means an end-to-end system that converts raw materials into finished products in critical sectors, including in—

(A) the defense industrial base;
(B) the public health and biological preparedness industrial base;
(C) the information and communications technology industrial base;
(D) the energy sector industrial base;
(E) the transportation industrial base; and
(F) agricultural supply chains.

(4) CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE.—The term “critical supply chain resilience” means mitigating gaps and vulnerabilities in critical supply chains, including by—

(A) reducing risk of malicious sabotage or external or internal manipulation; and
(B) improving the ability to withstand supply chain interruptions such as logistical challenges and workforce, materials, equipment, or product shortages.

(5) MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION.—The term “manufacturing and industrial innovation” means—

(A) providing assistance, resources, or services to manufacturers or manufacturing workers in the United States;
(B) offering expertise, improvements, research, and development or other assistance in technological innovations or advanced manufacturing in partnership with or for use by manufacturers in the United States; or
(C) developing policy that substantially impacts the manufacturing sector in the United States.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 3. STUDY RELATING TO MANUFACTURING PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall produce a report that—

(1) identifies offices and bureaus of the Department of Commerce with responsibilities related to—
(A) critical supply chain resilience; and
(B) manufacturing and industrial innovation;
(2) identifies the duties, responsibilities, programs, and expertise relevant to critical supply

chain resilience and manufacturing and industrial innovation of each covered office and bureau;

(3) identifies and assesses the purpose, statutory authority, effectiveness, efficiency, and limitations of each covered office and bureau;

(4) identifies gaps between offices with duplicative duties responsibilities, programs, and expertise within the Department of Commerce that are implementing activities related to critical supply chain resilience and manufacturing and industrial innovation; and

(5) provides recommendations to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of each covered office and bureau, including recommendations to—

(A) optimize operations within or across covered offices and bureaus;

(B) improve coordination across covered offices and bureaus; and

(C) improve coordination with Federal agencies implementing similar activities related to critical supply chain resilience and manufacturing and industrial innovation.

(b) NATIONAL ACADEMY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall contract with the National Academy of Public Administration in producing the report under subsection (a).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary produces the report under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress—

(1) the report produced under subsection (a);
(2) recommendations for potential legislative action addressing recommendations in the report produced under subsection (a); and

(3) a response from the Secretary to the recommendations included in the report produced under subsection (a).

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 2116), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

RECOGNIZING THE DESIGNATION OF APRIL AS COMMUNITY COLLEGE MONTH

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 664, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 664) recognizing the designation of April as “Community College Month” to celebrate more than 1,000 institutions throughout the United States supporting access to higher education and workforce training, and more broadly sustaining and advancing the economic prosperity of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 664) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

SUPPORTING MAY 3, 2024, AS NATIONAL SPACE DAY

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 665, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 665) supporting May 3, 2024, as "National Space Day" in recognition of the significant positive impact the aerospace community has and will continue to have on the United States of America.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 665) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

APPOINTMENT

The Presiding Officer. The Chair announces, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 106-398; as amended by Public Law 108-7, and in consultation with the Chairs of the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Finance, the reappointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission: the Honorable Carte P. Goodwin of West Virginia for a term beginning January 1, 2023 and expiring December 31, 2025.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 2024

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, May 1; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume

consideration of the Alexakis nomination, postcloture; further, that all time be considered expired at 11:45 a.m., and that following the Alexakis confirmation vote, the Senate resume legislative session to resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 211, H.R. 3935; further, that the Senate recess following the confirmation vote on the Alexakis nomination until 2 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings, and the cloture motion with respect to the motion to proceed to H.R. 3935 ripen at 3 p.m.; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Wednesday's session, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:48 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, May 1, 2024, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

THE JUDICIARY

MICHELLE WILLIAMS COURT, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE DALE S. FISCHER, RETIRING.

CYNTHIA VALENZUELA DIXON, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE PHILIP S. GUTIERREZ, RETIRING.

ANNE HWANG, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE GEORGE H. WU, RETIRED.

DANNA R. JACKSON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA, VICE DANA L. CHRISTENSEN, RETIRING.

SARAH NETBURN, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, VICE LORNA G. SCHOFIELD, RETIRING.

STACEY D. NEUMANN, OF MAINE, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE, VICE JON DAVID LEVY, RETIRING.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JASON T. HINDS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. LISA A. NEMETH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. PETER M. BOONE

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. MICHAEL S. SHANLEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. KATHLEEN A. CLARY
COL. GREGORY C. GLASOW
COL. STEVEN M. KING
COL. BRIAN D. WISNIEWSKI

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

BRENT A. ALVES
HANNAH C. ANDRICK
MATTHEW H. AUSTIN
MELISSA K. BAKER
DANIEL JOHN BANASZYNSKI
MARSHALL RYAN BLACK
MARIE BLAIR
ANDREW J. BLAZON
ALAN M. BROWNING, JR.
THOMAS GEORGE BURGESS
CARRERA L. BURRIS
SHAWN MICHAEL CAPORALE
TYLER J. CARR
BRIAN MATTHEW CASKIE
ALTON A. CLIFFORD
COLLIN J. CRANE
DALTON E. DOUGLAS
SARAH L. DUBUISSON
NICHOLAS ALAN ECKENRODE
JOHNATHON PARKER EDGERTON
MATTHEW RYAN ERNST
AUSTIN J. FAIRBAIRN
JOHN H. FERNANDEZ
JAMES F. FLANAGAN
DYLAN R. FOTHERINGHAM
BRYAN EMERSON GALCIK
PATRICK M. GOUR
JOHN C. GRAVES
COREY M. GREEN
JASON DANIEL GUTHNER
EVAN B. HAAS
ALEXANDER C. HERNANDEZ
JOSEPH MICHAEL HYMEL
RAYMOND EARL JOHNSON III
DANIEL R. JONES
JAMES K. KEGYES
KERRI A. KEGYES
JASON W. LAHATTE
STEVEN M. LANG
ANDREW L. LARSON
ALEX JAMES LEGA
DEREK W. LOFTIS
ANDRE S. LOMBARDO
JAMES ALEXANDER MCMMASTER
KAZ A. MOFFETT
CODY D. MOROS
TIMOTHY U. MORRISSETTE
JAMES WESLEY NOLAN, JR.
JOSHUA M. ORT
JOHN CHRISTOPHE PACHECO
ERIC D. PHILLIPS
LUKE P. PRESLAR
ALEXANDER NICHOLAS QUATTRIN
LAWRENCE YOUWAYED RAJAB
MATTHEW BRENDEN RANUCCI
BRIDGETT A. REBBECK
BENJAMIN J. RIEMANN
JULIANA CRISTIE ROMEO
STEPHANIE A. SANCHEZ
WALTER A. SAUNDERS
JACOB D. SEABURY
PETER H. SHELBOURNE
EBONI S. SIMPSON
ANNE C. SISK
PIERRE LAMONT SUTTON, JR.
JONCHARLES L. TENBUSCH
XANDRIA G. TITUS
AUSTIN R. VAN HOESEN
RYAN MICHAEL VAN VELS
MICHAEL SCOTT VANDER SYS
ERICA R. WEITGENANT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

GEOFFREY E. ADAMS
NIKOLAI A. ADDERLEY
SAMONE NICOLE AILEY
CRAIG J. ALARCON
ERIKA ALLISON
JENNIFER A. ALLSOP
MATTHEW EMANUEL AMATO
ELIZABETH ANN AMOS
ETHAN M. ANDERSON
RICHARD PAUL ANDERSON
NICHOLAS A. ARBOUR
KEVIN KRISTOPHE ARCHER
EVITA LASHAY ARMSTRONG
ANTONIO D. ARNOLD
BRANDON A. BAGWELL
TERRENCE R. BALDEMOR
JASPER N. BARLICH
WILLIAM R. BARNETT
WILLIAM C. BEARDEN, JR.
BRIAN WILLIAM BEATTY
NICHOLAS C. BECHERER
MARY E. BELVISO
JIMI D. BLAGOWSKY
TYLER E. BOOK
ESAH ROBERT BOUZIANE
VICTORIA A. BOWYER

JARED R. BOYD
 NICHOLAS R. BRIGHT
 MICHAEL J. BRITTAN
 ERICA ANN BROWN
 CALEB A. BRUCE
 MATTHEW PAUL BRUCE
 JOSHUA L. BRYANT
 MATTHEW T. BUERGER
 CRISTINA AGNETA BUNESCU
 CHRISTOPHER M. BURKE
 PATRICK T. BURNS
 CLIFFORD JOSEPH DON BUTLER
 JONATHAN A. BUTLER
 NATHANAEL STEPHEN CALLON
 CHRISTINA MARIE CAMP
 RANDOLPH R. CAREY
 JOSHUA MALACHI CARTER
 FRANCES YADIRA CASTILLO
 MICHAEL D. CAULFIELD
 BRIAN D. CHAMBERLIN
 ANDREW J. CHAVES
 SCOTT ALLEN CHERNISS
 ROBERT J. CHESNUT
 MENJI S. CHIEM
 STEVEN CHARLES CICCHETTO
 MICHAEL A. CLAPP
 MICHAEL JOSEPH CLARKSON
 NATALIA K. COBBINS
 BRENN A. COLE
 TYLER G. COMBS
 HEATHER A. CONNICK
 EDOUARD G. CONRAD
 ELISA MARIE CONWAY
 TAYLOR J. CONWELL
 JUSTIN C. COOPER
 KEVIN S. COOPER
 SHELBY A. COOPER
 GREGORY R. COPELAND
 CHRISTIANA R. CORBETT
 STUART A. CORBETT
 PAUL ERIC COYRO
 CODY R. CRAWFORD
 MICHAEL A. CROSBY, JR.
 PAUL W. CROWLEY
 DAMIAN J. CURRERI
 LAURA J. CURRO
 BRITTANY LYNNE CURRY
 LINDSAY E. DADY
 ERIC M. DAHL
 LOREN J. DANIELSON
 BIANCA C. DAVENPORT
 ALEXANDRA E. DAVIS
 JUSTIN SAMUEL DAVIS
 ANDREW JAMES DE GARMO
 JAMES L. DEITSCHEL
 JOSEPH CONRAD DEL LULLO
 KASEY W. DEMALADE
 MICHAEL W. DEMOSIS
 TIMOTHY M. DESROCHES
 SAMANTHA A. DEWAR
 KIRK T. DIAL
 DORA G. DIAZ CHEN
 JOHN K. DIEUGENIO
 DOUGLAS ALLEN DILLARD
 HAYDEN J. DJURIC
 DANIEL J. DOLI
 ANTHONY C. DOMEIER
 VINCENT J. DOMINICIS
 BIANCA R. DONAHAY
 SAMARA T. DONAJKOWSKI
 VINOD DORAI
 ANGELEQUE N. DRAINA
 JOSHUA R. DRAPER
 DERRICK ALLEN DRENNAN
 ANDREW KENT DUGGAN
 DANIELLE R. DUKES
 JORDAN D. EDWARDS
 ADAM ANTHONY ELLERD
 PHILIP RYAN EMORY
 AARON M. ERICKSON
 JESSIE M. ERICKSON
 JOHN JOSEPH FAVARA
 ERICA LIN FEEHAN
 JESSICA WOLFF FILLMORE
 SARAH L. FINGERLLE
 JOHN LOUIS FIORETTI
 MAXX RAYMOND FLECK
 MICHELLE C. FLETCHER
 EDWARD T. FLORACK
 BRIAN A. FLYTTE
 THOMAS JACOB FOHL
 JOSHUA M. FOLEY
 CARMEN ELAINE FOWLER
 DUSTIN J. FRANKLIN
 JOSEPH S. FRASER
 JUSTIN A. FREEMAN
 ANNE MARIE FRENCH
 KENNETH S. FULTON
 KYLE N. GARTRELL
 JOSHUA A. GARVISON
 GENEVA E. GIALMO
 BRITTA F. GJERMO MORRISON
 KEVIN A. GOHRING
 KATELYNN M. GONZALEZ
 ROMAN A. GONZALEZ
 CHARLES C. GOODING
 AUSTIN EDWARD GOULDSMITH
 CAITLIN GABRIELLE GRAF
 MICHAEL T. GRAMAM
 ANNALYSE MARIE GREENE
 CHRISTOPHER M. GREMLING
 MICHAEL SCOTT GRIFFIN
 CODY BRITT GRIFFITH
 ERIK SPENCER GULBRANSEN
 MEREDITH A. GULSVIG
 ANDREW J. GUSTAFSON
 MITCHELL R. GUSTIN

ROBERT J. GUTIERREZ
 JOHN A. HAMM
 JUSTIN ALEXANDER HAMMONDS
 ALEXANDER LEE HANSEN
 WILLIAM ALDEN HANSON
 GREGORY A. HARDESTY
 ERIK G. HARPER
 ZACHARY L. HARRIS
 JOSIAH J. HARTLINE
 JONATHAN BULENT HAZEL
 JOSHUA M. HEATH
 ZACHARY SHAWN HENDERSON
 KENNETH PAUL HERLACHER
 BENJAMIN T. HODGES
 JACOB D. HOEKSTRA
 ALEXANDER D. HOSKINS
 TIMOTHY B. HOSTLER, JR.
 RYAN BRANDON HOWE
 CHRISTIAN M. HYMEL
 PETAR JACKOVICH
 SAMUEL J. JAEGER
 GARRETT L. JAMESON
 BRYCE YONEZO JARVIS
 EGRITS JUAN JEFFERSON, JR.
 EDWARD E. JENKINS II
 GREGORY J. JENKINS
 ANGELA BACARDI JOHNSON
 DERRICK CHANWOO JOHNSON
 ALEXIS C. JONES
 ERIKA M. JONES
 REBECCA L. JONES
 ZACHARY S. JONES
 MATTHEW A. JORDAN
 JORDAN A. JUAREZ
 VANESSA M. KACHIRISKY
 NICHOLAS JAMES KAPLAN
 ADAM PAUL KARABELSKI
 NICHOLAS A. KARAMPATSOS
 LORRAYNE KEALTY
 PATRICK J. KELLY IV
 KATHARINE L. KESSLER
 NATHAN A. KILGORE
 EDWARD S. KIM
 JONATHAN L. KIM
 ASHLEY E. KIMMET
 LAURAN E. KITTLER
 CHRISTOPHER DOYLE KLARE
 WESLEY F. KOSIEROWSKI
 MICHAEL T. KOWPAK
 ABIGAIL R. KREHBIEL
 ROBERT MICHAEL KRING
 JENNIFER ANN KRISTENSEN
 ALLISON M. LACLEDE
 ALEXANDRIA GRACE BOSWELL LAI
 TESSA M. LAND
 SPENCER T. LE
 AARON B. LEE
 JACOB K. LEE
 KRISTIAN C. LEE
 JESSICA L. LEGARETTA
 EMILY B. LEGGETT
 RYAN MICHAEL LEONE
 THOMAS C. LEWIS
 HOLLY JADE ABIGAIL LIVINGSTON
 MATTHEW L. LONGO
 THOMAS OLIVER MAASKE
 DANNY K. MAKALENA, JR.
 MICHAEL D. MANDALARI
 RAMON MANGLESMANCO
 LUIS A. MARTINEZ
 ALISHA R. MASKARENAS
 ADLANIS N. MATIAS
 SAMANTHA A. MATLOCK WILLIAMS
 JOHN M. MCCARTY
 KENDALL L. MCCLINTON
 MARY C. MCCULLERS
 KIMBERLEIGH MCDERMOTT
 JAMES C. MCDONALD
 CHRISTOPHER J. MCGAW
 AMANDA E. MCKEEVER
 JOSEPH MCKENNA
 ERIC M. MCKINNON
 LISA MARIE MCKNIGHT
 KATHLEEN M. MCKUENEY
 JACOB A. MEARS
 EVAN MELICK
 MICHAEL JOSEPH C. MENDOZA
 ALEXANDRA A. MIHAYLOVA
 NATHANIEL LEE MIKLE
 JOSHUA C. MILLER
 NICHOLAS R. MILLER
 NICHOLAS WAYNE MILLER
 TRAVIS J. MILLER
 ALFRED C. MITCHELL III
 ENJOLI MORALES
 JONATHAN A. MORENO
 CHRISTINA ANN MUNCEY
 JACOB T. MURPHY
 RYAN S. MUSIC
 JORDAN CHRISTOPHER MYERS
 TYLER J. MYERS
 WILLIAM SPENCE NARON
 ERIK N. NELSON
 KEEGAN A. NEWTON
 HUNG T. NGUYEN
 PHANH NGUYEN
 NOEL BERNALES NICOLAS
 JOHNSON NJORNG NJENGA
 JAMES D. NORTON
 REBECCA ANN NOTT
 JOHN JOSEPH NOVOTNY
 JOHN WILLIAM O'BRIEN
 AUSTIN L. O'CONNOR
 TIMOTHY W. OLINGER
 CHAD ANDREW OLIVER
 MICHAEL PATRICK ONEILL
 SAHAR OSMANI

ERIC M. OVERTON
 WAYNE E. PADEN, JR.
 CORBIN DODD PALMER
 WILLIAM D. PARKS
 ANTONIO BURT PAYNE
 ROGER LEE PAYNE
 AARON J. PENDLETON
 MARCUS R. PENNER
 ALEXANDER MARCUS PERKINS
 STEPHEN T. PERME
 JAMES B. PETERSON, JR.
 DILLON M. PETTIT
 KENYA A. PETTWAY
 ALEC J. PETZOLDT
 JACLYN NICOLE PIENKOWSKI
 NIRACHAPORN PITAKSARP
 CYNTHIA MARIE POLITIS
 ANTHONY FRANK POLIZZI, JR.
 CASSANDRA R. POST
 GREGORY D. POTTS
 CHRISTOPHER S. POWERS
 JERROD L. POWERS
 LANDON D. PRENDERGAST
 JOHN A. PRESSWOOD
 JADE F. PRESTON
 EVAN W. PUCKETT
 ASHTON H. QUEEN
 ELAINE ELIZABETH QUINN
 KEVIN A. RAGAN
 RANIER MERCADO RAQUENO
 KEVIN G. RATUISTE
 PATRICK A. REBER
 TENAUGRIE S. REDLEY
 ANDREW CHRISTOPHER REECE
 JACOB ANDREW REED
 ANDREW W. REKIETA
 ISABELLA B. RELYEA
 AARON M. REYES
 WADE HAMPTON REYNOLDS
 KRISTOPFER L. RHODES
 MICHAEL RYAN RICHEY
 DENNIS MICHAEL RICHTER, JR.
 JOSEPH T. RIGGERT
 CASEY J. RIGGS
 MATTHEW MILAM RINGER
 IBRAHIM RIVERA-RUIZ
 CHAD K. RIVERA
 ALEXANDER M. ROBERTS
 SHANNON T. ROBINSON
 JUAN A. RODRIGUEZ
 ZACHARY RODRIGUEZ
 JULIAN ROJAS
 SARAH E. RUSS
 AARON JOSEPH SALAZAR
 SHELBY E. SAMS
 MATTHEW THEODORE SCHALL
 CALEB J. SCHELLER
 MICHAEL R. SCHEMLER
 LINCOLN G. SCHMIDT
 MATTHEW MICHAEL SCHNARRS
 ERIK B. SCHUH
 ROBERT J. SCHUT
 JOSEPH K. SCHWEMMER
 TONY J. SCOTT
 JOSEPH A. SCUTARO
 RHETT S. SEMKO
 AMURU SERIKYAKU
 ANDREW P. SHIH
 MIRANDA TRACEY SIMMONS
 NOEL MATHEAU SINGLES
 CASEY L. SLAGGERT
 CHRISTIAN ROSS SLEDGE
 ALEXANDRA JULIET SMITH
 CAMERON J. SMITH
 DANIEL GORDON SMITH
 SIBERRA S. SOLBERG
 CAMERON M. SOUTH
 CONOR S. SPIEGEL
 JESSE J. STARKER
 JEFFREY A. STARNES, JR.
 JONATHAN E. STEINMETZ
 JOEL M. STIFFELER
 HELEN M. STOCKTON
 CHLITA M. STOERMER
 NATALIE J. STOSBERG
 RYAN THOMAS STRAHLE
 KYNDRESHIA QUMBEKA STROMAN
 ATLEE J. STUTZMAN
 TYLER EDMUND SUMRALL
 JESSICA SUNKAMANEVONGSE
 ALEXANDER MICHAEL SWIFT
 BRITTNEY L. SZAABO
 MISHA R. TAKAHASHI
 JOSEPH J. THADEN
 ALEKSEY V. TIMIRYASOV
 KATLID G. TONER
 TIFFANY A. TRAN
 ROGER JOSEPH TREMBLAY III
 TYLER A. TROESCH
 ALLISON E. TRUEBLOOD
 VERONIKA S. TSYMBLER
 LILIANA A. TUREK
 EVAN F. TURNER
 MONICA Z. URIAS
 LAURYN M. VAN VALKENBURG
 NATHAN B. VALERIANO
 DANIEL M. VARELA MURRAY
 JOSEPH A. VILLACREZ III
 TOMMY AUGUST VOIE
 CAMERON S. WAINWRIGHT
 CHRISTOPHER MAYES WALKER
 THOMAS H. WALKER
 ROBERTH ANTHONY WALKONY
 ALEXANDER J. WALLER
 MASON E. WALLIN
 SAMUEL E. WALTER
 KWOZONG A. WANG

TAHLIA S. WARD
LILLIAN B. WARNER
CHRISTOPHER W. WATERMAN
CHRISTOPHER P. WATSON
SARAH REBEKAH WATTERS
JAMES O. WATTS
JOSHUA H. WHITE
SHANNON EVAN WHITE
NATHAN T. WHITEHEAD
ELISHA ORONELTA WILLIAMS
JOANNA E. WILLIAMS
RALPH L. WILLIAMS
MICHAEL AUGUST WILSON
MATTHEW LAWRENCE WILTGEN
RANDI M. WINTHER
COURTNEY WIRTZ
JONATHAN PAUL WOHLFORD
JAMARI L. WRIGHT
BENJAMIN W. YUNKER
HANNAH F. ZARSKY
ERICA MARIE ZENTNER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

NICHOLAS ALBERTO AGUILERA
NATHAN R. ALEXANDER
SCOTT T. ALSID
JAMES W. ANDERSON
CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL ARNOLD
DEREK B. BARBEE
BRYAN R. BARTELT
NAOMI MICHELLE BARTELT
BENJAMIN ABRAHAM BEAN
JOHN TRAVIS BECKER
PAOLO ANDRES BINGHAM
BRANDON NEIL BOGGS
JENNA A. BOULWARE
TAYLOR S. BRAMES
MARC RICHARD BROWN
CAROL E. BRYANT
DILLON JEFFREY BUCK
ALEXANDRU BUNESCU
ANTHONY M. CALLAHAN
DAVID J. CANZONETTA
ADAM DOUGLAS CARD
ZACHARY THOMAS CHRISTENSON
JONATHAN K. CIENSKI
DANIEL J. CLARKE
CAMERON J. CLITES
SEAN C. COATES
JEREMY KEITH COLLINS
JACK CARL CORNELIS
ARIS Y. CORTESARDO
FRANK DAVID CRIASIA II
CALVIN A. CUNNINGHAM
COLLIN W. DART
KAREN Y. DEGRAPHENREID
DEREK M. DEMYANEK
LESTER W. DISNEY
MEREDITH RUTH DUBOSE
BRENT T. DUPONT
AUBRY J. EATON
ANTHONY F. ECHEVERRY
GAGE E. EGERSKI
ONGSA EKTANITPHONG
DAVID JOSHUA ELLIS
CARLOS ANDRES ESGUERRA
JASON ESPINOZA
CHELSEA J. EVANS
WESLEY AARON FLOREZ
MATTHEW S. GOELLNER
KEVIN G. HANNASCH
JAMES LEWIS HARRIS, JR.
PETER T. HEIDLAUF
JOSHUA N. HENSBRUD
EDDIE LEE HILBURN III
JONATHAN R. HILL
PATRICK J. HIPELIUS
PETER J. HOLLOWAY
CHRISTOPHER FRANCIS HOWELL
JAN K. HUERTAS
NICHOLAS H. HUFNAGEL
HARVEY J. HURST
TYLER B. HUSSEY
CAMERON R. IGAWA
CHRISTINE JOY AMBUNAN JESTICE
KYNA M. JOHNSON
SCOTT OBERT JONSON
HILLARY C. KELTNER
MAXWELL M. LAI
RYAN D. LANDON
BRADLEY JUSTIN LANDRY
PAUL T. LATT
MICHAEL J. LEDFORD
TAYLOR NELSON LEE
WEI YOA LEE
NATHAN Y. LIANG
LOUIE SIERRA LUNA
LAUREN K. MACKIEWICZ
AJERICO S. MALIA
MORGAN B. MALONE
JOSEPH B. MALONEY
BRIAN G. MANDERFIELD
MARIA TERESA MANNA
RACHEL ELIZABETH MARKHAM
YOUSUKE Z. MATSUI
SAMUEL A. MAUDE
GINA RENEE MC GHEE
PAYDEN W. MCBEE
CHRIS C. MCCARTAN
WILLIAM R. MEAD
JOSHUA L. MILLANDER
ZACHARY C. MILLANDER

SKYE A. MOOIBROEK
KYLE J. MORSE
MATTHEW ROBERT MULHALL
JOHN W. MUNRO
BERNARD JOSEPH MUTZ
ELLIOT R. MYERS
JESSE NGUYEN
CHRISTOPHER WARREN NICHOLS
GEOFFREY P. NOVAKOWSKI
KENNETH L. OWENS
MICHAEL A. PATRONE
JEREMY D. PENRY
STEPHEN TAYLOR PHILLIPS
NOAH S. PIERCE
ALEXANDRA H. PREISS
ZACHARIAH A. PROVCHY
ANNAMARIE L. PRUHSMEIER
JUSTIN A. PUNG
MARSHAL QUIDANGEN QUEBATAY
JONATHAN D. RACEY
DAVID E. RANCHOS
THEODORE A. RASK
JOSE A. RODRIGUEZ
THEA PATRICE LEDESMA ROEGNER
ANTHONY S. ROSATI
MICHAEL A. SANTIAGO
DAKOTA J. SAWYER
COREY S. SEEGRIST
CHRISTOPHER NATHAN SHRADER
BENJAMIN THOMAS STR SINEMUS
ALEXANDER B. SNYDER
JORDAN W. SNYDER
STEPHANIE M. SPIKER
JAMES T. STOFEL
KRISTOPHER B. TAN
ATHINA C. TEICHER
NATHANIEL W. THOMAS
SHANE D. TONER
ROBERT J. TORICK III
RYAN M. TORNO
ANNEMARIE IRENE TOTORICA
MICHAEL J. VALENTIN RODRIGUEZ
PAUL B. VASKO
ALTON M. VAUGHAN
CHRISTOPHER JAMES VORGERT
SARAH A. VORGERT
SHINAE BAILEY WAGNER
DANIEL C. WEISSEHOFER
ALEXA N. WHIPPLE
JESSICA A. WIESE
KYLIE J. WILLIAMSON
CLAYTON J. WILSON
ESTHER J. YOON
YONGJUN YOON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JESSICA M. ABBOTT
FABIAN ACEVES
THOMAS J. AGE
JANELLE FLORENCIA AGNOLUTTO
NIKITA ALBERT
KATHARINE C. ALBRIGHT
JAMAL D. ALFORD
ALISON D. ALMONTE
CHARLES E. ALY
PETER J. AMADDIO
KENNETH MICHAEL ANGEL
BRADLEY P. ANTOGNINI
CHARLES H. APT
JENNY AROUNE JACOBSON
JUSTIN T. ASENDORF
ROSAMAE LANAN BACON
KIERRA D. BAILEY
MATTHEW T. BALDWIN
KRISTOPHER TRENT BALL
ALEXANDER P. BARBEN
CHASE WILLIAM BARNES
JAMES STEVEN BARRETT
DAVID B. BARTON
BRADLEY M. BAYCHO
STEFFON CURTIS BATTS
GARRETT RICHARD BAUER
DYLAN D. BECHEN
RAHAL BELKALAI
ROSE O. GRADY BENNETT
THOMAS JOHN BEREZANSKY
CHRISTOPHER W. BERGER
EDUARDO V. BERONGAL, JR.
JUSTIN D. BERTHIAUME
ANTHONY M. BIZZACO
MICHAEL J. BLASER
CORBIN E. BOETTGER
KAYLIE A. BRAUN
GABRIEL ALEJANDRO BRAVO
MICHAEL PATRICK BRUNO
KATHLEENANN BRUNSTAD
SEAN A. BRYANT
NATHANIEL THOMAS BUCK
SARAH L. BUHLER
TIFFANY JANA BURGESS
JAMES D. BURKE
JORDAN J. BUTLER
DRAKE L. CALES
ANTHONY MICHAEL CARAVAGGIO
DAVID J. CARLSON
SCOTT E. CARR
HEIDI A. CARRILLO
SHAUN DOUGLAS CHAPLIN
NICHOLAS J. CHIAPMAN
ALEXANDER M. CHIANG
JOSHUA DYLAN CISELL
HAYDEN W. CLARK
KERA N. CLARK

TESHARA S. CLEMONS
CHELSEA S. CLICK
RILEY M. COATES
SIMEON N. COLEFLETCHER
ALEX M. CORDELL
DOUGLAS DARNEZ CORNELIUS
MARY C. COSTELLO
AMY LOIS CRIM
JOSHUA TED CRUZAN
CHARLIE MARK DE LARA DACANAY
ALISON K. DAHARSH
THO K. DANG
ANDREW W. DAVENPORT
JEZELL C. DE LA TORRE
JESSICA MICHELLE DE LONG
ZACHARY D. DENSON
THOMAS ELLIS DEQUEANT
RYAN EDWIN DODGE
CHRISTOPHER A. DOWLEARN
RANDALL J. DRAEGER
KAISLIE M. DUFFY
ERIC BRENT DUFOUR
WILLIAM S. DUGAN
MATTHEW WESLEY DUNCAN
BLAIZE AARON DUNN
CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL DUNN
MICHAEL O. DURAN
MATTHEW S. DURANCEAU
SEAN M. DUVAL
KRISTOPHER M. EDDY
BILLY LEE EDENFIELD, JR.
CLAYTON SAMUEL EILERT
SAVANNAH EMMRICH ELMS
KARL DAVID FAGNANT
BRANDON R. FEIL
NEAL S. FENNEL
ANDREW S. FENNER
FRANK W. PICKLING IV
COLE R. FINNERTY
KREA K. FISCHUS ARD
ERICA PATRICE FISHER
JUSTIN M. FITZWATER
NICOLE MARIE FLANAGAN
MATTHEW BRIAN FORD
JOSEPH EDWARD FOREMAN, JR.
ALEX MICHAEL GABORIC
DANNY M. GALLO IV
ANTHONY G. GARCIA
SARAH B. GARCIA
BENJAMIN D. GARDNER
SARAH ANN OGRADY GARVIN
DAVID R. GIANNOTTI, JR.
BALYS GINTAUTAS
EVAN A. GIST
DONALD MICHAEL GOEB II
JOEL F. GONZALEZ SEDA
BRITTNEY LEE GOSSERAND
EARL D. GRATTON
FORREST S. GRAY
ROBERT CHARLES GREEN
KEITH W. GREGORCYK
JONATHAN GRULLON
ANGEL GUERCA
NEAL K. GUPTA
STEVEN M. HABERKORN
RONNIESE L. HAMILTON
YOUNG JAE HAN
THOMAS W. HATCHER
KYLE J. HES
MAXWELL A. HEINDL
JUSTIN L. HEMKEN
DYLAN JOSEPH HENLEY
CASSANDRA M. HERMAN
LYDIA M. HILL
TYLER A. HOFF
DAVID W. HOUGH
MARK B. HOWELL
JOHN T. HUDSON
VANIA JANETTE HUDSON
JONATHAN M. HUFFMAN
CROSBY A. HUNT
SHACORA Q. HYMAN
ANDREW D. INGERSON
CECILY CYMONIE JACKSON
JENEE A. JAGODA
CHRISTOPHER CODY JANKOWSKI
JACOB S. JOHNSON
JARED N. JOHNSON
DAVID MATTHEW JONES
BRENNAN CROW JORDAN
RAMOANE E. JORDAN, JR.
MANUEL D. JUAREZ
CLARENCE J. KALIK UNDERWOOD
HUNTER C. KALIN
CRISTINA M. KARAMPATOS
LOGAN EDUARDO KELLAR
JOHN M. KELLEY III
HALEY B. KENERLEY
SAMUEL A. KIMPAN
ROSS O. KING
TREVOR D. KING
KENDRA M. KIRKLAND
RYAN PATRICK KITTLER
CAROLINE OBERSTORSI KORNITZER
VIKAS KUMAR
LINDA E. KUSTER
JEREMY C. LACEWELL
RANDY LAMBERT, JR.
DARREL KEVIN BALATBAT LARIOS
JAMECIA L. LAZARD JACKSON
JAMIE LEIGH LEATHERMAN
BRETT C. LECHTENBERG
JOSEPH THOMAS HIDEKI LEHOTSKY
DYLAN A. LENOIR
KATHYUSCA A. LEON
MARLON K. LEWIS
RUSSELL A. LEWIS

STEVEN M. LEWIS
 FARRAH MARIE LOPEZ
 JOHN CARL LUCAS IV
 AMINA M. LYNCH
 JASON CARL MAG
 MARCELLI KATHERINE MAGDAY
 REYNOR H. MANALAC
 JAMES D. MANUEL
 GABRIEL JESSE MARCUS
 CHRISTY L. MARTIN
 DELFINO NMI MARTINEZ TREJO
 SEAN D. MASSEY
 CHRISTOPHE ANTOINE MATEO
 NOLAN J. MAYNARD
 TYESHA K. MCBRIDE
 MEARA ANN MCCARTHY
 CARTER D. MCELHANY
 JARRETT LEE MCGINNESS
 KENNY MEDINA
 RAYMOND H. MITCHELL
 WILLARD GENE MITCHELL, JR.
 TIMOTHY J. MOFFETT
 JONATHAN ELBERT MONTGOMERY
 JASMINE C. MORALES
 LUIS G. MORALES
 DESIREE C. MORGAN
 DANIEL C. MORRISON
 JOSHUA D. NANCE
 ZACHARY JAMES NEITHAMER
 TYNDALL M. NELSON
 ESTHER NERVIK
 CHARLES J. NEWMAN
 JACK M. NIEDERHISER
 RYAN C. NOBLIN
 PHILIP MICHAEL NORMAN
 PATRICK THOMAS DEAN NOYES
 KEKAIKUIMAULOA NUUHIWA
 TRACY LEE ODOM
 TEDDY O. OTEBA
 JIMMY EVENOR PADILLA
 RYLEY R. PAQUETTE
 CODY D. PARK
 JILLIAN L. PARKER
 AKHEM PARKS
 ANDREW JOSEPH PELLETIER
 BENJAMIN J. PERSIAN
 DAMARIUS D. PETTWAY
 JORDAN A. PIERCE
 JASON A. QUADROS
 BRIANA M. QUINTANA
 MISTER HOLLY RABY
 NIKOLAS A. RAMOS
 RYAN H. RANKIN
 JUSTIN C. REES
 JUSTIN A. REESE
 JOSEPH T. RITCHIE
 SOPHIA M. RIZZO
 JORDAN N. ROBINSON
 SKYE A. ROBINSON
 REUBEN JOSE RODRIGUEZ, JR.
 JUDD ADAM ROGERS
 RYAN M. ROYER
 WREN SAMARAH
 JOEL L. SAUCHEZ
 JOHN M. SAUVAGEAU
 ADRIAN LANE SAVAGE
 LEE MERRILL SCHENCK
 ANDREW T. SCHERER
 ROBERT F. SCHOLL III
 NICHOLAS W. SCHWAB
 JACOB S. SCLATER
 PARKER R. SEARIS, JR.
 GREG W. SEARS, JR.
 DANIELLO ARTURO SEGOVIA SPEHAR
 DANIEL SBO
 CHRISTOPHER W. SHAHEEN
 MEGAN C. SHELTON
 ANDREW D. SHERK
 SPENCER A. SHERMAN
 JACLIN D. SIDDEN
 LANDAN D. SIMPSON
 JESSICA RAE SKERDA
 ANA M. SMITH
 LEVI G. SMITH
 MATTHEW FRANCIS SMITH
 TIARA L. SMITH
 JONATHAN P. SOEUN
 LAUREN O. SPEERS
 CAYCE S. STAFFORD
 GABRIEL C. STELLY
 AUSTIN L. STOTT
 HANALET T. STREGE
 ALEXANDRA M. STRENGTH
 KAREN J. SUAREZMEDINA
 PIARA A. SWANK
 MICHAEL J. TANNEN
 THOMAS VINCENT TARANTELLA
 WILLIAM L. TAYLOR
 STEVEN R. TERRILL
 BRANDON W. THOMAS
 MARK ISALAH THOMPSON
 MARK A. TORRES
 CARLA P. TRIPHAHN CIMO
 DYLAN J. TROISI
 DANIELA TRUJILLOCASTRILLO
 ADIN TURKOVIC
 SCOTT EMERSON TWICHEL
 CARLOS E. VALDIVIA
 VANESSA ALEXIS VALENTE
 THOMAS E. VARNSON
 SEGUNDO MAURICIO VELASTEGUI
 EUGENIO VIVES ALVAREZ
 LUKE JON VOEBEL
 THOMAS J. VOGEL
 TAYLOR D. VONASEK
 ALEXIS M. VOTTO
 MICHAEL C. WADE

RYAN DANIEL WALL
 DAVID WARD WALLACE III
 GABRIELA TREVINO WARD
 NOAH G. WARREN
 MATTHEW M. WATERS
 JOSEPH BLAKE WATTS
 CHRISTY DENICE WEST
 MALCOLM JALMAR WILLIAMS
 MEGHAN A. WILSON
 SARAH L. WISNER
 PASCAL J. WON
 KRISTAL M. WONG
 RACHEL A. WOOD
 KELLY R. WRIGHT
 MARTINA T. WULF
 AUDREY P. YAKULEVICH
 EMILY NICOLE YARONCZYK
 ALVIN T. YIP
 RICHARD J. YOUNG
 TROY BETTINGER YU

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
 TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR
 FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

MARIAH C. ACEVES
 ALAN ANDRES ACOSTA
 JOSHUA JOHN ACOSTA
 SARAH S. ACOSTA
 JOSHUA W. ADDISON
 JOSEPH S. AGNOLUTTO
 CHRISTOPHER JOHN AGUAYO
 ALEKS K. AKIYAMA
 FIONA T. AKOTH
 OMAR AKRAM
 TREVY DJUAN ALBERT
 PRESTON K. ALDER
 KEVIN P. ALDRICH
 PATRICK R. ALLEN, JR.
 RYAN J. ALLEN
 SCOTT DOUGLAS ALLEN
 MICHAEL D. ALTHAUSEN
 JASON R. AMICK
 JACOB C. ANDERSON
 MICHAEL D. ANDERSON
 TANNER C. ANDERSON
 ANDREW M. ANDRASKA
 LUKE J. ANDREW
 ERNEST C. ANDREWS
 ROBERT THOMAS ANGLIN
 TREVOR P. ANHDER
 RIKKI C. ANTARAMIAN-FEIGHTNER
 JOHN D. ANTHONY
 SCOTT N. ANTOINE
 GEORGE T. ANTONIOU
 JOSHUA L. APPLETON
 BRADLEY THOMAS ARNOLD
 CORY E. ARNOLD
 MICHAEL E. ATKINS, JR.
 ADAM AUBEL
 TAYLOR J. AUSBUN
 SAMUEL W. AYERS
 MICHAEL D. BADGER
 JOSE M. BAEZ
 KENNETH G. BAIRD
 REBECCA G. BAIRD
 BRETT E. BAKER
 PETER J. BAKKE II
 BENJAMIN A. BARBER
 CLARK J. BARDMAN
 LOGAN P. BARFUSS
 TRAMAINA ALEXANDER BARNETT
 JAMES E. BARRINGTON
 CLAYTON REES BARRUS
 ANDREW D. BARTH
 DENNIS C. BAUER
 KACY T. BAUER
 STEVEN G. BAUER
 LUCAS W. BAUERLE
 ANNA G. BAUGHAN
 RANDAL K. BAUMBAUGH
 DANIEL A. BAUMER
 RYAN G. BEACH
 MICHAEL L. BEACHAMP
 JAMES R. BEALL
 JEDIDIAH H. BEAM
 JACE AARON BEASON
 ZAKKARY A. BEATON
 KYLE ADAM BEISSNER
 BRANON A. BELCHER
 ARRON M. BELLINI
 ZACHARY L. BELTON
 BRADLEY S. BELZ
 JEHOV NATHANAEEL BENDOKAS
 DAVID JOSEPH BENNETT
 ALEC R. BENOIT
 ALIVIA K. BERG
 CHARLEY DIANE BERGMAN
 JUSTIN A. BERNDT
 MICHAEL BERNSTEIN
 SARAH JOYCE BERRYHILL
 DILLON J. BESCHEL
 JACOB M. BEST
 TAYLOR J. BIGGS
 ROBERT J. BINGHAM
 TREVOR R. BIRR
 BRENDAN G. BISCAN
 CHANDLER D. BISHOP
 TIMOTHY M. BJORGAN
 DANE F. BJORKMAN
 ROSS W. BLACKMAN
 KATHRYN MARGARET BLAIS
 GLENN J. BLAKE
 BRYAN M. BLANKE
 MICHAEL A. BLEA
 JOHN RICHARD BLOZINSKI

CHRISTOPHER H. BLUMER
 AMY NICOLE BOELTER
 EVAN M. BOISVERT
 PAUL W. BOLLENBACK
 NATASHA G. BOOZELL
 MANUEL A. BORDENAVE
 ERICKO JOEL BORRERO RODRIGUEZ
 RACHAEL CHRISTINE BORRERO
 STEPHEN H. BOST
 DANIEL P. BOSTELMAN
 JACOB L. BOUCK
 CHRISTOPHER R. BOULANGER
 ALEXANDER E. BOULES
 TIMOTHY J. BOUSKA
 CHRISTINA MARIE BOWEN
 MATTHEW D. BOWYER
 RYAN A. BOYD
 JOSHUA MICHAEL BOYER
 DEREK MICHAEL BOYERS
 CLINTON K. BRANDT
 SARAH M. BRANDT
 MATTHEW L. BRAU
 JUSTUS ROBERT BRAY
 JAMES AARON BREEDEN
 DAVID WOODY BREEZE
 MATTHEW BREWER
 CHRISTOPHER T. BREFYFOGLE
 WENONA M. BRICE
 MAXWELL J. BRIEN
 BENJAMIN S. BROADHEAD
 JACOB M. BRODACCZ
 CHRISTOPHER M. BROWN
 CONNOR M. BROWN
 DAVID H. BROWN
 DAVID J. BROWN
 KEVIN T. BROWN
 MATTHEW P. BROWN
 MATTHEW W. BROWN
 TAYLOR A. BROWN
 TIMOTHY R. BROWN
 TUCKER U. BROWN
 JUSTYN P. BROWNRIDGE
 JAMES M. BRUENING
 NATHAN E. BRUSH
 WALTER G. BRUSH
 AUSTIN M. BRYANT
 DANIEL J. BUBB
 ELLIOT M. BUCKI
 JORDAN GARRETT BUCKLEY
 JUSTIN A. BUDA
 CAITLIN ELYSE BUNZEL
 JOSHUA R. BURDGE
 BRIAN THOMAS BURGOS
 ROBERT BURKHARDT DOWD
 DAVID G. BURLBESON
 JOSHUA H. BURRESS
 ANDREW D. BUTLER
 JORDAN A. BUTLER
 KYLE T. BYBEE
 TAYLOR J. BYE
 DANIEL ALEXANDER BYERS
 MARK P. BYRNE
 SAMUEL A. BYRNE
 CURTIS M. CAGLIANO
 CODY P. CALAWAY
 MATTHEW M. CALE
 CHRISTOPHER RYAN CALIMLIM
 ERIN N. CAMBRIDGE
 BRANDON MICHAEL CAMERON
 JOSHUA GLEN CAMERON
 DIANA C. CAMPBELL
 CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL CANNON
 RILEY SHANE CANNON
 ALEXANDER N. CARLSON
 MEREDITH G. CARPENTIER
 KIMBERLY DAVIS CARR
 NICHOLAS D. CARSON
 AUSTIN G. CARTER
 JOSHUA A. CASTAGNETTA
 JON PRICE CASTOR
 DIEGO L. CASTRO
 ANGELYN RUTH CECIL
 JOSEPH MITCHELL CHAMPAIGN
 CAROL J. CHAMPTON
 SEAN T. CHANDLER
 BRYAN M. CHANSON
 GARED R. CHAPMAN
 GREGORY ARTHUR CHAPUT
 RAY T. CHHITH
 BRADLEY K. CHISECK
 JOSHUA T. CHRISTEN
 ANNA M. CLAPP
 CORY J. CLARK
 WILLIAM G. CLARKE
 JONATHAN W. CLEMENTS
 MATHEW R. CLUTTS
 DOUGLAS L. COLE
 JUSTIN N. COLLINS
 KADEN B. COLLOTZI
 RYAN J. COMBELIC
 JOSHUA D. COMPTON
 CHRISTOPHER ROBERT CONOVER
 DAVIS R. CORDA
 OWEN R. CORN
 SCOTT T. CORREIA
 JOSEPH F. CORSO
 JAKORI AKEEM COX
 STEVEN D. COX
 DAVID NATHANAEEL COY
 CALVIN M. CRAIG
 SALLY L. CRAMER
 JOHN HENRY CRANDALL, JR.
 DOUGLAS C. CRAWFORD
 EDWARD D. CRAWFORD
 LINDSAY J. CRAWFORD
 RICHARD J. CREDICOTT
 AUSTIN M. CROCKETT

SCOTT T. CROMER
 SCOTT A. CRONIN
 ERIN NICOLE CROW
 RICHARD M. CRUMRINE
 JONATHAN T. CRUTCHFIELD
 KARLA ESMERALDA CRUZ
 JOSHUA G. CUANY
 MATTHEW R. CUNNINGHAM
 SEAN M. DAIGLE
 ANDREW JOHN DANE
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BRADLEY G. WARD
DAVID D. WARD
JAROD S. WASHINGTON
WILLIAM P. WATSON IV
LAUREN H. WATTS
QUINCY G. WATTS
MATTHEW ROBERT WEBSTER
NICOLE M. WEDGE
AUSTIN M. WEIL
GEORGE OLIVER WELTON
JAKE E. WERNER
CLAY R. WEST
DONALD L. WHARTON
MICHAEL RAPHAEL WHITAKER
TIMOTHY JAMES WHITE
ZACHARY V. WHITE

AURIAUNNA ALISSA WHITFIELD
TODD J. WHITING
BENJAMIN M. WICHELT
ADAM K. WIETGREFE
RYAN J. WILCOX
LOUIE F. WILKERSON IV
HEATH S. WILLIAMS
JACOB P. WILLIAMS
JARRETT K. WILLIAMS
JUSTIN I. WILLIAMS
SEAN M. WILLIAMS
TAYLOR A. WILLIAMS
TYLER E. WILLIAMSON
CHARLES B. WILSON
CHARLES F. WILSON, JR.
JOSHUA A. WILSON
KENNETH A. WILSON
RYAN C. WILSON
NICKLAUS R. WINKEL
MICHAEL S. WINTHER
JOSEPH V. WIONCEK
NICOLE MARIE WISE
JACOB S. WONG
JOHN C. WOOD
DAVID A. WOODARD
CHARLES F. WOODS III
JOEL C. WOODS
SYDNEY E. WORDEN
CHARLES M. WORRALL III
JUSTIN ALEX WOTACHEK
EVAN L. WRIGHT
JACOB L. WRIGHT
WILLIAM S. WUTZER III
CALEB J. WYATT
AUSTIN M. WYRICK
BRIAN K. YEE
BRANDON C. YEUNG
DAEHYUC D. YIM
JAC M. YON
CORY A. YSLAS
PAUL J. ZALAR
JOHN T. ZEHNDER
BRIAN P. ZEMBRASKI, JR.
ANDREW PAUL ZIMMERMAN

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

GREGORY J. ABIDE
BRIAN M. ADAMS
DANIEL AGOSTO
PAUL M. AITCHISON
ADAM D. AKERS
ARIEL A. ALCAIDE
JON C. ALLEN
MICHAEL E. ALLEN
JEROME M. ALTHOFF
RYAN P. ANDERSEN
PAUL A. ANDERSON
PETER D. ANDERSON
ARLAM A. APEDJHOUN
JEREMY D. ARNOLD
CHRISTOPHER E. ARRINGTON
JOHN E. ARTHUR
CHRISTINA S. BAHR
JENNIFER M. BALES
ALEXANDER S. BALK
DANIEL P. BALLER
NATHANIEL D. BALOUGH
CATHLEEN E. BARKER
ERWIN O. BARRERA
ERIC M. BARTHOLOMAY
GREGORY A. BASSETT
TIMOTHY R. BAUCHAMP
CLINTON E. BAUCHAMP
JOEL B. BECKNEP
SCOTT D. BEERENS
MORGAN L. BELAK
DANIEL L. BELANGER
ROBERT C. BERGDORF
DAVID C. BERMINGHAM
TIMOTHY O. BLACK
DREW A. BLACKLIDGE
PETER H. BLADES
JASON A. BOGARDUS
CHRISTOPHER A. BOLES
KALA M. BRADY
AAKAR C. BRAHMBHATT
RYAN J. BRIDLEY
BRANDON C. BRIM
BRADLEY D. BROWN
BRIDEN P. BROWN
LUCAS E. BROWN
ZACHERY G. BROWN
KYLE S. BRUFFY
BENJAMIN A. BRUHN
ALEXANDER E. BULLOCK
HEBA N. BULLOCK
BENJAMIN K. BURCH
JEFFERY W. BURGETT
MATTHEW C. BUSH
JOHN D. CADDLE
ANDREW T. CAHAN
SONNY J. CAIN
FRANK J. CAMARA
JOHN A. CAMERON
JONATHAN T. CAMIRE
LAURA E. CANNON
STEVEN A. CARBONE
THOMAS S. CARNES
BRUCE R. CARSON
ADAM Y. CHANG
PAUL T. CHARTERS

CARLOS CHAVEZ, JR.
MICHAEL A. CHEZUM
GEOFFREY D. CHILDS
KEITH R. CHRISTIANSEN, JR.
ALEXANDER H. CHUNG
MARISSA M. CINA
NATHAN R. CLASON
CAIN S. CLAXTON
TRAVIS R. CLONCH
ANDREW T. COLLINS
DEVON C. COLLINS
KEVIN A. CONNERS
DANIEL F. COOPER
PAUL G. CORBITT, SR.
ROBERT W. CORLESS
TREVOR J. CORRIGAN
WILLIAM CORSON
DAVID COURTER
JEREMY P. COVIELLO
ROBERT J. CZA-JAK
JAMES A. DAVIS
ROBERT L. DAVIS
ALEXANDRA K. DEANGELIS
NICHOLAS J. DEDOMINICI
JOSH D. DEEHR
ROBERT A. DEITZ
JAMES M. DELONGCHAMP
DAVID A. DENIS
NORMA P. DEVIASE
CHARLIE DIGLORIA
NICHOLAS M. DLAROTTA
MICHAEL J. DUDA
JOHN P. DZWONCZYK
JUSTIN P. EASTMAN
DODGER C. EATON
KEITH D. EDMONDS
BENJAMIN J. EISENHUT
CAMERON D. EK
JOHN C. ELLERBE
RYAN A. ENIX IV
LACEY C. ENYART
JEFFREY L. EPPS
MATTHEW J. ERCOLANI
SHAYNE R. ESTES
ELIZABETH L. EVANS
AMIR H. EZZEDINE
JASON R. FABIANOWICZ
STEPHEN E. FANCEY
ALEKSANDR FARBEROV
KENT T. FEDA
ROBERT D. FELLINGHAM
KYLE C. FERUSON
ELIZABETH A. FIELDS
DAVID I. FISHER
DAVID J. FITZPATRICK
CHRISTOPHER S. FOGT
NATHAN M. FOLGERT
CHELSEY N. FORTNER
SEAN T. FRANKLIN
CHELSEY A. FREEMAN
JOHN B. FRENCH
ROBERT B. FROBERG
JONATHAN D. FULLER
GEORGE J. FUST III
CHARLES R. GALLAGHER
JONATHAN H. GAMBRELL
DEVRON M. GARDNER
JOHN W. GERACITANO
BRYAN D. GERHART
BRETT M. GILBERT
PHILLIP R. GILCHRIST
ANDREW P. GILLICK
DALLAS J. GILMORE
WILLIAM R. GOLDSWORTH
MATTHEW D. GORDON
DANIEL W. GOSSMAN
CHRISTOPHER W. GRAUEL
JAMES A. GREEN
WILLIAM A. GREEN
RYAN E. GREY
ROBERT W. GREY
JACOB T. GRIER
JOSHUA B. GROEN
TAIB GROZDA
JOSHUA A. GRUBBS
FELIX C. GUMBNER
NATHAN A. GUNTHER
GEORGE L. GURROLA
DEMITRIUS D. HAEFFNER
ROGER J. HAPFORD
NICHOLAS R. HAINES
JESSE N. HALL
BENJAMIN J. HALLE
BLAKE E. HALLLOWELL
TERESA M. HALTOM
THOMAS W. HAMMERLE
JOSHUA A. HARGARTEN
ANDREW I. HARRIS
JASON R. HARRIS
LASHERDO M. HARRIS
MARGARET C. HARRIS
RUSSELL G. HARTLEY
ANDREW M. HASCHER
JOCELYN R. HAYES
JOSEPH A. HENDERSON
MICHAEL G. HENNINGSEN
DREW C. HENSLEY
ALEJANDRO HERRERA
NATHANIEL J. HETHERMAN
CHARLES E. HOKE
GREGORY J. HOM
MATTHEW A. HOUSE
JAMES G. HOWARD
JUSTIN S. HOWARD
ORLANDON M. HOWARD
ALEXIA L. HUGHES
PATRICK L. HUNT

GRADY H. HUTCHINS
 JOHN E. HUTTON
 PETER S. HWANG
 MARK A. IRVIN
 JAMES H. ISAKSON
 ADAM P. JAMES
 JUSTIN E. JAMES
 DAVID R. JAQUITH
 CHARLES S. JOHN
 DEIRDRA D. JOHNSON
 BRYAN P. JONAS
 RONALD C. KAMP
 JOSHUA J. KANDYBOWICZ
 OMAR V. KASHMIRI
 JARED D. KASSULKLE
 JASON S. KELLER
 PAUL R. KELLMURRAY
 JEFFREY P. KELLY
 ROBERT T. KELLY
 BRIAN A. KING
 DANIEL T. KING
 ERIK T. KISER
 ALEXANDER G. KLINE
 BRYAN M. KOLANO
 JONATHAN D. KREPEL
 CHRISTINE C. KRUEGER
 DAVID G. KRUEGER
 ANDRELUIZ D. KUHNER
 PAUL E. KUNNAS
 JUSTIN K. KWON
 JASON P. LAM
 NELSON A. LAMB
 ZACHARY P. LANDIS
 ALEXANDER K. LANDRUM
 JOSEPH M. LAPOINTE
 BAO D. LE
 YUJU LEE
 KATHLEEN M. LEFORTE
 WILLIAM LEHMANN
 DANIEL J. LESSARD
 HAROLD W. LESSNER
 DAVID J. LEYDET
 MATTHEW C. LITVINAS
 COLE J. LIVIERATOS
 DANIEL W. LOEFFLER
 RICHARD S. LOVERING
 ROSS F. LOW
 ASH F. LUBECKE
 JOSEPH MACCHIARELLA
 BRANDON MAGUIRE
 MICHAEL E. MAGUIRE II
 JAMES F. MALLOY II
 MARTIN P. MANGUM
 BRYCE M. MARKIEWICZ
 KYLE T. MARKLE
 ROBERT M. MARTIN
 JENNIFER E. MARTINDILL
 STEVEN M. MAXWELL
 VICTORIA C. MAYNARD
 JONATHAN T. MCANALLY
 JASON A. MCCANN
 DAVID N. MCCORRY IV
 MATTHEW K. MCDANIEL
 NEAL J. MCDONALD
 GREGORY J. MCELWAIN
 MICHAEL P. MCGRAW
 MICHELLE E. MENDOZA
 MARIE C. MIKASA
 CASEY L. MILLER
 COURTNEY E. MILLER
 DANIEL T. MILLER
 MELISSA S. MILLER
 RYAN E. MILLER
 EUGENE G. MIRANDA
 CHRISTOPHER G. MITREWSKI
 RAFFI MNATZAKANIAN
 JOHN J. MOORE
 RICARDO A. MUNOZ
 DANIEL R. MURDOUGH
 JACK C. MYERS
 REBECCA L. NELSON
 JOEL W. NEWBURN
 JOSHUA C. NOBLE
 TERRENCE R. NOLAN
 BRENT P. NOWAK
 JUSTIN D. OAKLEY
 ASHLEY B. OLDS
 JONATHAN P. OLSON
 ALTANGEREL ORGIL
 JOHN D. ORSINI
 ANTHONY J. OSMAN
 ANDREW J. OWENS
 ANDREW M. OWENS
 ALEXANDER D. PARK
 EDWARD Y. PARK
 JIMMY P. PAYNE
 RYAN E. PEACOCK
 ANTHONY D. PEARSON
 LOIS I. PEREZJARA
 ANTHONY W. PEREZMILLER
 NATHAN D. PFAFF
 MARK D. PODRAZIK
 CRAIG M. PORTE
 ANDREW P. POSTOVOIT
 RANDOLPH POWELL
 LAURA C. PREKO
 MICHAEL G. PRESCOTT
 AARON M. PUCETAS
 MICHAEL B. PULTUSKER
 JOSEPH A. QUENGA
 PEDRO F. QUINTEROMERCADO
 ROBERT J. RANSOM
 MICHAEL R. REED
 TIMOTHY G. RHODES
 LEE H. ROBERTS
 JUAN J. RODRIGUEZ
 EDDIE L. ROGERS

JOSHUA S. ROGERS
 PHILIP C. ROLL
 PATRICK G. ROUSH
 JESSICA L. ROVERO
 SHEENA L. RUBIN
 JOHN G. RYAN
 LASHANNA M. SAMUEL
 MELVIN J. SANBORN
 KEVIN C. SANDELL
 JEREMIAH M. SASALA
 ALAN J. SAWYER
 CORY R. SCHARBO
 GEDALIAH J. SCHAROLD
 DAVID G. SCHLASEMAN
 WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT
 MATTHEW R. SCHNELLER
 CODY R. SCHUETTE
 JASON D. SCHWARZ
 JEFFREY A. SCOTT
 JUSTIN B. SEDLAK
 ABEL A. SEIPLE
 MICHELLE E. SHED
 GRAHAM P. SHELLY
 ROBERTO A. SILVAS II
 TIFFANIE M. SITZE
 SHAUN T. SLAWSON
 BRYAN A. SMITH
 JAYLEN T. SMITH
 KYLE L. SMITH
 MATTHEW A. SMITH
 DAVID M. SOLICH
 PETER SONG
 PHILIP SONG
 QUINN D. SORENSON
 GREGORY P. STEWART, JR.
 PETER M. STJOHN
 STEPHANIE S. STUCK
 BENJAMIN C. STUMPF
 JOSHUA R. TAFT
 ZACHARY R. TARON
 JAROD A. TAYLOR
 STEPHEN P. TAYLOR
 DANIELLE M. THOMAN
 ADAM T. THOMPSON
 CHARLES R. TIMM
 JEFFREY C. TOLBERT
 OWEN T. TOLSON IV
 DEREK P. TORREZ
 TRUONG Q. TRAN
 MARK E. TRAPP
 BELINDA C. TREVILLION
 NATHAN J. TRIBBLE
 JOSEPH A. TRICOMI
 ALEXANDER M. TRIPLETT
 CHAD D. TRUSLOW
 DUSTY S. TURNER
 LUKE A. TYREE
 SHAHIN UDDIN
 MELISSA A. VALKEN
 BRIAN B. VARNIS
 JOSEPH V. VESNESKY
 WALTER R. VOGEL
 TIMOTHY C. WALSH
 TYSON H. WALSH
 PAUL A. WARD
 BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
 BILLIE C. WEBB
 KENNETH M. WEISS
 KERRI L. WEISS
 NATHAN A. WIKE
 MICHAEL D. WILLIS
 SCOTT W. WILSON
 BRET D. WISECUP
 ALYSSA J. WOOD
 KELSEY L. WORLEY
 MICHAEL B. WRIGHT
 VONNIE L. WRIGHT
 STACEY N. WUCHTER
 PHILLIP G. YEAKY
 CHELSEY L. YINGLING
 CHRISTINE M. YOUNG
 ADAM S. ZERR
 0003517925
 0003152027
 0002633688
 0002357489
 0003574948
 0002469933
 0002965244
 0002563768
 0002420343
 0003101870
 0003628946
 0002459501
 0002823067
 0002675767
 0003080805
 0003869362
 0004136683
 0002331486
 0003188343
 0003652941
 0002248003
 0002972002
 0003206668
 0003682611

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JACOB P. ABSALON
 JASON D. ACKERMANN
 DALE M. AEBISCHER
 RYAN P. ALEXANDER
 ERNESTO D. AMADOR

AARON F. ANDERSON
 BRANDON L. ANDREASEN
 JEFFREY F. ANDRIILUNAS
 JAMES R. ANTONIDES
 PATRICK ARMSTRONG
 KEVIN J. ATWELL
 EDWARD M. BACHAR
 JASON L. BAHMER
 JONATHAN C. BAKER
 SCOTT A. BAKER
 ERIC D. BARGER
 BENJAMIN R. BARNARD
 ALEXANDER C. BARRON
 BRETT W. BARTLETT
 DEREK F. BARTLETT
 GREGORY D. BASCOMB II
 ANDREW M. BATULE
 DAVID B. BEALE
 MARK D. BEDRIN
 BRENDA L. BEEGLE
 GREGORY A. BENJAMIN
 KEVIN M. BERNHARDT
 JENNIFER L. BISER
 CHRISTOPHER D. BLANC
 KURT H. BOEHM
 JAMES J. BOUCHARD
 SHAWN G. BOURDON
 LUKE C. BOWERS
 JOHN F. BRADLEY
 LYLE R. BRANAGAN
 CHRISTOPHER M. BRANDT
 SION D. BRANNAN
 MICHAEL T. BRANTHOVER
 NICHOLAS A. BREDENKAMP
 EAMON P. BRESLIN
 GARY L. BROOKS
 MATTHEW R. BROWN
 PAUL D. BROWNHILL
 LINWOOD L. BUBAR
 DEXTER G. BUCHANAN
 MATTHEW P. BUCHANAN
 KARI D. BUCKINGHAM
 JARED F. BUDENSKI
 ANTHONY L. BULACLAC
 JESSE B. BURNETTE
 DAVID K. BURRIS
 JAMES M. BURTON
 DAVID L. BUTLER
 EDWIN CABAN
 JESSE C. CAIN
 MICHAEL A. CAIN
 ANDREW C. CAIRNS
 EDWIN C. CALLAHAN, JR.
 CHRISTOPHER R. CAMPBELL
 DOUGLAS R. CANNON
 LAMAR K. CANTELOU
 STEPHEN J. CARALUZZI
 WILLIE C. CARNES, JR.
 GUSTAVO A. CARTUS, JR.
 MICHAEL P. CASPERS
 EDWARD M. CECIL
 BRIAN M. CERCY
 DANIELLE A. CHAMPAGNE
 BENJAMIN E. CHINSKY
 THOMAS M. CHORMAN
 IAN L. CHUSTEK
 SCOTT A. CLARK
 TRAVIS D. CLEMENS
 VICTORIA S. CLEMENS
 MATTHEW G. CLINE
 SEAN M. COCKRILL
 JASON R. COLLIER
 JOHN C. COLLIER
 TIMOTHY D. CONLEY
 JAMES C. CORKE
 NICHOLAUS J. CORTEZ
 NICHOLAS A. COSTELLO
 LARRY S. CREWS
 MICHAEL J. CULLER
 MICHAEL J. CULLIGAN
 BRANDON J. CUMMINGS
 GRADY P. DACUS
 CALEB S. DANIEL
 CHRISTOPHER P. DANNEMILLER
 DAVID A. DARLING
 BRANDON R. DAVIS
 CLINTON G. DAVIS
 GABRIEL C. DEARMAN
 DEWAYNE L. DEENER
 STEVEN J. DEJESUS III
 MARC T. DEREDITA
 JEFFERY R. DEVAULFETTERS
 PHILIP DEVERA
 WILLIAM F. DIONNE
 BRYAN S. DIPALERMO
 MICHAEL V. DIPIETRO
 CHRIS DISPONETT
 CASSIDY T. DOBBINS
 THOMAS W. DOHERTY
 MICHAEL D. DOMOVICH
 JOSHUA W. DONECKER
 TIMOTHY D. DONOHUE
 MARK A. DONOVAN
 BRADFORD S. DOOLEY
 BLAIR W. DOWNEY
 IAN M. DUKE
 WILLIAM L. DURBIN
 JONATHAN R. EASTER
 MATTHEW J. EBBERTT
 JO A. EDMONDS
 PHILIP M. EDMONDSON
 AARON H. ELLINGER
 TYANDRE D. ELLIS
 WESLEY C. EMEY
 RICHARD S. EMMONS
 GABRIEL M. ESPINOSA
 MEGAN E. EVANS

JONATHAN N. FAGINS
 ROBERT C. FALES
 JEFFREY J. FEARING
 DAVID T. FELTNER
 JOHN J. FERNANDEZRUBIO
 LAUREN GRACE N. FERNANDO
 JEFFREY A. FESEER
 CODIE G. FIELDS
 MICHAEL S. FIFER
 MICHAEL S. FINCH
 ADRIANA M. FITZGERALD
 JOSEPH C. FIX
 JEREMY A. FLAKE
 JOSEPH M. FLEMING
 BENJAMIN R. FLORES
 HUGO E. FLORES DIAZ
 ALEXANDER X. FOSTER
 AMIE M. FOSTER
 THOMAS F. FOX
 ZACHARY M. FRANKLIN
 KYLE E. FRAZER
 CORA E. FREEMAN
 MICHAEL C. FREY
 CARVER M. FRISHMAN
 ANTHONY C. FUNKHOUSER
 JAMIE J. GALE
 KEVIN A. GALL
 CHRISTOPHER T. GALVEZ
 MARK D. GARRISON
 ERIC C. GEIGER
 CHRISTOPHER M. GENSLER
 STEPHEN J. GIANOS
 JAMES M. GIBBS, JR.
 DANA M. GINGRICH
 LOUIS H. GINN
 JOHN P. GOMEN
 SEAN R. GRADY
 TERRANCE D. GREEN
 JESSE T. GRIMM
 DAVID J. GRISDALE
 JACOB P. GROB
 IAN P. GRUNDHAUSER
 MATTHEW P. GUIDONE
 BRIAN M. GULDEN
 JACOB D. GUTIERREZ
 JOSEPH D. HALL
 MARSHALL B. HALL
 ERIK M. HAMILTON
 MATTHEW T. HAMILTON
 SCOTT M. HARRA
 JARROD A. HARRIS
 CHRISTOPHER J. HASSELL
 CHRISTOPHER J. HAVILEY
 WALTER C. HAYNES
 AMANDA S. HENDRICK
 JASON A. HENKE
 DAVID J. HERMANN
 JUAN C. HERNANDEZ
 CHRISTOPHER J. HEROLD
 GEOFFREY W. HERTENSTEIN
 BRIAN W. HEWKO
 ISSAC A. HILES
 CANDACE J. HILL
 JORDAN D. HILL
 LOWELL E. HILTY
 RYAN D. HODGSON
 WILLIAM B. HOELSCHER
 ROBERT D. HOLLINGSWORTH
 THOMAS A. HOWARD
 KELLEN W. HOWELL
 ROBERT B. HOWELL
 DERICK M. HOY
 ANTHONY J. HUEBNER
 ANDREW T. INMAN
 JOHN A. IRVINE, JR.
 DONALD W. IRWIN
 ELIAS M. ISREAL
 DAVID A. JACKSON
 JOSHUA D. JACKSON
 DAVID F. JACOBS
 CHRISTOPHER H. JACOBSEN
 ANDREW H. JAMES
 ADAM D. JANNETTI
 GABRIELLE JIMENEZ
 JASON D. JOHNSON
 NOLAN S. JOHNSON
 CHARLES E. JONES
 COLLIN R. JONES
 SEAN P. JOPLING
 MICHAEL K. KARLSON
 CORY T. KASTL
 JAMES B. KELLY
 BART E. KENNEDY
 JOHN R. KENNEDY
 PATRICK M. KERINS
 CODY L. KILLMER
 CHRIS KIM
 DAVID KIM
 SCOTT E. KING
 JACOB W. KNELL
 MATTHEW W. KREIN
 SAM H. KRIEGLER
 PHILIP R. KROLL
 ANDREW M. KRUMM
 LEO T. KRYSSTOF
 TADD C. LAHNERT
 DAVID W. LAMBERT
 KELLIE M. LANDAUER
 CHRISTOPHER D. LANDERS
 BRANDON L. LAPHEM
 BRADLEY D. LAUX
 PATRICK J. LAVIN
 WESTON S. LAFFIELD
 STEPHEN J. LAZ
 JOHN E. LEATHERMAN
 KEVIN E. LEE
 TAYLOR M. LEE

JOSHUA M. LEONE
 ROGER C. LEONHART
 STEVEN H. LESTER
 DONALD K. LEW
 BRANDON M. LEWIS
 HUGH A. LEWIS
 WILLIAM H. LIGGETT
 BRIAN K. LILLY
 ANDREW D. LINCOLN
 JOSHUA W. LINVILL
 JACOB S. LOFTICE
 JACOB J. LOPEZ
 NICHOLAS J. LOPEZ
 AARON D. LOVE
 CALEB L. LOVE
 NATHANIEL P. LOW
 SHAOHONG LU
 ROBYN E. LUCAS
 MATTHEW J. LUDEMANN
 MATTHEW S. LYLES
 PATRICK V. LYNCH
 BERNARD A. MABINI
 JONATHAN S. MACRAE
 ROSS W. MAHNE
 JESUS E. MALDONADO
 ERIC S. MANN
 ASHLEY D. MANOCCHIO
 JOHN M. MARHEVSKY
 DANIEL S. MARSHALL
 PATRICK J. MARTIN
 WESLEY E. MARTIN
 CRAIG M. MASSIE
 GENEVA L. MATTHEWS
 CHRISTOPHER J. MATTOS
 MICHELPAUL G. MAURAIS
 ERIN J. MAURER
 TYLER A. MCCALL
 CHRISTOPHER M. MCCANN
 BRENDAN M. MCCORMICK
 JACOB N. MCDANIEL
 PATRICK M. MCDONALD
 SAMUEL L. MCELROY
 MICHAEL P. MCEUNN
 RILEY E. MCEVOY
 MICHAEL P. MCCLAUGHLIN
 ALONZO MCNEAL
 JUSTIN A. MCPEAK
 JOHN A. MEIER
 LAUREN A. MERKEL
 THATCHER H. MERRILL
 JESSE O. MEYER
 THOMAS E. MEYER
 QUINN R. MEYERS
 DANIEL B. MILLER
 ERIC A. MITCHELL
 DANIEL F. MIZAK
 LOREN T. MIZE
 THOMAS W. MOENTMANN
 CHAFAC N. MOFOR
 BRIAN T. MOLLOY
 ANDRES E. MONTENEGRO
 MICHAEL C. MOORE
 TIMOTHY A. MOORE
 JEFFREY A. MORGAN
 THADDEUS D. MORRIS
 STEVEN T. MORSE
 DREW M. MUMFORD
 CLEOMAR MUNOZ
 VICTOR A. MUNOZ
 BARRETT K. MUNSON
 BRIAN E. MURAWSKY
 KYLE R. MURRAY
 JAMES NANCE
 JOHN M. NANCE
 JOHN J. NASTUS
 CHRISTOPHER S. NELSON
 BRANDON K. NEWKIRK
 TONY E. NICOSIA
 JOSHUA T. NOLAN
 DANIEL P. OCONNOR
 RODERIC J. OCONNOR, JR.
 KEVIN F. ODONAGHUE
 BO E. OLSEN
 CHELSEY M. ONAN
 TAYLOR S. ONEY
 KEVIN G. ONG
 JUDE C. ONWUANUMKPE
 JEFFREY M. ORBAN
 RYAN B. ORBISON
 STEVEN J. ORBON
 YANDY OROZCO
 CHRISTIAN T. ORTIZ
 JASON A. OVERSTREET
 JEFFREY S. OWEN
 JUSTIN V. PADUA
 AARON S. PALMER
 YOUNGMIN N. PARK
 ASHISH S. PATEL
 SAMANTHA J. PAVOLKO
 MICAH A. PAWLATA
 TRAVIS J. PAYNE
 GILBERT H. PEARSALL
 JESSICA N. PERALES LUDEMANN
 CASSANDRA J. PERKINS
 ANTHONY E. PERRIZO
 DAVID M. PEVOTO
 CHRISTOPHER G. PHILPOT
 MICHAEL A. PIZZINI
 MATTHEW P. PIERSON
 CODY S. PILGER
 DANIEL F. PLUMB
 MARK W. POLLAK
 ALEXANDER J. POMBAR
 KENNETH M. PORTER
 KEVIN M. POWER
 DANNY R. PRIESTER
 BRADLEY S. PRIVETT

JONATHAN D. PROCTOR
 MATTHEW C. PRYOR
 JEREMY S. PUNDT
 JONATHAN M. PUNIO
 BRADLEY J. RAKOCE
 ROBERT L. RAPONE
 ERIK A. RASTELLO
 JUAN E. REBOLLEDO
 ADAM J. REDDEN
 CHRISTOPHER A. REDDING
 JOSEPH M. REEVES
 BRETT T. REICHERT
 MATTHEW R. REINSTEIN
 CHRISTOPHER J. REYNOLDS
 WILLIAM R. REYNOLDS
 BENJAMIN H. RHOADS
 JAMES P. RICHARDS
 GORDON T. RICHMOND
 CONSTANTIN E. RIEGER
 BRYAN N. RIGGS
 CALEB L. RIGGS
 ALBERTO RIOS
 MONICA I. RIVERA
 MICHAEL J. ROBEY
 KYLE J. ROBINSON
 STEVEN E. ROBINSON
 ANDREW C. ROCKWOOD
 WILLIAM A. ROGERS
 JOSHUA D. RUD
 ANDREW A. SADOUN
 MATTHEW B. SAMSON
 KENTON B. SATTERWHITE
 MATTHEW D. SCHILLER
 JUSTIN J. SCHILTZ
 ADAM T. SCHOFFSTALL
 STEVEN R. SCHUERMAN
 BRANDON J. SCOTT
 ERIC A. SEARS
 PETER J. SEMANOFF
 KURT W. SEMON
 JEFFREY S. SHADWICK
 RANDY J. SHED
 BRYSON W. SHIPMAN
 JOSHUA L. SIMMS
 JOSEPH A. SINKIEWICZ
 MICHAEL A. SKUZA
 BRAD E. SMITH
 JUSTIN R. SMITH
 ZACHARY S. SMITH
 JONATHAN W. SMITHSON
 ERIC B. SNYDER
 MATTHEW J. SONGE
 JEFFREY SOTO
 JOHN R. SOWDER
 PHILIP J. STEENSTRA
 STUAR D. J. STEGALL
 DWYANE A. STEPPEL
 KYLE D. STIWELLE
 RUSSELL M. STREIF
 JASON E. STUMPF
 KYLE A. SURRIDGE
 NOAH C. SWITZER
 ANDREW J. TALONE
 ANTHONY K. TANKIEWICZ
 NOAH J. TARTAL
 BRYAN R. TERRY
 MEGAN C. THAYER
 ETHAN A. THOMAS
 DEREK J. THOMPSON
 JONATHAN D. THOMPSON
 WILLIAM C. TOFT
 KELLAN S. TRAVIS
 JEREMY M. TRIMBLE
 CONOR E. TRULSON
 CHI L. TRUNG
 JOSHUA A. URNESS
 JESUS URRUTIA
 DONALD B. VANCE
 PERRY F. VANHOOSER IV
 DIRK K. VANINGEN
 ANTONY V. VARGAS
 JOHN V. VERWIEL
 MATVEY S. VIKHROV
 BENJAMIN R. VOGELSONG
 BRIAN D. WADDY
 JEFFREY S. WADE
 DANIEL J. WAGNER
 JASON F. WAIDZULIS
 CHRISTOPHER R. WALKER
 DUNCAN G. WALKER
 JAMES T. WARD
 WESLEY N. WARD
 ALEXANDER L. WARREN
 WILLIAM A. WATTS
 WILLIAM P. WATTS
 STEVEN J. WAX
 NATHANIEL A. WEANDER
 DAVID G. WEART
 TREVOR P. WEAVER
 THOMAS J. WEBB
 MICHAEL WECHSLER
 NATHANIEL R. WELSH
 CHARLES J. WEST
 KYLE M. WEST
 ADAM D. WESTBROOK
 WESLEY A. WIBLIN
 TREVOR WIEGERS
 JARED D. WIGTON
 CHRISTOPHER D. WILLIAMMEE
 BRIAN T. WILLIAMS
 DAVID M. WILLIAMS
 KENNETH G. WILLIARD
 JUSTIN L. WILLIS
 JEFFREY W. WISMANN
 JOSHUA T. WOLF
 GABRIEL L. WOOD
 JEROME M. WOODLIN

BRIAN M. WRIGHT
TIMOTHY P. WU
TRISHA E. WYMAN
JAMES C. WYNN
KRISTIN R. YAMPAGLIA
RODNEY E. YOST
BRADLEY J. YOUNG
BENJAMIN M. YOUROUS
KERRY L. ZANDERS, JR.
STEVE Q. ZHANG
0002231459
0002967902
0002685073
0002442154
0002363803
0002292115
0002763951
0002944693
0003582742
0003164981
0003549442
0002323744
0003043124
0002243692
0002983201
0003593824
0002246235
0002695249
0002344681

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

CHRISTIAN E. BANASKY
CHAD A. BECHTLE
BENJAMIN R. BEIDEL
MOSSAAB BENHAMMOU
MOLLY C. BENTHAL
AMBER F. BRITT
KATHRYN L. BRASSEAU
DENISE E. CAMPBELL
GABRIEL A. CANTU
BRETT A. CHRISTY
REBEKHA L. COLLINS
ELIZABETH F. COPELAND
BENJAMIN I. CRUZ
EMILY NICOLE DE LEON
RACHEL L. DUCHOSLAV
KYLE HUNTER EAST
EILEEN J. EBENGER
KENDRA L. EKUNDAYO
BRADLEY M. ERVIN
ALISHA LYNNETTE FLORENCE
SHEONTAE C. FRANK
DOMINIQUE D. GOUGIS
RELINDA D. HAYES
GLORIA J. HEATER
MICHAEL J. HSU
MELANIE M. JOHNSON
CHRISTOPHER D. JUDY
RYAN J. KALPINSKI
BROOKE R. KIBEL
HEATHER R. KINCAIDE
NATHAN A. LEY
JAMIE K. LONGMIRE
ADRIAN N. MARRERO
HEATHER L. MORRIS
PATRICK S. MORRIS
MELANIE K. MULDROW
KATHERINE M. MURPHY
ALEXANDER S. PATLOVANY
RYAN M. PROFFIT
TIMOTHY E. RALSTON
AMIT P. SAINI
VANESSA F. SCHEIRER
JOSHUA D. SHUMWAY
JASMINE A. SIMMONS
STEPHEN A. SMITH
DAVID L. SNOWDEN
KRISTOFFER T. SURDUKOWSKI
SYLVIA K. VALVERDE
EMANUEL J. VONDRAN
BRYAN H. VRALSTED
KEVIN T. WAICEKAUSKAS
SAMANTHA M. WARREN
CHARLA R. WATSON
RACHEL E. WILEY
BURKE R. WILSON
HUETTE C. WONG
CHEN YANG
ANITA M. YATES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

MICHAEL W. STRUTHERS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

MATTHEW J. VARGAS

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

GARY R. WELTMAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

DANIEL A. ABALDO
ROSE ABIDO
JARVIS D. ADAMS
KIMBERLY J. BATTSMILLAUDON
GREGORY M. BENDER
NORMAN W. BLACK
ERIK M. BONDHUS
SCOTT C. BROOME
RICHARD L. BYRNE
PETER J. COURNIA
JOSEPH P. DAVIS
ERICH E. ESHELMAN
ANDREW B. GINTHER
DANIEL S. HAWTHORNE
MATTHEW T. HEGARTY
MATTHEW K. HILDERBRAND
WILLIAM P. HILL
MORGAN S. JORDAN
ERIK B. KORN
AHREN P. LAVALLEE
LUKE G. MAFFEY
KEITH E. MAJOR
EDWARD J. MALONEY
ANTHONY J. MATTAZARO
CLIFTON T. MCCLUNG
ARIEL MEDINA
AUSTIN R. MINTER
BRIAN A. OWENS
LUKE T. PLANTE
JAMES L. ROBERTS
BRANDON P. SIROIS
NATHANIEL H. STICKNEY
BRENT J. STONE
ANDREW K. THOMAS
KIRK M. TOOLEY
STEVEN A. VIALL
LEROY WEYRICK IV
GRAHAM H. WILLIAMS
PHILLIP G. WILLIAMS
DARITH J. WYZZE
JOSEPH P. WZOREK II
JUNGSANG YOON
0002650956

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JJ Y. ADAMS
SHAWN A. ADKINS
MICHAEL C. AGBAY
BRIAN A. ALBERTS
MICHAEL D. ANDERSEN
JULIANNE R. APODACA
CHARLIE ARELLANO
JOHN JAMES K. ARTECHE
BASHIRU ASIGIRI
BRANDON L. AUSTIN
JACOB E. AUSTIN
LAWRENCE B. AVILA
NIVIA AYALLA
JACOB A. BAGWELL
MASTIE A. BAKER
RONALD C. BAKER
R Q. BANIS
NATHAN A. BARR
SAURA A. BARRON
LAURA K. BEACH
MICHAEL D. BEAGLE
THOMAS C. BECROFT
BRIDGETTE R. BELL
QUENTIN F. BENJAMIN
THOMAS A. BEUSCHEL, JR.
NATHELYN S. BLAKE
THOMAS H. BLOOMER
THOMAS J. BOEHM
MATTHEW D. BERSEMA
ADAM M. BOLLIGER
JUSTIN T. BOND
DOMINIC J. BONO
JOSEPH T. BOOS
SEAN J. BOWEN
JOSEPH M. BOWER
JONATHAN E. BROWN
CHRISTOPHER E. BRUNNER
TOMMIE C. BRYANT
VINH Q. BUT
JAMES R. BURDS
CORY L. BURIA
PETER K. BURKHART
RONNIE L. BUSH
PABLO CABANILLAS III
JANICE M. CAMARILLO
SAMUEL D. CAMPBELL
ANGEL L. CARABALLO, JR.
CORY R. CARTER
THOMAS CARTER, JR.
VERONICA CELIZ
PHILIP L. CERRAMI
JAMES L. CHANEY
KURT A. CHAPMAN
ALAN R. CHARTIER
ALEXANDER CHIANG
SAMUEL P. CLARKE
TREMAYLE J. CLEMENTS
JOHN M. CLOSE
JEREMY G. COATES
ERIC C. COLLIER
BRENDAN T. COLLINS
MARK E. COLLINS
JACK H. COOPERMAN

RAMON L. CORTESNEGRON
CHRISTINE R. CRAMPTON
ALEXANDRA T. CROMIE
GARY A. CROSTON
WILLIAM S. CUNNINGHAM
SCOTT R. DANIELS
RENATO DAPAT
JOHN R. DART
CARLOS H. DASILVA
WILLIAM J. DAY
RYLIE J. DELONG
LANEA J. DERTINGER
CRAIG A. DEVITO
JOHN J. DIBBLE III
KARENGAIL F. DILLARD
RION A. DILLARD
DAVID R. DINKLOCKER
JEREMY R. DIXON
TRAVERS H. DOANE
NICHOLAS G. DOMS
RYAN T. DONALDSON
AARON J. DRAPER
RICHARD D. DWYER
JULIO R. FERNANDEZ
JEROME A. FIGGS
WILLIAM L. FRIEDLINE
SUSAN D. FUCHS
WILLIAM C. FURNISS
TOMMY GAITHER III
SABRINA L. GAMMAGE
BRYANT J. GARNER
JERRY J. GARNER
GRETCHEN D. GASKINS
ANDREW G. GEBERT
THEODORE U. GEBHARDTSAUER
ANTHONY D. GEORGE
MEGHAN C. GERRITY
KEVIN F. GIBBONS
NATHAN J. GILDEN
STANLEY J. GILLES III
ROSHONDA F. GILMORE
WILLIAM G. GOITZ
WESTON B. GOODRICH
ALLISON M. GOULD
SHANE P. GREGORY
GEOFFREY R. GUINNUP
LATOYA C. HALL
LUKE J. HALLSTEN
DAVID G. HAMILTON
WAYNE D. HANCOCK
DAVID J. HANNA
MICHAEL F. HANNA
ALEXYS M. HARE
CARL P. HARTMAN
JENNETTE D. HENRY
ASHTON P. HERBERT
JOHN A. HERMIDA, JR.
FREDERICK D. HERSEY
ROBERT B. HEYWOOD
PHILIP A. HICKMAN
SINDIE L. HICKS
JAMES E. HOLMAN
PARIS C. HOLMAN
BENJAMIN D. HOWARD
MATTHEW L. HOWARD
KYLE G. HUDALL
STEPHEN W. HUGHES
TIMOTHY S. HUGHES
JEFFREY D. HUNT
DAVID P. HUNTER
KYLE B. HURST
BONNIE M. HUTCHINSON
TANIA D. JACKSON
DANA A. JACOBS
ROBERT D. JAMES
ANTHONY J. JANESE
HEATHER L. JANTSCH
THOMAS C. JEWELL
FRANK F. JOAQUIN
ALBERT JOHNSON, JR.
BRIAN M. JOHNSON
GEORGE E. JOHNSON
JEFFREY C. JOHNSON
JOHANNA M. JOHNSON
MATTHEW J. JOHNSON
GERONIA L. JONES
JASON W. JONES
EVERETT A. JOYNER II
BRADY C. JUELSON
ANDREA K. KAMAN
CHRISTOPHER Q. KEARNEY
JASON R. KEETER
STEVEN T. KEISTER
KANE K. KIM
YO H. KIM
YOUNG K. KIM
JON M. KING
NATHAN A. KLEIN
BRIAN K. KNOTT'S
ANNA H. KO
JAMES KO
CHASE N. KOCHKODIN
SHANE A. KOHTZ
JOSHUA M. KREYVY
DISHANTH KRISHNAGIRI
JEFFREY A. KROMM, JR.
LELAND C. LABBE
JOHN E. LAIRD
KEVIN M. LANDRETH
JOSHUA M. LAWRENCE
JONATHAN D. LEGGETT
LUKE W. LEININGER
THOMAS S. LEITER
ANDRES LEON
STEPHEN J. LESTER
GREGORY K. LEWIS
FAMISHA S. LITTLE-SMITH

RICHARD M. LOPTHOUSE
MIRACLE G. LOMMER
CORAL R. LORE
LARRY Q. LOWRANCE
MATTHEW B. MACE
DEREK D. MAPP
MICHAEL V. MASON
ANTHONY L. MATHIS
ANDREA D. MATTHIEW
MICHAEL A. MCCRORY, JR.
REUBEN B. MCCURDY
ERIC V. MCDONALD
MELVIN MCDONALD III
REGINA A. MCGEE
WILLIAM S. MCGILL
PONNICATERRAL MCKENZIE
TRAVIS J. MICHELENA
ZACHARY S. MILLER
MARK D. MILLIGAN
JODIE W. MINOR, JR.
AMY A. MIRANDA
MICHAEL J. MONFREDA
CHRISTOPHER G. MONTES
RANDALL P. MORAN
MICHAEL P. MORGANA
ALEXANDER H. MORSE
SHAMEKA L. MOSS
GRAHAM L. MULLINS
EUGENE A. MUNIZ
NELSON J. MUNIZ
ERIC B. MUNN
MICHAEL D. MURPHY
ANDREW M. NESOM
DANIEL J. NEWELL
BOYCE J. NEWTON
NICOLE L. OLIVER
JOHNNY J. ORRIA
STEVEN A. PAPENTHIE
JOHNATHON D. PARKER
VICTORIA L. PARRISHEDWARDS
WESLEY W. PAULSEN
KYLE D. PEATFIELD
JOY L. PENNEY
WILLIAM PEREZ
GEOVANNIE PEREZROSADO
DAVID G. PIETRASZ
JOSEPH W. PITTARD
ANDREW C. POLER
THOMAS L. POWERS
RYAN A. PRETE
ADAM C. PUTMAN
NATHAN L. RAY
SOPHIA A. RECLUSADO
RYAN T. REILLY
WILLIAM J. REINSTATLER
GUY E. REYNOLDS
JOSHUA A. RISHER
LUKE P. RIZZO
JAIRUS B. ROBERTS
ERIC G. ROBLES
JAVIER RODRIGUEZ
MARK A. RODRIGUEZ
JONATHAN S. ROMERO
JOSE ROSAHERNANDEZ
AMBER J. RUCKERBRADBURY
AMY A. RUPERT
JUSTINE A. SACCO
JEFFREY S. SALEM
CHRISTOPHER W. SANDERS
REBEKAH K. SANTANA
MEGAN E. SCAVEZZE
ALICIA D. SCOTT
NALEYA K. SCOTT
JASON M. SCUDAMORE
MATTERSON SEBASTIAN
PATRICK R. SERNETT
VICTOR SHEN
MARK C. SHOAF
GREGORY T. SIEVERS
SAMUEL J. SIPLETON
KENNETH A. SLATON
JAMAAL D. SMART
WILLIAM W. SMATHERS
DEVAN M. SMITH
QUINTON L. SMITH
STEPHEN F. SMITH
ROGER A. SNEAD
SAMUEL SPENCERPITTMAN
BRADLEY C. STADDON
TYSHINA D. STARKS
ALAN M. STRANGE
MICHAEL S. STRICKLAND
MATTHEW J. STROHMAN
JONATHAN A. SWARTZ
PUNATOTO V. TAAMU
COREY D. TAYLOR
GARY N. TAYLOR
NYISHA S. TAYLOR
FREDRICK D. TEETER
JARED D. THARP
TIFFANY THROWER
MICHAEL J. TILLSON
STEFANIE D. TISCHLER
NATALIE TITTERENCE
ADAM L. TUDOR
KATRINA E. TWIGG
BRANDON C. TYNER
AURELIO J. VARELA
WILLIAM D. VAUGHN
CHRISTOPHER J. VESCE
OTTO J. VINDEKILDE
DAVID M. VOLZ
DANIEL C. VOSS
BRANDON C. WAGNER
MICHELLE Y. WALKER
REBECCA D. WATERMAN
ETTA S. WHEELER

BRADFORD S. WHITING
JAMES B. WILBURN III
DOUGLAS E. WILLIAMS
HANNAH K. WILLIAMS
KYLE A. WILLIAMS
SEAN C. WILLIAMS
JAMIN D. WILLIAMSON
JOSHUA H. WILSON
THADDEUS WILSON
CHRISTOPHER J. WIMSATT
RICHARD A. WINKELS
SAMBRIDDHI WINKLER
PAUL L. WOLFE III
JOSHUA A. WOODKE
ROBERT R. YAUGER
ZACHARY P. YOKLIC
JUDY M. YOO
ALEXI ZAYAS
BLAKE C. ZENTENO
CHRISTOPHER J. ZIMMER
0002389531
0002278078
0003154321
0002717036
0002258633
0002978777

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

ALBERT E. ARNOLD IV
JEREMY A. DEBONS
BRIAN C. FREDRICK
DAVID T. HURST
JUSTIN M. LETWINSKY
JEDEDIAH J. MAGDA
JASON M. PETTITT
CHRISTOPHER W. PUTRE
MARLIN R. SMITH III
CHARLES E. STEELE II
MARK T. SUMMERLIN
ERNESTO R. VILLALBA
JUSTIN R. WIESEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

GINA M. D. BECKER
ROBERT J. DAFOE
PATRICE R. HENTZ
SHAINA M. HOGAN
LESLIE A. HUFFMAN
ROBERT V. LIBERATO
KAITLIN M. MCLEOD
ENDIA T. MENDEZ
DANIEL A. NELSON
LACEY M. POPSON
KAREN J. SANKSRITLAND
KRISTIN M. SHEPHERD
ANNE L. ZACK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

ALLEN M. AGOR
MELANIE K. AHLE
JASON A. AHLMANSON
RONALD J. ALLEN
BJORN A. ANDERSON
MARK K. ANDERSON
HIRAM ANDREU
BRIAN S. ANTHONY
KURT C. ASTROTH
COREY D. BARKSDALE
EDWARD J. BARRY
TIMOTHY K. BATTLES
JONATHAN R. BAUGH
KEVIN J. BEHN
SAMUEL D. BELL
WILLIAM M. BENCINI
PATRICK E. BLIND
MARSHALL T. BOYD
SCOTT A. BRESNAHAN
TIMOTHY S. BREWER
ROBERT J. BRIGGS
JOSEPH D. BROGREN
JEFFREY K. BROWN, JR.
MICHAEL J. BROWN
THOMAS J. BROWNING
STEPHEN C. BRUNER
JUSTIN M. BUMMARA
BRIAN C. BUNGAY
JOSEPH C. BURKE
DAVID B. BURKE
DALVIN M. CAMPBELL, JR.
JOSEPH L. CAMPBELL
ALAN J. CARLSON
DAVID J. CATTERRALL
CHRISTOPHER CAUSEE
JAMES M. CHARAPICH
TIMOTHY C. CHARLEBOIS
BRYAN J. CHRISTIANSEN
JUSTIN M. COBB
MARK D. COCHRAN, JR.
STEPHEN M. COL
STEVOR J. CONGER
JAMES H. CORDONNIER
PETER E. CORNETT
JEFFREY J. CREIGHAN
MICHAEL S. DALRYMPLE

JASON DELANEUVILLE
SHANE R. DENNIS
SHAUN E. DENNIS
JAMIE J. DIAZ
JAMES R. J. DIFENDERFER
ANDREW L. DOMINA
MEGAN M. DONNELLY
MICHAEL P. DONOVAN
THOMAS J. DORAN
KEVIN M. DORE
JONATHAN D. DORSEY
PATRICK M. DURBIN
STEVEN A. DYKSTRA
JUSTIN P. ECKHOFF
ROBERT L. EDMONSON III
BRIAN J. EHRHARDT
SETH R. EISENMENGER
HENRY P. ESHENOUR
BRAD A. FANCHER
JEREMIAH W. FARWELL
BLAINE S. FELLONEY
JACOB D. FERRARI
JEFFREY S. FINDLAY
NEIL B. FLETCHER
JOSEPH A. FONTENOT
LARRY R. FORD, JR.
TIMOTHY A. FOX
JAMES E. FULKES

JOHN K. GARRETT
FRANCISCO X. GARZA
MARK E. GILLASPIE
ROBERT J. GILLIS, JR.
MICHAEL C. GRAHAM
BRENDAN T. GRAY
CHRISTOPHER J. GREEN
CULLEN M. GREENFIELD
ANDREW J. GREENLEES
LEIF E. GUNDERSON
JOSEPH GUNTA
KEVIN R. HAGAN
JAMES C. HAGERTY
KRISTEN M. HANSEN
JOHN D. HARKINS
BRYAN P. HART
MATTHEW G. HAYS
NEAL D. HEATON
BENJAMIN B. HENDRICKS
FREDERICK G. HETTTLING
LAWRENCE HEYWORTH IV
SAMUEL HIGGINBOTHAM
BRIAN R. HIGGINS
MARC W. HIGGINS
GREGORY A. HINKLE
DEVON M. HOCKADAY
NICHOLAS G. HOFFMAN
CHRISTOPHER D. HOLLAND
CHRISTOPHER D. HOLLAND
CHRISTOPHER D. HOLLAND
CHRISTOPHER D. HOLLAND
GARETT T. HOUSTON
WILLIAM J. HOWEY III
KENNETH C. INGLE
ROBERT D. IRELAND
DOUGLAS J. IVANAC
KATIE JACOBSON
JASON G. JEANPIERRE
RICHARD JIMENEZ, JR.
BRANDON L. JOHNSON
BRETT L. JONES
RUSSELL W. JONES
SCOTT A. JONES
VINCENT A. KAHNKE
JOHN W. KEEFE
CHRISTOPHER J. KEEN
WESLEY G. KENNERLY
MARCUS A. KEPHART
MICHAEL W. KESSLER
MICHAEL S. KISSER
JASON D. KNOX
THOMAS G. KOLWICZ, JR.
MICHAEL J. KOS
KEVIN A. KRAEMER
PHILIP R. KRITES
KRISTEN N. LABROUX
CHARLES A. LABWOOD III
GREGORY E. LILLEBEGG
MICHAEL A. LILLEBERG
IAN J. LILYQUIST
LACY N. LODMELL
CORRY W. LOUGEE
MICHAEL R. LUEBKERT
NICHOLAS J. LUNSFORD
STEVEN A. MACGILLIS
ERIC J. MADONIA
PAUL J. MAHONEY
JEFFREY D. MARGALUS
HECTOR MARIN
MICHAEL R. MARKS
JOEL P. MARTINEZ
THOMAS J. MASHUDA
JOHN K. MASTRIANI
ADAM M. MATTHEWS
THOMAS D. MCCANDLESS IV
JAMEEL MCDANIEL
KYLE O. MCDANIEL
JOSEPH L. MCGETTIGAN
MICHAEL S. MCGUIRE
MICHAEL T. MCMAHON
GILLIAN L. MEDINA
JOHN W. MEISE
TRAVIS W. MILLER
COREY L. MILLIS
COLLEEN M. MINIHAN
COLLEEN E. MOORE
SHAWN M. NAVINSKEY
BENJAMIN E. NEHRKE
MICHAEL R. NELSON
DAVID A. NICHOLS
ERIK A. NYHEIM

KRISTEL A. OCANAS
 TOD F. OCONNELL
 CARLOS A. OTERO
 JUSTIN R. OTT
 GREG A. PAGE
 STEVEN C. PARENTE
 ISAAC M. PELT
 JONATHAN P. PHILLIPS
 CHRISTOPHER L. POLNASZEK
 ANTHONY J. POLO
 DYLAN G. PORTER
 MATTHEW B. POWELL
 JAMES R. POWERS, JR.
 EDMUND J. POYNTON
 MATTHEW G. PRATT
 RICHARD J. PRESCOTT
 ROBERT A. PRINCE
 JON B. QIMBY
 DOUGLAS E. RAINEAULT
 ERIC T. REEVES
 QUINN J. RHODES
 DOUGLAS A. ROBB
 ERIK S. ROBERTS
 JEREMY D. ROBERTSON
 TIMOTHY E. ROGERS
 SUMNER J. ROLLINGS, JR.
 ADRIENNE L. ROSETI
 KEVIN M. SCHAEFFER
 JONATHAN P. SCHERMERHORN
 BRADLEY V. SCHOULTZ
 GORDON M. SCHRIVER
 JOSHUA D. SEAMOUNT
 MARCUS H. SEEGER
 BRETT R. SEBLEY
 CHRISTOPHER M. SEGUINE
 JASON D. SHELL
 PHILLIP J. C. SHERIDAN
 MICHAEL S. SILVER
 LESLIE A. SLOOTMAKER
 JOHN C. SMITH
 KELLIE J. SMITH
 MICHAEL R. SMITH
 NICKLAUS G. SMITH
 JOSEPH W. SNYDER
 CHARLES C. SPIVEY III
 MICHAEL T. STEFFENS
 MICHAEL STENDEL
 ROBERT C. STIMIS
 KRISTINA M. STONER
 ANTHONY G. STRANGES
 AARON M. STUTZMAN
 COURTNEY P. TAFT
 KEITH J. TATE
 SAMUEL K. TRAIN
 TIN T. TRAN
 CHRISTOPHER P. TURMEL
 ERIC D. TURNER
 JOSEPH S. TURNER
 KEITH T. TURNER
 STEPHEN M. VALERIO
 JENNA K. VANZEYL
 ANDREW J. VINCENT
 DANIEL J. VIRGETS
 DAVID R. VOGELGESANG
 MATTHEW P. VOSS
 JACOB N. VRBAS
 JAMES A. WALKER
 TIMOTHY P. WALSH
 CHARLES E. WALTMAN II
 TRAVIS E. WANDELL
 HUNTER D. WASHBURN
 GERALD V. WEERS
 MICHAEL J. WELGAN
 JAMES V. WELSCH III
 ALFONZA O. WHITE
 CHRISTOPHER K. WHITEHOUSE
 ROBERT W. WHITMORE
 BRETT A. WHORLEY
 HENRY J. WICKS
 DAVID L. WILTSHIRE
 ERIC WINN
 JOSHUA P. WOLF
 BRYAN T. WOLFE
 TRAVIS L. WOOD
 BRANDEN K. WOODS
 ADAM D. YATES
 ADAM I. ZAKER
 STEVEN ZIELECHOWSKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

BRIAN C. EARP
 JONATHAN S. GIBBS
 JENNIFER L. MATTHEWS
 CHAD A. REDMER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

TRAVIS J. ANDERSON
 TROY D. BAILEY
 ROBERT D. BLANCHARD
 JONATHAN S. CONNELLY
 CAROLYN J. ENGLAND
 DANIEL L. HEMMINGER
 KYLE D. KOBOLD
 CRYSTAL A. MILLER
 SCOTT C. MILLHOUSE
 BRANDON R. MONAGHAN
 OSCAR R. MORENO
 PETER L. NORGAARD
 ANDREW J. PRIVETTE
 JAMES W. ROCHELLE
 BRIAN D. SNEED
 PAUL L. STENCE, JR.
 DAVID K. TIREY
 KEVIN A. WHITE
 JAMES R. WILKINS IV
 EVAN B. WILLIAMS
 JEREMY R. WOODY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

KITAN BAE
 KEVIN R. BARRETT
 JASON J. BECKER
 EREN D. CATALOGLU
 NICHOLAS A. COLE
 MATTHEW G. DALTON
 JULIA M. GORNEY
 ADAM T. HUMPHREY
 CHRISTOPHER D. JOHNSON
 BRIAN M. SALTER
 MICHAEL C. SCHAEFER
 DAVID T. SPALDING

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

MATTHEW S. CUSHANICK
 CASEY J. GON
 COLLEEN M. PERLE
 JEFFREY R. PORTELL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

MATTHEW P. ALLAN
 DIEGO F. ALVARADO
 CURTIS J. GOBERT, JR.
 RYAN F. GUARD
 JENNIFER C. LIPSCOMB
 ERIK RANGEL
 DONALD L. SHRADER
 ROBERT J. STORER
 JARED M. WILHELM
 CHRISTINA J. WONG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

ANTHONY J. FALVO IV
 ALANA F. GARAS
 HAYLEY C. SIMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

MICHAEL A. FREAS

BRIAN J. HAWKINS
 WILFRED H. JUDD III
 JASON T. MARTINSON
 JARED M. MAULDIN
 JERICHO B. TIMOG
 NICHOLAS T. WALKER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

FRANK T. BORREGO
 CHRISTOPHER D. BRECKENRIDGE
 TERRENCE U. JONES
 GREGORY L. TINER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

KENT L. DAVIS
 MICHAEL J. FELDHUES
 FORREST B. JAMES III
 TRAVIS L. SCOTT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

ZACHARY D. HARRY
 DAVID J. KRUG
 BRYAN J. KUPYAR
 GREGORY B. PRICE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

ADAM G. BORSMAN
 EDWIN R. CATUBIG
 REZA A. CHEGINI
 CHRISTOPHER A. MAY
 RONALD W. MCCALLISTER
 DENNIS L. RICHARDSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

NATHANIEL D. RIGHTSSELL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

JUSTIN K. CONROY
 JOHN C. COPELAND
 STEPHEN D. CURTAS
 CHRISTOPHER A. DUMAS
 LYNDON D. EASTON
 NATHAN A. FEEZOR
 DANIEL J. HONEBEIN
 CHARLES K. JONES
 MELISSA A. MACLIN
 SIEGFRIED W. MELBOURNE
 PHILLIP P. V. MENARD
 ROBERTO R. PEREZ
 OBIE I. SHABAZZ
 EMMANUEL M. THOMANN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

JONATHAN R. ALSTON
 ANTHONY C. CAGLE
 AARON J. GALL
 CORY S. HICKS
 CLIFTON E. JACKSON III
 MICHAEL M. ORDONEZ
 CARLOS R. PESQUERA
 ELAINE D. REID
 ANDREW T. RUCKER
 ANTHONY O. THOMAS
 JONATHAN D. TIGHE

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING HEATHER STEWART

HON. MATT GAETZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Mrs. Heather Stewart as the 2023–2024 Walton County Teacher of the Year. Since 2008, Mrs. Stewart has served the Walton County School District with exceptional passion and an unwavering commitment to serving others.

In Northwest Florida, we are fortunate to have some of the best teachers in the Nation. It is recognized that the teaching profession is one of the most difficult yet rewarding professions in existence. Mrs. Stewart has performed her teaching duties exceptionally, while also striving to be an active and supportive member of her community.

Mrs. Stewart is revered by her Principal and colleagues for her incredible willingness to always lend a helping hand. From her fresh ideas and brilliant problem-solving skills, her school has been the benefactor of meaningful outcomes for all. Mrs. Stewart has been instrumental in securing classroom grants for STEM supplies and field trips and is helping to expand the agriculture program at her school. Her students learn significant real-world skills that better prepare them for their future.

Her support and outreach extend far beyond the walls of her classroom. Mrs. Stewart developed the first ever aerospace program at her school in conjunction with Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University's Gaetz Aerospace Institute. She collaborates with educators from across the country to develop NGSS-aligned lessons as a Teacher Ambassador for Harvard LabXchange. Mrs. Stewart has displayed dedication to preparing the whole child for a life of success by showing students that their dreams are possible. I commend her for her steadfast willingness to serve those that matter most, the students and youth of our Nation.

For all of her admirable contributions, I am truly proud to have Mrs. Stewart as a constituent in Florida's First Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I am privileged to recognize Mrs. Heather Stewart for her accomplishments and her commitment to excellence, professionalism, innovation, and collaboration in the Walton County School District. I thank her for her service and wish her all the best for continued success.

HONORING THE COLONY POLICE CHIEF DAVID COULON

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the exemplary leadership and public

service of Chief David Coulon as he retires as Police Chief for The Colony Police Department (TCPD). Chief Coulon has served in this role at TCPD since September of 2014. After three decades of public service in law enforcement, with 22 of those years in command positions, Chief Coulon is concluding his time with TCPD.

Chief Coulon attended Baylor University, obtaining a Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology in 1993 and later graduated from the University of North Texas with a Master of Science in Criminal Justice Administration in 2007. Chief Coulon also holds a Master Peace Officer Proficiency Certification and is a Texas Certified Public Manager. Additionally, he is an active member of the Texas Police Chiefs Association, North Texas Police Chief Association, and International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Chief Coulon joined TCPD from the Irving Police Department, where he had risen to Assistant Chief after beginning his law enforcement career as a patrol officer there in 1993. During his time at the helm of TCPD, Chief Coulon has worked to lead the agency in engagement, through both direct action and social engagement with the local community. He has cultivated collaboration with other local, county, state, and federal resources to ensure that the necessary close working relationships exist as the need arises to mitigate a threat or respond during a crisis. He has also endeavored to strengthen both the physical and mental capacity of his officers and staff by initiating a new Officer Fitness program and investing in policies, training, and program access to support mental health and wellness for personnel. He seeks to support his staff as they face increasing stressors resulting from the unprecedented growth experienced by The Colony, and the additional pressures arising from evolving social, political, and health events within the national law enforcement environment. Chief Coulon has continued to maintain the agency's standard of professionalism, seeing TCPD's recertification both in 2018 and again in 2022 as a "Recognized" police agency from the Texas Police Chiefs Association.

Through all the recent challenges faced by law enforcement, Chief Coulon has enriched the professionalism of The Colony Police Department and honorably carried the mantle of law enforcement leadership during one of the most difficult periods our country has witnessed. On behalf of The Colony and the residents of the 26th District of Texas, I join the City of The Colony in appreciation of the professionalism and steady leadership he has exhibited, caring both for his employees and the community served by The Colony Police Department. We are all indebted to him for his ongoing commitment to public safety and service, and I wish Chief Coulon and his family my sincerest best wishes as he departs to face the next career challenge.

REMEMBERING JACK KAIN

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of a very special man, Mr. Jack Kain, of Versailles, Kentucky. Mr. Kain was born on June 18, 1929, and he passed away on March 26, 2024, at the age of 94.

Mr. Kain was raised on a central Kentucky farm by loving parents. In 1947, while he was a college student at the University of Kentucky, he started selling cars. Mr. Kain earned a Bachelor of Business degree from the University of Kentucky. He enjoyed cheering on teams led by coaching legends Adolph Rupp and Bear Bryant, becoming a lifelong UK fan. He served our country in the United States Air Force as a Second Lieutenant during the Korean War. In 1953, he opened his first automobile dealership. He continued in the automotive industry, where he built a successful lifelong career. For many years, he and his family have operated Jack Kain Ford, where they have served over 70,000 customers since the 1980s. Mr. Kain was a leader in the automobile industry. He led the National Automobile Dealers Association in 2005 as Chairman. He represented Kentucky's franchised new-car dealers on NADA's board of directors for many years.

Mr. Kain was a leader in his community and was recognized as Woodford County Chamber of Commerce's Businessman of the Year in 1992. A generous man, he supported education, medical care and research, and many other charitable efforts to make the community and the Nation a better place.

More importantly than his business and community successes, Mr. Kain kept his family at the forefront of his life. He had nine children, twenty-two grandchildren, and eighteen great-grandchildren. He is survived by his wife Alice Stewart Kain and children Vickie Fister, Patrick Kain, David Kain, Steve Kain, Bob Kain, and Bill Kain. He was preceded in death by his daughters Becky Grimes and Suzanne Hockensmith and his son Jack Kain, Jr.

Jack Kain was a great man who loved his family, his community, his country, and his God. He was respected by his community and his colleagues in the automobile industry throughout America. It is my honor to call him my friend and to recognize his life before the United States House of Representatives.

RECOGNIZING CASSIE HOLLOWAY

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the unique contributions that have been made in our community by one

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

of my constituents, Cassie Holloway. Ms. Holloway has dedicated countless hours with several youth organizations, promoting the development of soft skills and teaching a variety of skills needed in the field of agriculture. She is passionate about her mentorship and dedicated to helping future generations realize their full potential.

Part of what makes our country so great is the willingness of ordinary Americans to go above and beyond to selflessly give back to others. Volunteerism is one of the cornerstones of our society and part of the fabric that unites us.

It is clear that Ms. Holloway has made a profoundly positive impact on our community, and I am grateful for her service.

CONGRESSIONAL PATRIOT AWARD
FOR ROBIN PHILLIPS

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mrs. Robin Phillips of Sherman, Texas, and present her with the Congressional Patriot Award. Robin has dedicated herself to serving and uplifting our community.

Robin attended Baylor University and graduated in 1988 with a bachelor's degree in interior design. She initially began her career in the commercial design field before transitioning to the real estate industry. For over twenty years, Robin has continued to provide real estate services in North Texas and Oklahoma, and she previously served as the President of the Greater Texoma Association of Realtors. Moreover, Robin was a board member for Sherman ISD's Parent-Teacher Association for over 18 years, where she led efforts to help parents better connect with their children's educators.

While working in real estate, Robin continues to be actively involved in our community in many ways. She was appointed by the Governor to serve as the Red River Compact Commissioner and ensure that Texas receives an equitable share of resources from the Red River in conjunction with nearby states. Additionally, Robin is the current Precinct Chair for the Grayson County Republican Party and works closely with the Grayson College Foundation, the Grayson County Republican Women, the Sherman Historical Preservation Board, and many others. Along with her husband, Larry, she attends the Post Oak Fellowship Church in Sherman. In her free time, she enjoys traveling and spending time with her family. I am proud to recognize Robin today for her fantastic work and extensive community involvement. I wish her continued success for many years to come.

It is an honor to bestow Robin with the Patriot Award for her exceptional service to the people of North Texas.

RECOGNIZING CAMERON PRINCE

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Cameron Prince for earning the

Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

Cameron has overcome many challenges along his journey to success, demonstrating perseverance at every step. Students who strive to make the most of their education, like Cameron, develop crucial skills and a work ethic that will guide them for the rest of their lives. This award is a testament to Cameron's hard work, determination, and perseverance at Drake Middle School and is clearly just the beginning of a bright and promising future.

It is my honor to congratulate Cameron Prince on achieving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

RECOGNIZING DR. NICHOLE AYRES

HON. MARILYN STRICKLAND

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a standout member of our South Sound community, Dr. Nichole Ayres, whose clinical practice has served thousands of veterans, servicemembers, and their families seeking mental health care and services in our region. As the Clinic Director at The Steven A. Cohen Military Family Clinic at Valley Cities, Nichole leads a team of care professionals that has provided mental healthcare to over 6,000 military-connected clients since her clinic opened in 2019. As a military spouse of over 14 years, Nichole understands the importance of listening to—and learning from—our military and veteran community on how providers can best meet the community's mental health needs and build clinical approaches around military cultural competency. I, along with the thousands of South Sound residents her clinic has reached, am deeply grateful for her leadership and dedication to our district's active-duty and veteran population. As Mental Health Awareness Month approaches, I'm proud to shine a spotlight on her and her vital work.

HONORING JOHN CALIPARI

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize John Calipari. For fifteen years he served as the head coach for the University of Kentucky men's basketball team, the "Greatest Tradition in the History of College Basketball."

Born of humble beginnings at Moon Township, Pennsylvania, Calipari went on to serve in head coaching positions at the University of Massachusetts, the New Jersey Nets, and the University of Memphis. Calipari was hired in 2009 as head coach of the legendary University of Kentucky basketball program. He led Kentucky to four Final Fours; in 2011, 2012, 2014, and 2015; with Kentucky winning the NCAA Championship in 2012. He amassed a record of 410 wins and 123 losses while at UK. Of these 410 victories, 22 came in the NCAA tournament—the most of any Kentucky head coach in the history of that storied program.

Calipari ranks ninth on the NCAA Division 1 all-time winningest coaches' list with 855 official wins. He was the Naismith Coach of the Year in 1996, 2008, and 2015. In 2015, he was named to the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame. He received the John R. Wooden Award "Legends of Coaching" honor in 2023. While at Kentucky, 47 of his players went on to play in the NBA. It is evident that Coach Cal, as he is known to most Kentuckians, cares deeply for his players and wants them to achieve their dreams.

In addition to his on-court accomplishments, Coach Cal has developed quite a legacy of charitable work. In 2010, his efforts raised \$1.3 million for Haitian earthquake victims with "Hoops for Haiti." His support for "Blessings in a Backpack" feeds hungry children all across Kentucky. He partnered with Samaritan's Feet to bring shoes to needy areas around the world. After devastating tornadoes hit Western Kentucky, Calipari and his players were there to help. Soon after, floods tore through Eastern Kentucky and again he was a strong presence to bring help to needy people who had lost everything. Coach Cal was known to help many people in small, unpublicized ways and he encouraged his players to give back to the community as well. In 2022, he received the Jefferson Award for Public Service in Sports by Multiplying Good in recognition of his many charitable contributions.

It is my honor to recognize my friend, Coach John Calipari, for his excellent coaching accomplishments, his contributions to the legacy of Kentucky basketball, and his generous spirit.

HONORING HIGHLAND VILLAGE
MAYOR DANIEL H. JAWORSKI

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Daniel H. Jaworski as his term-limited years of service as Mayor and Member of the Highland Village City Council concludes. Mr. Jaworski was elected Mayor of Highland Village in May of 2022 after having served on the City Council for five years, becoming the first person raised in Highland Village to be elected to the Council and as Mayor. He won his seat on the Highland Village Council after having served on the Planning and Zoning Commission from 2014 to 2017, as well as serving on the Zoning Board of Adjustment and serving as Vice Chairman of the Highland Village Fire Department Service Level Task Force from 2015 to 2016.

Mayor Jaworski was raised in Highland Village and attended Marcus High School from 1985 to 1989 and was a member of the second graduating class at Marcus High School. In 2022, Mayor Jaworski was inducted into the Marcus High School Ball of Fame. After graduation, Mayor Jaworski enlisted in the United States Navy as a linguist and intelligence collection analyst and served from 1993 to 2000. By the end of his Naval career, he was responsible for all signals intelligence reporting in the Western Hemisphere. Since retiring from the Navy, Mayor Jaworski has enjoyed a 23-year career in corporate cyber security, currently managing the threat and vulnerability management team for Caterpillar.

Mayor Jaworski and his wife, Gretchen, have been residents of Highland Village since 2013 and are the proud parents of three children. Their oldest son followed in his father's footsteps and currently serves in the United States Navy and is stationed at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland. Their youngest son is a graduating senior at Marcus High School and their daughter is a seventh grader at Briarhill Middle School in Highland Village and plays softball in the Highland Village Baseball and Softball Association.

Beyond his work and involvement with the City of Highland Village, Mayor Jaworski and his wife are deeply engaged in their community, running Marauder 17, a non-profit organization the Jaworski's established to provide annual scholarships to student athletes and student trainers.

As Mayor Jaworski concludes his term, his public service has made an indelible mark on the community. Through his efforts as Mayor, as well as his service on Council and various municipal committees, Highland Village residents enjoy a better quality of life, benefiting from safer City roads and a more reliable and updated City water and sewer system; and during his tenure, the city upgraded the park system showcasing rebuilt playground areas, and a city trail system that has been improved with benches, chairs, and trash receptacles. As Highland Village turns 60, Mayor Jaworski is also leaving the successive Mayor and Council leaders with a completed and approved Comprehensive Plan, so that they are prepared to guide Highland Village and its residents for the next decade and beyond.

On behalf of the City of Highland Village and the residents of the 26th District of Texas, I appreciate his outstanding contributions to the quality of life we enjoy here in North Texas, and I wish Dan and the entire Jaworski family my best. I look forward to their continued engagement and the future contributions I am certain will follow.

RECOGNIZING MORRIS PORTON

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the unique contributions that have been made in our community by one of my constituents, Morris Porton. Mr. Porton is to be commended for a lifetime of service and remarkable achievement that has left a lasting imprint on the lives of countless individuals. In addition to his successful career as a local banker, Mr. Porton served as a Volunteer Deputy Sheriff, Pasco-Hernando State College Trustee, founder of Hernando Progress, Executive Director of the Hernando County Chamber of Commerce, and board member for countless non-profits throughout the community. The impact that he has made on the community through his charitable endeavors, through his work to cultivate a supportive environment in which small businesses can thrive and through facilitation of economic development opportunities is immeasurable. A true leader in every sense, Mr. Porton has established an unrivaled legacy of service, patriotism, philanthropy, and support of his fellow man.

It is clear that Mr. Porton has made a profoundly positive impact on our community, and I am grateful for his service.

CONGRESSIONAL PATRIOT AWARD
FOR ROBIN MCCOY

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Robin McCoy of Howe, Texas, and present her with the Congressional Patriot Award. Robin has dedicated herself to serving and uplifting our community.

Robin is a graduate of Austin College, where she received a bachelor's degree in political science. She later earned a master's degree in gerontology from the University of North Texas. After several years of living in Scotland with her husband, she returned to the U.S. Initially, Robin worked for the Area Agency on Aging in the Texoma region before working closely with several Texas state senators to serve the constituents of Grayson County. She also taught finance and constitutional studies courses for many years at local schools.

Robin is also actively involved in numerous political and community organizations. She served as a Precinct Chair for the Grayson County Republican Party to help educate and mobilize individuals to be more involved in the political process. For her outstanding work, Robin was recognized as the GOP Volunteer of the Year for Grayson County and awarded the title of Howe Chamber Volunteer of the Year. She also received proclamations from the Texas House and Senate for her services to the community. In her free time, Robin enjoys skeet shooting, spending time with her grandchildren, and strengthening her faith in Christ. I commend Robin for her generous contributions to our community, and I am confident she will continue to make a positive impact on the world around us.

It is an honor to bestow Robin with the Patriot Award for her exceptional service to the people of North Texas.

RECOGNIZING JOSEPH RAMIREZ

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Joseph Ramirez for earning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

Joseph has overcome many challenges along his journey to success, demonstrating perseverance at every step. Students who strive to make the most of their education, like Joseph, develop crucial skills and a work ethic that will guide them for the rest of their lives. This award is a testament to Joseph's hard work, determination, and perseverance at Excel Academy and is clearly just the beginning of a bright and promising future.

It is my honor to congratulate Joseph Ramirez on achieving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE
OF REP. DONALD PAYNE, JR.

HON. TERRI A. SEWELL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, with the passing of Congressman Donald Payne, Jr., the people of New Jersey's 10th Congressional District have lost a great leader and devoted public servant, and we in Congress have lost a beloved colleague.

I join in sending my heartfelt condolences to his wife, Beatrice, and their three children: Donald III, Jack, and Yvonne during this difficult time.

Following in the footsteps of his father, Don was a fierce advocate for working families in New Jersey and all across the Nation. Drawing strength and determination from his own battle with Type 1 Diabetes, he worked tirelessly to make our communities healthier and stronger.

His work to increase access to critical cancer screenings remains an inspiration to me, and we are all indebted to him for his advocacy on that issue and many others. It was Don's father, the late Congressman Donald Payne, Sr., who first asked me to serve on the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation Board of Directors.

Don worked tirelessly to keep his father's legacy alive, and I am so appreciative of his gracious support and commitment to the CBCF.

Don will be dearly missed here in the House of Representatives, and I join my colleagues in celebrating his extraordinary life and career. May his legacy live on the many lives he touched.

RECOGNIZING CAROLINE
WATERHOUSE

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the unique contributions that have been made to our community by one of my constituents, Caroline Waterhouse. For the past 16 years, she has volunteered with the Friends of Citrus and the Nature Coast Thrift & Gift Shoppe in Homosassa to help support the cost of grief services and wellness programs for over 5,000 people annually who are lonely and isolated. Caroline helps wherever she is needed, including working as: cashier, sorter, or price setter. She makes sure things are "done right" and that everything is fun for the customers and other members of her team. Caroline assists with the monthly movies to help others who are lonely. She loves people. Caroline is known as the "Wednesday Warrior" with a customer following who comes in just to see her each week. In January of 2024, Caroline celebrated her 96th birthday with her Thrift Shoppe Team. She is an avid crocheter, loves to work puzzles, sings in her church choir and spends time with her best friend "Buddie," a Lhasa Apso poodle mix that jumped in her car when she went to the Animal Shelter.

It is clear that Ms. Waterhouse has made a profoundly positive impact on our community, and I am grateful for her service.

CONGRESSIONAL PATRIOT AWARD
FOR JUSTIN McCAREINS

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Justin McCareins of Whitewright, Texas, and present him with the Congressional Patriot Award. Justin is a former professional athlete and public servant who has dedicated himself to serving and protecting our community.

Justin grew up in Chicago's suburbs and attended Northern Illinois University. While at NIU, he played college football and set numerous records for receptions, yards, and touchdowns. After graduating in 2001 with a Bachelor of Business Administration with a major in Communication, Justin was drafted by the NFL to play as a Wide Receiver and Kick Returner for the Tennessee Titans. He briefly played for the New York Jets from 2004 to 2008 before returning to the Titans for an additional year. During this time, he successfully led his teams to the playoffs for five of his eight years in the league. For his impressive accomplishments and record, Justin was inducted into the NIU Hall of Fame in 2011 and ranked in the top 10 among NIU's 50 Greatest Players in Huskie Stadium history. In recognition of his philanthropy to NIU, the university has established the Justin & Sherrone McCareins Auditorium at their state-of-the-art Academic and Athletic Performance Center.

After playing for the NFL, Justin began his public service career in 2009 as a law enforcement officer for the city of Coral Springs, Florida. During his six-year tenure as a patrol officer, he worked closely with other police units to effectively enforce criminal law and serve his community. In 2015, Justin moved to Frisco to assist his brother Jay in opening MAC Speed and Strength to train elite athletes. He also volunteered as an assistant football coach at McKinney Christian Academy for two years. Currently, Justin manages a large ranch in Whitewright alongside his wife Sherrone. Together, they raise a variety of animals and generously donate food and other goods to underprivileged families. I am proud of the work Justin has accomplished for our community and his continued support for those in need.

It is an honor to bestow Justin with the Patriot Award for his exceptional service to the people of North Texas.

RECOGNIZING DUDA SABINO

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Duda Sabino for earning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

Duda has overcome many challenges along her journey to success, demonstrating perse-

verance at every step. Students who strive to make the most of their education, like Duda, develop crucial skills and a work ethic that will guide them for the rest of their lives. This award is a testament to Duda's hard work, determination, and perseverance at Drake Middle School and is clearly just the beginning of a bright and promising future.

It is my honor to congratulate Duda Sabino on achieving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

SLOW GROWTH DESTROYS JOBS

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, as we enter National Small Business Week, the failed policies of Biden have made it nearly impossible for them to succeed.

Last week, the Commerce Department reported that economic growth for the country is weaker than expected.

The gross domestic product for first quarter, a measure of goods and services produced, grew at its slowest pace in two years—while prices rose at a faster rate, destroying jobs.

Small businesses account for nearly half of the American private job creation and forty-three percent of the employees in South Carolina. The National Federation of Independent Businesses with local chambers make a difference from North Augusta to Blythewood to Orangeburg and Barnwell.

House Republicans are fighting to protect small businesses and create jobs.

In conclusion, God Bless Our Troops who successfully protected America for 20 years as the Global War on Terrorism moves from the Afghanistan safe haven to America. We do not need new border laws; we need to enforce existing laws. Biden shamefully opens borders for dictators, as more 9/11 attacks across America are imminent, as warned by the FBI.

Congratulations to Speaker MIKE JOHNSON for promoting Peace Through Strength to deter dictators. Lawfare persecution must stop as President Trump persecution and Hamas terrorists provided amnesty.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS
OF DANE COUNTY EXECUTIVE
JOE PARISI

HON. MARK POCAN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following proclamation honoring the contributions of Dane County Executive Joe Parisi:

WHEREAS, Joe Parisi has had a long career in public service that dates back to 1996, having worked as a legislative aide in the Wisconsin State Capitol, elected as the Dane County Clerk, and elected to the State Assembly for Wisconsin's 48th District before being elected as the Dane County Executive on April 5th, 2011; and

WHEREAS, Joe Parisi handled the Dane County's budget with precision to run the

Dane County Regional Airport, the Henry Vilas Zoo, the county landfill, a host of parks, much of the criminal justice system, and an impactful human services program; and

WHEREAS, Joe Parisi fostered excellent working relationships with South Central Wisconsin's local elected officials to invest in infrastructure, combat climate change, and protect the area's water, and

WHEREAS, Joe Parisi has been credited as championing partnerships with local organizations to help create trust with many communities within Dane County and promoting racial equity in government and the workforce, and

WHEREAS, Joe Parisi has been involved in projects such as youth training programs, expanding solar and renewable energy, apprenticeships in county parks, mental health initiatives, and a program that helps people expunge criminal records, and

NOW, THEREFORE, I hereby proclaim May 1, 2024, as Joe Parisi Day in honor of his service to his community, Dane County, and the State of Wisconsin. I join his friends, family, and colleagues in offering him best wishes on his well-deserved retirement.

RECOGNIZING BARRETT RIVERA

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the unique contributions of one of my constituents, Barrett Rivera who owns a local small business, Rivera's Flooring, Kitchens and More. As a Veteran, Mr. Rivera has spent many years giving back to his fellow brothers and sisters in arms who needed help. His Military Makeover program involves fixing up Veterans' homes when they can't afford the repair or maintenance that is needed. He also has sent his employees into the woods in search of a local missing child and helped elderly neighbors with needed repairs. He is not the type of person to seek recognition, he simply does whatever he thinks is right.

Part of what makes our country so great is the willingness of ordinary Americans to go above and beyond to selflessly give back to others. Volunteerism is one of the cornerstones of our society and part of the fabric that unites us.

It is clear that Mr. Rivera has made a profoundly positive impact on our community, and I am grateful for his service.

CONGRESSIONAL PATRIOT AWARD
FOR PETER MUNSON

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Peter Munson of Pottsboro, Texas, and present him with the Congressional Patriot Award. Peter is an experienced jurist and litigator who has dedicated himself to serving and uplifting our community.

Peter was born in Sherman, Texas, in 1944. He graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1967 with a Bachelor of Business

Administration and obtained his Juris Doctor from the University of Texas in 1970. Since then, Peter has continuously engaged in civil trial law and maintains several office locations across Grayson County. He is also board certified in Family Law and licensed to practice before the US Supreme Court. In 1984, former Governor Mark White appointed Peter to serve as a life member of the Uniform Law Commission to help clarify state statutory law.

Throughout his extensive legal career, Peter has continued to be actively involved in numerous charitable organizations to benefit students and individuals in need. He is a current Trustee for the Austin College Board and was the former Director of the Denison and Sherman Chambers of Commerce. Moreover, he previously served in leadership roles for Grayson United Way, Grayson Salvation Army, and Boy Scouts of America. A devoted man of faith, Peter attends the St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Denison with his wife, Kathleen. I am proud to recognize Peter today for his lifelong commitment to uphold the rule of law and fight for justice.

It is an honor to bestow Peter with the Patriot Award for his exceptional service to the people of North Texas.

RECOGNIZING ANTHONY ABURTO

HON. BRITTANY PETTERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms. PETTERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Anthony Aburto for earning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

Anthony has overcome many challenges along his journey to success, demonstrating perseverance at every step. Students who strive to make the most of their education, like Anthony, develop crucial skills and a work ethic that will guide them for the rest of their lives. This award is a testament to Anthony's hard work, determination, and perseverance at Jefferson Jr./Sr. High School and is clearly just the beginning of a bright and promising future.

It is my honor to congratulate Anthony Aburto on achieving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

RECOGNIZING NEIR'S TAVERN

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate Neir's Tavern, a beloved establishment located in the heart of Woodhaven, Queens. From its inception in 1829, Neir's Tavern has contributed to New York City's rich cultural history. Today, I am marking the momentous occasion of Neir's Tavern receiving the Queensmark Historical Designation award from the Queens Historical Society of New York.

This designation is not only meaningful for the Woodhaven, Queens community, it also highlights the significant contributions of Loycent Gordon, the current owner of Neir's

Tavern. A public servant who dedicated more than two decades as a New York City firefighter and was one of the first African American Lieutenant's in the FDNY Hazmat Division.

In 2009, he courageously stepped up and purchased the establishment when it was set to shutter its doors. Loycent is the embodiment of the American dream, immigrating at the age of 10 from the island of Jamaica to Jamaica, Queens. His business acumen and sense of community has contributed greatly to the social, cultural, and economic fabric of Woodhaven.

As we commemorate this milestone in the history of Neir's Tavern, let us reaffirm our commitment to preserving and celebrating the cultural landmarks that make our communities unique as well as the small businesses that are the backbone of our economy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Neir's Tavern on its well-deserved Queensmark historical designation and in wishing Loycent Gordon many more years of success.

RECOGNIZING RANDAL MESSER

HON. MATT GAETZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Mr. Randal Messer as the 2023–2024 Walton County Educational Support Professional of the Year. For the past thirty-three years, Mr. Messer has served the Walton County School District with exceptional passion and an unwavering commitment to serving others.

In Northwest Florida, we are fortunate to have some of the best educational support professionals in the Nation. It is recognized that the position of Paraprofessional can be taxing but can also be so rewarding. Mr. Messer performs his many duties without question or hesitation and does so with enthusiasm and a commitment to cultivate a safe and healthy school environment.

Mr. Messer is revered by his Principal and colleagues for his positive attitude and willingness to go above and beyond the scope of his job duties. He is often asked for input to adjust or problem solve at his school. He selflessly considers the needs of both students and staff because of the immense pride he has for his school.

Mr. Messer's support and outreach extend far beyond the walls of the school. He is always willing to help wherever assistance is needed. Mr. Messer has displayed dedicated teamwork by providing staff and students with technology support and is always willing to lend a helping hand. I commend him for his steadfast willingness to serve as an example for those that matter most, the students and youth of our Nation.

For all his admirable contributions, I am truly proud to have Mr. Randal Messer as a constituent in Florida's First Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I am privileged to recognize Mr. Randal Messer for his accomplishments and his commitment to excellence, professionalism, innovation, and collaboration in the Walton County School District. I thank him for

his service and wish him all the best for continued success.

RECOGNIZING KRISTIE SEARS

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the unique contributions of one of my constituents, Kristie Sears of Bomhoff Law Firm, who is an outstanding volunteer with the Boys & Girls Club of Hernando County. Kristie's dedication, passion, and unwavering commitment to the Club and its mission has left a lasting imprint on the lives of those she works with. Her tireless efforts have positively impacted the organization and community, serving as an inspiration for others to follow her lead.

Part of what makes our country so great is the willingness of ordinary Americans to go above and beyond to selflessly give back to others. Volunteerism is one of the cornerstones of our society and part of the fabric that unites us.

It is clear that Ms. Sears has made a profoundly positive impact on our community, and I am grateful for her service.

CONGRESSIONAL PATRIOT AWARD FOR LARRY PHILLIPS

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Judge Lawrence "Larry" Phillips of Sherman, Texas, and present him with the Congressional Patriot Award. Judge Phillips currently serves the 59th District Court in Grayson County, and he has dedicated himself to serving and uplifting our community.

A graduate of Baylor University, Judge Phillips attended law school at the University of Houston. In 2003, he was elected to serve in the Texas House of Representatives for the 62nd District, a position he held for over fifteen years. While in the legislature, Judge Phillips chaired numerous committees and served in leadership positions for the Southern Legislative Conference, the Council of State Governments, and the Red River Boundary Commission.

In 2019, Judge Phillips won a special election to serve on the 59th District Court after being appointed by Governor Greg Abbott to fill a vacancy in the previous year. He presides over felony criminal, civil, family, and juvenile matters, including the STAR Recovery Court program. Additionally, Judge Phillips conducts judicial oversight through his positions as Administrative Judge and Chair of the Bail Bond Board. He is the current President of the Texas Association of Specialty Courts and the former President of the Federal Eastern District of Texas Bar Association. Judge Phillips is a devoted man of faith, and he attends the Post Oak Fellowship Church in Sherman with his wonderful wife Robin. He enjoys serving in their children's church ministry, traveling, gardening, and spending time

with his grandchildren. I commend Judge Phillips for his commitment to upholding the rule of law and improving the world around us.

It is an honor to bestow Judge Phillips with the Patriot Award for his exceptional service to the people of North Texas.

RECOGNIZING CHETAN SHEELY

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Chetan Sheely for earning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

Chetan has overcome many challenges along his journey to success, demonstrating perseverance at every step. Students who strive to make the most of their education, like Chetan, develop crucial skills and a work ethic that will guide them for the rest of their lives. This award is a testament to Chetan's hard work, determination, and perseverance at Drake Middle School and is clearly just the beginning of a bright and promising future.

It is my honor to congratulate Chetan Sheely on achieving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

HONORING SAMMY MCDOWELL

HON. ILHAN OMAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms. OMAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Sammy McDowell, who was a community leader, restaurateur, and friend to all.

Sammy grew up in Minneapolis and was a fixture in the community throughout his life. He worked in food service for many years before starting his own catering service and restaurant. His flagship restaurant, Sammy's Avenue Eatery opened in 2012 on West Broadway Avenue in North Minneapolis. Not only has Sammy's served delicious food for over a decade, it has also become an important gathering place for the community. He had recently expanded and began operating a Sammy's Avenue Eatery pop-up in Saint Paul, in a space which features Black-owned businesses. Even as a business owner, Sammy never compromised his generosity towards others and always went the extra mile to check on the wellbeing of his friends, as well as his customers. Sammy's passion for his community was contagious, and I know that the spaces he created will continue to be sources of friendship, inspiration, and comfort.

Sammy was also a well known devoted member of Shiloh Temple and sang in the choir there for many years. He was worshiping among loved ones at Shiloh just before his death. He had a hand in many things throughout the community, and was always a familiar face at events around the city. This past week, a balloon release was held in several U.S. cities to celebrate Sammy's life. These nationwide celebrations are a testament to Sammy's admirable ability to make an impression on those around him. His company will be dearly

missed by those who had the privilege to know him.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the incredibly full life of Sammy McDowell and recognizing his accomplishments in entrepreneurship and community-building, and his immeasurable impact on the people and city of Minneapolis.

RECOGNIZING RYDER GASTON

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the unique contributions made to our community by one of my constituents, Mr. Ryder Gaston. Mr. Gaston has spent his life serving our country and his community. He opened a non-profit, Cryoeze22, in New Port Richey, which serves military, veterans, law enforcement, first responders, and their families. Cryoeze22 utilizes holistic, scientific-based therapies. He and his family also work closely with each client to connect them with needed services in the community. He is committed to being part of the solution to help reduce suicide, depression, PTSD and an array of other health issues that often negatively impact our nation's heroes.

Part of what makes our country so great is the willingness of ordinary Americans to go above and beyond to selflessly give back to others. Volunteerism is one of the cornerstones of our society and part of the fabric that unites us.

It is clear that Mr. Gaston has made a profoundly positive impact on our community, and I am grateful for his service.

CONGRESSIONAL PATRIOT AWARD
FOR MARK RUSSELL

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Mark Russell of Sherman, Texas, and present him with the Congressional Patriot Award. Mark has dedicated himself to serving and uplifting our community.

Mark is a graduate of the Hobe Sound Bible College in Florida, where he received a bachelor's degree in educational administration in 1970. He began working at the Wright-Patterson AFB Medical Center's Radiation Oncology facility that same year while completing post-graduate studies. Mark later received his Master of Science in Radiological Physics from Ohio State University and a Master of Health Administration from Washington University. Throughout his extensive career, he has published numerous studies on the topic of oncology and worked diligently to bring us one step closer to defeating cancer. From 2007 to 2012, Mark served as the Director for Physics and Technology Services at the Moffitt Cancer Center in Florida.

When he retired in 2013, Mark continued to make an impact on our community in many different ways. He actively volunteers for the Grayson County Republican Party and is a

member of the Conservative Men's Club of Texoma. Additionally, Mark works closely with the Southwest Conference of the Bible Methodist Church and devotes himself to strengthening his faith, family, and love of country. In his free time, he enjoys reading, learning history, woodworking, and flying. In fact, Mark is a licensed commercial pilot and a former certified flight instructor. I am proud of the work he has accomplished for our community, and I am sure he will continue to make a positive impact on the world around us.

It is an honor to bestow Mark with the Patriot Award for his exceptional service to our Nation and the people of North Texas.

RECOGNIZING MIGUEL AGUAYO

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Miguel Aguayo for earning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

Miguel has overcome many challenges along his journey to success, demonstrating perseverance at every step. Students who strive to make the most of their education, like Miguel, develop crucial skills and a work ethic that will guide them for the rest of their lives. This award is a testament to Miguel's hard work, determination, and perseverance at Jefferson Jr./Sr. High School and is clearly just the beginning of a bright and promising future.

It is my honor to congratulate Miguel Aguayo on achieving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

HONORING AND COMMENDING WILLIAM SAMUEL ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. DONALD NORCROSS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today along with my colleagues, Representatives MARK POCAN, STEVEN HORSFORD and DEBBIE DINGELL, to honor and commend William Samuel on his retirement.

On April 30, 2024, William Samuel retired as the Director of Government Affairs at the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), and from his position as Chair of the AFL-CIO's Legislative Committee.

Mr. Samuel has dedicated his life to fighting for America's workers. He started his career as a legislative representative for the National Treasury Employees Union and the American Federation of Government Employees. Later, Mr. Samuel worked as the chief lobbyist at the United Mine Workers of America for 11 years, where he led the successful campaign to win passage of federal legislation guaranteeing lifetime health benefits to more than two hundred thousand retired miners and their dependents.

Mr. Samuel continued his career fighting to improve the lives of America's working class in the Clinton Administration, serving as Associate Deputy Secretary of Labor, then as a

Senior Advisor to Vice President Al Gore, serving as the Vice President's principal advisor on labor policy.

Finally, Mr. Samuel ended his career after 23 years at the AFL-CIO, advocating for its twelve million, five hundred thousand members.

On behalf of the Congressional Labor Caucus, I would like to thank Mr. Samuel for his partnership in fighting to raise standards for all workers, congratulate him on his accomplished career in the labor movement, and extend great appreciation for outstanding service to our community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in honoring and commending Bill Samuel on his career of service and in wishing him a happy and healthy retirement.

HONORING JIM HOST

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize an exceptional man, Mr. Jim Host, of Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Host will receive the 2024 Tom Jernstedt Lifetime Achievement Award at the 2024 Men's Final Four in Phoenix, Arizona. This award is presented to honor individuals who have made a meaningful impact on college basketball.

Mr. Host grew up in Ashland, Kentucky. He earned one of the first two baseball scholarships given by the University of Kentucky in 1955. He graduated from the University of Kentucky with a degree in radio arts and played one year of pro baseball as a pitcher for the Chicago White Sox. A shoulder injury ended his baseball career. He was the youngest person to serve in Governor Louie Nunn's cabinet, as Commissioner of Public Information and Commissioner of Parks. He ran for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky in 1971. Mr. Host served as Governor Ernie Fletcher's Secretary of Commerce from 2003 to 2005. His service to Kentucky continued as the first Executive Director of Rupp Arena, founding chairman of the Kentucky Horse Park, and chairman of the Louisville Arena Authority.

Mr. Host was founder and CEO of Host Communications. His nationally known sports marketing company brought business knowledge and fresh ideas to college sports marketing. He began working with the NCAA in the mid-1970's and transformed the promotion of college basketball and the post-season tournament. Before his involvement, there was no "Final Four" label and not even an official program for the tournament. With his entrepreneurial and innovative skills, he introduced corporate sponsorships, the national radio network, and many other successful ideas that made college basketball what we enjoy today.

Mr. Host has earned many well-deserved accolades. He is a member of the UK Alumni Association Hall of Distinguished Alumni, the UK Athletics Hall of Fame, the National College Basketball Hall of Fame, and the National Tourism Hall of Fame. He was named Kentucky's Entrepreneur of the Year in 1998. From the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, he received the Chairman's Cup Award, the John Bunn Lifetime Achievement Award, and is a lifetime trustee.

For his outstanding service to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and for his latest award, the 2024 Tom Jernstedt Lifetime Achievement Award, it is my honor to call him my friend and to recognize his accomplishments before the United States House of Representatives.

RECOGNIZING STEPHEN TONER

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the unique contributions made to our community by one of my constituents, the Honorable Stephen Toner. Judge Toner exemplifies servant leadership through his extensive involvement with the Boy Scouts of America. Beginning his journey in the program as a youth, he attained the prestigious rank of Eagle Scout, a commitment he has sustained into his adult life. Noteworthy is his dedicated service to the Withlacoochee District for more than a decade, holding positions such as District Commissioner, District Vice Chair, and presently, District Chair. Furthermore, he plays an active role on the Council Executive Board for the Greater Tampa Bay Area Council. Engagement in scouting has afforded Judge Toner a constructive avenue to contribute to his community. On numerous weekends, he can be found instructing merit badge classes, engaging in service initiatives at camp, or simply conversing with scouts, serving as a positive role model for them. Judge Toner plays a pivotal role in inspiring the youth involved in the program to strive for excellence. His dedication lies in ensuring their readiness to tackle life's challenges, irrespective of their magnitude. By emphasizing focus on tasks, objectives, and goals, he instills motivation. Notably, he prioritizes the well-being of our youth over personal interests, establishing trustworthiness and fostering a sense of confidence. The Boy Scouts of America's mission is to "prepare young people to make ethical and moral choices over their lifetimes by instilling in them the values of the Scout Oath and Law." Judge Toner exemplifies this mission through his dedication to supporting the youth of our community. Leading by example, he remains steadfast in his willingness to contribute in any capacity necessary to further this noble cause.

It is clear that Judge Stephen Toner has made a profoundly positive impact on our community, and I am grateful for his service.

CONGRESSIONAL PATRIOT AWARD FOR MIKE SHAW

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Mike Shaw of Denison, Texas, and present him with the Congressional Patriot Award. Mike has dedicated himself to serving and uplifting our community.

Mike grew up in the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles. From a young age, he maintained a strong commitment to helping others and

servicing our nation in any way he can. In 1958, Mike joined the United States Marine Corps, where he specialized in operating sophisticated communications technology. With his new skills in hand, he began a career as a communications technician on the Distant Early Warning (DEW) line, a network of radar stations located in the U.S., Canada, and Greenland. His efforts helped protect our national security and allowed the United States to effectively detect incoming Soviet aircraft and prepare a response.

After spending two years in the Arctic, Mike returned home and worked as a field engineer in the oil fields of Texas and Louisiana. He also served as a technical representative for the U.S. Army Signal Corps during the Vietnam War before going back to working on the DEW Line for an additional five years. In 1999, Mike retired and moved to Denison with his family, where he volunteered at local museums in various capacities. He served as the President of the Denison Genealogical Society and was the Precinct 201 Chair for the Grayson County Republican Party. For his extensive work and efforts to uphold conservative values, the GCRP awarded Mike the Eisenhower Award and the Chairman's Award in 2015 and 2020, respectively. In his free time, he enjoys studying history, genealogy, and collecting artifacts. I am proud to recognize Mike today for his outstanding contributions to our community.

It is an honor to bestow Mike with the Patriot Award for his exceptional service to our Nation and the people of North Texas.

RECOGNIZING SOPHIA SLAUSON

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sophia Slauson for earning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

Sophia has overcome many challenges along her journey to success, demonstrating perseverance at every step. Students who strive to make the most of their education, like Sophia, develop crucial skills and a work ethic that will guide them for the rest of their lives. This award is a testament to Sophia's hard work, determination, and perseverance at Drake Middle School and is clearly just the beginning of a bright and promising future.

It is my honor to congratulate Sophia Slauson on achieving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

COMMEMORATING THE 49TH ANNIVERSARY OF BLACK APRIL

HON. JUDY CHU

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 49th anniversary of the fall of Saigon.

Forty-nine years ago today, on April 30, 1975, the Republic of Vietnam was overthrown by communist forces in an event known as

“Black April” or the “Fall of Saigon,” which is observed in Vietnamese-American communities across the United States each year. This event marked the end of the Vietnam War, which claimed the lives of as many as 250,000 South Vietnamese soldiers and nearly 60,000 American soldiers, as well as hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians throughout Southeast Asia. I recognize the bravery of the soldiers of the South Vietnamese military who fought side by side with the United States Armed Forces in defense of the ideals of democracy and freedom.

Since Black April, hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese, many of them refugees, have resettled in the United States and built vibrant communities across the country that contribute to the rich diversity of this Nation. They are the sixth largest immigrant group in the United States, representing nine percent of all immigrants from Asia in the United States. And they continue to show fierce commitment to those ideals of freedom and democracy as they speak out against human rights abuses in Vietnam and throughout the world.

Forty-nine years after the Fall of Saigon, I am honored to pay homage to the journeys many Vietnamese refugees and immigrants took across oceans to call America their new home. I am also proud to sponsor the Southeast Asian Deportation Relief Act of 2023, legislation that would end deportations of Southeast Asian American refugees, including many Vietnamese Americans, and establish a pathway to return to the U.S. for the more than 2,000 refugees who have already been deported. On this anniversary, I call on my colleagues to join me in passing this legislation and honoring our commitment to the Southeast Asian Americans who made this country home after enduring war, violence, and genocide.

I am grateful for the opportunity to honor the service and contributions of the Vietnamese American community, and to commemorate Black April on this 49th anniversary of the fall of Saigon.

RECOGNIZING DAVID JACKSON

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the unique contributions made to our community by one of my constituents, David Jackson. For nearly 25 years, David has served the clients and staff of Operation PAR in several capacities. David started out as a detention screener for PAR's Pasco Juvenile Assessment Center in August 2000 and worked his way up to Program Supervisor after earning his Bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice. In 2008, he transferred to Operation PAR's Medication Assisted Patient Services (MAPS) program in Port Richey, where he worked as a substance abuse counselor, assisting clients to learn the skills necessary to overcome their substance use and mental health issues. David went on to complete his Master's degree in Forensic Psychology and became a Master's Level Certified Addiction Professional through the Florida Certification Board. Soon after, David became Clinic Supervisor at MAPS Pasco where he worked

with both clients and counselors to ensure successful treatment outcomes. In November 2015, David was promoted to Program Director at MAPS-Hernando where he has worked tirelessly to increase awareness of the dangers of opioid misuse and educate clients, families, and communities about treatment services through attending meetings, community events, and membership in the Hernando County Community Alliance. As Director, David successfully navigated the COVID-19 public health emergency to prioritize continuity of care for clients while ensuring the health and safety of his team. In 2022, David was named Operation PAR MAPS Program Supervisor of the Year and in 2023 he was named Operation PAR MAPS Clinician of the Year.

It is clear that Mr. Jackson has made a profoundly positive impact on our community, and I am grateful for his service.

RECOGNIZING GENERAL LESTER L. LYLES, USAF

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the dedicated service of General Lester L. Lyles, United States Air Force, (ret.) to his country, to the mission of our armed forces, and to the people of this great Nation. General Lyles is a true leader whose impact has left an indelible mark on America's defense and space sectors, and the security and prosperity of our great Nation.

The General has an educational background steeped in engineering and a distinguished career that has spanned more than 35 years in the U.S. Air Force. He began his academic journey just up the road from this very chamber—at Howard University—earning a Bachelor of Science in mechanical engineering in 1968 followed by his Master of Science in mechanical/nuclear engineering from New Mexico State University in 1969. His academic pursuits continued to include graduating from prestigious institutions including the Defense Systems Management College in 1980, the Armed Forces Staff College in 1981 and the National War College in 1985. In recognition of his achievements, General Lyles acquired honorary Doctor of Law degrees from New Mexico State University in 2002 and Urbana University in 2009.

General Lyles officially entered the U.S. military after commencement in 1968 as a graduate of the Air Force ROTC program. Throughout his tenure, General Lyles held various assignments and a series of high-ranking positions, including Commander of the Space and Missile Systems Center, Director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, Vice Chief of Staff of the Headquarters of the U.S. Air Force, and Commander of the U.S. Air Force Materiel Command.

Notably, General Lyles led the Space Launch Recovery Program following the 1986 Space Shuttle Challenger disaster and later directed the Strategic Defense Initiative under President Ronald Reagan. His strategic vision and dedication played a pivotal role in shaping the trajectory of our nation's aerospace and defense landscape.

Retiring from the military in 2003, General Lyles continued to exemplify his passion for

service by transitioning into the world of consulting for both the private and public sectors. General Lyles is currently an executive board member at defense and aerospace contractor KBR, a trustee of Analytic Services, and a managing partner at Four Seasons Ventures, LLC. General Lyles' accomplishments are further underscored by his status as a member of the Defense Science Board, the International Security Advisory Board at the U.S. Department of State, and the President's Intelligence Advisory Board in the White House.

His commitment to community service is equally admirable. General Lyles has been a steadfast member of the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum board, where he was recently honored, and a critical leader of the National Space Council Users' Advisory Group. In the Commonwealth, he's been a recognized leader in Virginia Humanities, the Virginia Academy of Science, Technology and Medicine and the Partnership for Public Service.

Over the course of his illustrious career, General Lyles has earned numerous accolades, including the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, and the Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster. In 1990, he was named Astronautics Engineer of the Year by the National Space Club (NSC) and later received the Roy Wilkins Renown Service Award for outstanding contributions to military equal opportunity policies and programs from the NAACP in 1994. General Lyles was named Black Engineer of the Year/Lifetime Achievement in 2003 and received the General Thomas D. White Award for distinguished service in national security from the U.S. Air Force Academy in 2012. He was elected as a Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics in 2022 and received the Astronautics Engineering Award from the Huntsville Chapter of the NSC just last year.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself, the citizens of the Virginia Commonwealth and, indeed, the American people, please join me in a heartfelt “thank you” to General Lyles, whose enduring contributions to the United States of America and its missions continue to influence aerospace, defense, and space communities to this day.

CONGRESSIONAL PATRIOT AWARD FOR REGGIE SMITH

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Representative Reginald “Reggie” Smith of Van Alstyne, Texas, and present him with the Congressional Patriot Award. Reggie is an experienced litigator and current member of the Texas House of Representatives for District 62.

Reggie is a 6th generation Texan and was born in Sherman. In 1991, he graduated from Austin College with a degree in political science. He later received his law degree from South Texas College of Law in 1994 and was admitted into the State Bar. In 2003, Reggie founded Reginald B. Smith Jr. PLLC, which specializes in family and civil law. Over the years, he has successfully practiced family law

and was recognized as “Best in Texoma” by the publishers of the Sherman Herald-Democrat for three consecutive years.

Before he was first elected to the Texas House in 2018, Reggie served as the Chairman of the Grayson County Republican Party and the Northern Regional Director of the Texas Republican County Chairman’s Association. As a legislator, he serves on the Appropriations Committee and Judiciary & Civil Jurisprudence Committee. Throughout his time in the Texas House, Reggie has consistently fought to protect the unborn, lower taxes, defend our Constitutional rights, promote individual liberty, and support our schools and educators. He is actively involved in charitable organizations and previously served on the board of Big Brother Big Sisters and Friends of Scouting with the Texoma Valley Boy Scouts. Along with his family, Reggie attends the First Baptist Church in Van Alstyne. Without question, he has accomplished so much for our community and the State of Texas. I am proud to call Reggie a good friend of mine, and I wish him continued success for many years to come.

It is an honor to bestow Reggie with the Patriot Award for his exceptional service to the people of North Texas.

RECOGNIZING MATTHIAS ALDACO

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Matthias Aldaco for earning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

Matthias has overcome many challenges along his journey to success, demonstrating perseverance at every step. Students who strive to make the most of their education, like Matthias, develop crucial skills and a work ethic that will guide them for the rest of their lives. This award is a testament to Matthias’s hard work, determination, and perseverance at Jefferson Jr./Sr. High School and is clearly just the beginning of a bright and promising future.

It is my honor to congratulate Matthias Aldaco on achieving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award.

INTRODUCTION OF CAPTIVE PRIMATE SAFETY ACT

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Month, today I am introducing the Captive Primate Safety Act of 2024.

The private ownership of primates poses significant public health and animal welfare issues. Primates are not pets: they are highly intelligent and social animals whose needs cannot be met when they are inappropriately confined. However, primates are easily obtained on the Internet and through out-of-state dealers and auctions.

There have been several high-profile incidents of pet primates attacking humans including when a Connecticut woman was mauled by her neighbor’s pet chimpanzee and lost her hands, nose, eyes, lips, and mid-face bone structure, along with enduring significant brain injuries. There is no reason to tolerate the risk of an avoidable tragedy like this that puts the public and first responders at risk. Beyond the immediate health risk of an attack, these animals also often carry dangerous viruses that can be transferred to humans such as COVID-19 and Herpes B.

The Captive Primate Safety Act supplements the more than 30 state laws that already outlaw the private ownership of primates by amending the Lacey Act to ban interstate or foreign commerce, or possession, of any prohibited primate species.

It should not take another tragedy to make common sense change. I thank my colleagues Congressman BRIAN FITZPATRICK, Congressman JOE NEGUSE, Congresswoman NANCY MACE, and Senator RICHARD BLUMENTHAL for their partnership, and I look forward to advancing this critical legislation to safeguard public health and animal welfare.

RECOGNIZING BRENDA FRAZIER

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the unique contributions made to our community by one of my constituents, Brenda Frazier, who is described as a volunteer with extraordinary integrity, empathy, and commitment to the cause. Brenda began her journey with A New Generation Pregnancy Center in June of 2014, bringing with her a knowledge and passion for ministry work. Her primary role as a volunteer is to work one-on-one with clients who find themselves pregnant and are not sure what to do. Her connectivity, understanding, and clarity in providing support, education and truth have provided hundreds of clients with the information and knowledge to help them with their decision-making process. Brenda exemplifies purity in action, deed and word. Her kind and thoughtful outlook provides a respite to many people who find themselves in unchartered territories. In addition to her client advocacy position, Brenda provides unwavering support for the pregnancy center’s fundraisers. She has been an instrumental part in the planning, organization and execution of our Annual Clay Shoot. From finding sponsors to sourcing exquisite silent auction and raffle prizes, her zeal for event planning is phenomenal. She does not miss a beat, championing the center’s cause along her path, and providing an avenue for individuals and organizations to understand the mission of services provided to our community. Her energy and enthusiasm for helping others knows no bounds.

It is clear that Ms. Frazier has made a profoundly positive impact on our community, and I am grateful for her service.

CONGRESSIONAL PATRIOT AWARD FOR STEVE SIMMONS

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Coach Steve Simmons of Sherman, Texas, and present him with the Congressional Patriot Award. Steve has dedicated himself to serving and uplifting our community.

Steve was born in Jacksonville, Florida, in 1955. Throughout his childhood, he frequently moved around the country with his family until they finally settled in Anna, Texas. In high school, Steve was an active member of his school’s football team and had a desire to play college football. His football coach, Hal Porter, had a tremendous impact on young Steve. Coach Porter’s influential leadership style inspired Steve to say, “I want to be special to my kids like he is special to us.” From that day on, Steve knew he wanted to become a football coach himself and make a difference in the lives of our youth.

After graduating from high school in 1973, Steve attended McMurry University and pursued a coaching-teaching career while playing football. He married the love of his life, Doreen, in 1978. They moved to Van Alstyne, where Steve kickstarted his football coaching career at Van Alstyne ISD. He also coached at Chillicothe and Celina before joining the United States Marine Corps Reserves. While in the Marines, Steve earned the rank of Corporal and received a Marksmanship Award while continuing to coach football. He credits his strong faith in God to guiding him towards a long-term coaching opportunity at Howe ISD. For his dedication and efforts, he was named Campus Teacher of the Month twice and was recognized as Teacher of the Month by KLAKE Radio. Steve was also inducted into the Howe Hall of Honor and selected as one of the top educators in Howe LSD’s history. From helping to fundraise, driving students on field trips, and speaking at pep rallies, Steve has made a wonderful impact on the lives of our children while strengthening his faith and community involvement. His signature chant, “Highly Motivated, Truly Dedicated”, continues to encourage students to be the best they can be.

It is an honor to bestow Steve with the Patriot Award for his exceptional service to our Nation and the people of North Texas.

RECOGNIZING SAM SMITH

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sam Smith for earning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

Sam has overcome many challenges along his journey to success, demonstrating perseverance at every step. Students who strive to make the most of their education, like Sam, develop crucial skills and a work ethic that will guide them for the rest of their lives. This

award is a testament to Sam's hard work, determination, and perseverance at Drake Middle School and is clearly just the beginning of a bright and promising future.

It is my honor to congratulate Sam Smith on achieving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

HONORING MIA MONROE

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Mia Monroe upon her retirement from the National Park Service after 50 years of extraordinary public service.

A Bay Area native, Mia grew up in San Carlos, in a family that valued connections to the natural world and encouraged exploration from the beach and the redwoods to their garden at home. Mia absorbed this appreciation of the environment, organizing the original Earth Day at her high school and creating the first recycling center in San Carlos in her family's basement. While pursuing her undergraduate degree at the University of California, Berkeley, Mia signed up to volunteer with the Sierra Club and met Amy Meyer, a legendary Bay Area environmental advocate who was leading the effort to protect the Golden Gate area by turning it into a national park. Amy became a mentor to Mia and the two would become lifelong friends with a shared passion for environmental stewardship.

In 1972, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) was successfully established. Shortly thereafter, Mia began leading student trips to the park as part of her work for the San Francisco School District where she taught students about science through outdoor education. When this program ended, she was recruited by the GGNRA in 1978 to become a park ranger. Her first assignment was at Fort Point coordinating youth environmental education programs. Her supervisor, aware of Mia's background in forestry, suggested she trade posts with a Muir Woods ranger who was interested in military history. A better fit for both, the trade became permanent, and Mia formally began her career at Muir Woods in 1982.

Mia was stationed at the Muir Woods Redwood Creek Watershed for over 40 years. During that time, she held a variety of positions and led innumerable projects to restore and protect the local ecosystem and connect countless visitors, traveling from across the globe, to the natural environment. In addition to her service with the National Park Service, Mia is one of the founders and the lead coordinator of the Xerces Society's Western Monarch Count, which engages volunteers in collecting data on the overwintering monarch population on the Pacific coast. Her work has contributed to the rise in attention to critical monarch conservation efforts. She is also a member of the Steering Committee for One Tam, a cooperative environmental advocacy organization composed of the National Park Service, California State Parks, the Marin Municipal Water District, Marin County Parks, and Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy.

Mr. Speaker, I have personally worked with Mia Monroe for more than a decade on a di-

versity of critical issues affecting the GGNRA. Known for her forward thinking, deep knowledge of the local ecosystem, and welcoming demeanor, Mia leaves an indelible legacy on Muir Woods, the greater Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and all those visitors whom she has taught and inspired. I respectfully ask that you join me in expressing heartfelt gratitude to Mia for her generosity of spirit, innumerable good deeds, and in sending her best wishes on her next endeavors.

CONGRESSIONAL PATRIOT AWARD
FOR BRITTON BROOKS

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Britton Brooks of Sherman, Texas, and present him with the Congressional Patriot Award. Britton is an outstanding lawyer and prosecutor who has dedicated himself to serving and protecting our community.

Britton was born in Tyler, Texas. In 2004, he graduated from Austin College with a bachelor's degree in psychology and received his Juris Doctor from St. Mary's School of Law three years later. For fifteen years, Britton served as the assistant district attorney for Collin County and Grayson County and is well renowned for successfully prosecuting numerous felony cases involving murderers and child predators. In 2018, he established a private practice specializing in family law and personal injury. For his excellent work and efforts, Britton was named Sherman Community Leader of the Year twice and selected as the Best of Texoma criminal, family, and divorce attorney in 2019.

When he is not in the courtroom, Britton is actively involved in numerous community and charitable initiatives. He served three terms on the State Republican Executive Committee for SD 30 and was a board member for the Sherman Independent School District, Grayson County Crisis Center, and Sherman Chamber of Commerce. Additionally, Britton was the previous President of the Sherman Kiwanis Club and Chairman of the Wilson N. Jones Hospital Board of Trustees. I am proud of the work Britton has accomplished for our community and I wish him continued success for many years to come.

It is an honor to bestow Britton with the Patriot Award for his exceptional service to the people of North Texas.

HONORING THE CALIFORNIA ARTI-
CHOKE & VEGETABLE GROWERS
CORPORATION DBA OCEAN MIST
FARMS

HON. JIMMY PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate a century of agricultural excellence by The California Artichoke & Vegetable Growers Corporation dba Ocean Mist Farms.

In 1924, four Italian immigrant families founded The California Artichoke & Vegetable

Growers Corporation in Castroville, California. In the beginning, they only grew artichokes, broccoli, and brussels sprouts. Later in the second half of the 20th century, they expanded their growing operations to include cauliflower, cardoon, fennel, iceberg lettuce, leeks, and a variety of specialty vegetables, making them one of the premiere vegetable growers in the Salinas Valley.

Then in 1995, The California Artichoke & Vegetable Growers Corporation started doing business as Ocean Mist Farms, a name they continue to use today. With their new name, Ocean Mist Farms started growing organic artichokes and other organic produce while expanding to Southern California to provide fresh produce year-round.

I recognize Ocean Mist Farms for their numerous contributions to the fresh produce and agriculture industry, for being an exceptional employer by creating jobs for thousands of people over the years, cultivating environments where people could learn and grow, and for their philanthropy and service in the community.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of California's 19th District, I commemorate Ocean Mist Farms, formerly known as The California Artichoke & Vegetable Growers Corporation, for their success as the largest grower-shipper of fresh artichokes in North America, and for their outstanding leadership in the industry and community over the past century.

RECOGNIZING ALAN WIKETT

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the unique contributions of one of my constituents, Mr. Alan Wikett. Mr. Wikett is the founder of Warrior 321, an anti-human trafficking awareness group. According to those who have worked alongside him, Mr. Wikett's passion for prevention and assistance is unrivaled. Though he is supposed to be retired, he is constantly on the road educating different organizations and gathering new intel to help the organization better keep our community safe. He has spearheaded many successful initiatives to educate victims of human trafficking about the availability of services that can keep them safe and at-risk populations about how to avoid becoming a victim. Mr. Wikett has also spoken to countless civic organizations to help garner support and raise awareness about the dangers of human trafficking.

It is clear that Mr. Wikett has made a profoundly positive impact on our community and on the lives of countless people he has worked with in the fight against the horrific crime of human trafficking. I am grateful for his service.

HONORING BILL MORITZ

HON. DOUG LAMBORN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to honor the devotion, wisdom, and innovative

philanthropy of a Pikes Peak community champion, Bill Moritz. He was prematurely taken from us on March 16, 2024 at only 72 years of age by cancer. Bill was a man of unwavering faith and tireless dedication to the Lord, to community service, and to mission-based companies.

After earning a bachelor's degree from the University of Missouri, Bill met his wife Mary Lee Martin in 1975. Together they raised four children. In 1985, Bill earned a Juris Doctorate degree from the O.W. Coburn School of Law, embarking on a career and path that would impact countless lives.

A Christian discipleship ministry, The Navigators, brought the Moritz family to Colorado Springs in 1985. Bill founded Moritz & Associates, PC in 1988 and practiced law in Colorado Springs for over 35 years. He specialized in estate planning, non-profit organizations, and business law. He was lead attorney for From Success 2 Significance which provides training and strategies that empower generous families to live a more significant life.

Out of personal tragedy in 1998, when the Moritz's daughter Breanna Joy was killed in a car accident, there emerged Joy to the World Foundation Thailand. Bill and Mary Lee founded this anti-trafficking ministry to protect vulnerable children and families in northern Thailand. His passion for wise and impactful philanthropy led him to co-found a community foundation in Colorado Springs in 1989. Bill served as the Executive Director of the New Horizons Foundation until his death. In 2003 Bill founded Joy to the World Foundation to help philanthropic families and ministry professionals multiply the impact of their generosity and service.

Bill's 35 years of wise counsel helped numerous ministries, including among may others: The LeTourneau University Foundation, Navigators, Baptist Bible College and Seminary, Harvest Workers, Christian Broadcasting Network, International Bible Society, Compassion International, Oral Roberts University, Seattle Pacific University, Young Life, The Christian and Missionary Alliance Denomination, Summit Ministries, Christian Blind Mission International, HCJB World Radio, Mission Aviation Fellowship, Mission of Mercy, and the YMCA. Bill also authored a book, *Unlocking The Full Potential of Your Assets; Creative Uses of the Charitable Remainder Unitrust*.

Bill is survived by his devoted wife of 48 years, their three children—Joni, Josh, and Amy—along with their spouses, and 11 cherished grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I can personally attest to the outstanding life of Bill Moritz. We practiced law together for a short time early in our careers. I saw firsthand his integrity, his Christian commitment, and his devotion to his family.

Today I ask my colleagues to honor a life of significant generosity, philanthropy, and innovation. Because of Bill Moritz's life Colorado's Fifth Congressional District and indeed the world are a better place.

CONGRATULATING WILLIAM
COFIELD WIDNER

HON. EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER
OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate William Cofield Widner

on his well-deserved retirement from Southern Company after 43 years of service.

Headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, Southern Company provides clean, safe, reliable and affordable energy to 9 million customers nationwide, including throughout the State of Georgia and its First Congressional District.

Throughout his career, Cofield's hard work, dedication and commitment to the communities where he has lived and served has made an indelible mark on our state and Nation.

A Georgia native, Cofield began his career at Southern Company in 1981 and has served in various roles including at Georgia Power and Southern Company Gas. A portion of his career focused on serving customers in his hometown of Newnan. He also supported Georgia Power's residential and commercial customers, resource planning, nuclear development and regulatory affairs organizations, which recently announced the successful operation of America's first new carbon-free nuclear energy reactors in more than 30 years at Plant Vogtle.

Additionally, Cofield's work with the Georgia Department of Economic Development's "Georgia Allies" partnership has helped continually enhance the state's business climate, keeping Georgia ranked as the number-one state for business according to *Area Development* magazine.

On behalf of the people of the State of Georgia, I congratulate Cofield and wish him, his wife Jane, his sons Drew and Jack, and his grandson Bo the very best as he enters the next phase of his life.

HONORING WILLIAM SAMUEL ON
THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with my deepest thanks and sincere appreciation that I rise today to recognize William Samuel, the Director of Government Affairs at the AFL-CIO, as family, friends, and colleagues gather to wish him well as he marks his retirement from a decades long career fighting on behalf of America's working families. Bill has been an extraordinary leader, advocate and friend. And, while I have no doubt that he will continue to stay engaged, the AFL-CIO and the labor movement will not be the same without him.

A graduate of Oberlin College and the George Washington University Law Center, Bill knew early on that he wanted to focus his professional life on labor law. He began his career as a legislative representative for the National Treasury Employees Union and the American Federation of Government Employees, representing federal employees across a multitude of agencies.

Bill went on to serve as the chief lobbyist at the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA). At the time, the UMWA had not found its voice and he helped to turn that around. For Bill, the fight to ensure safe working conditions, fair wages, and secure health and retirement benefits has always been a core value. It is his deep commitment to those values that have

guided his career. That was perhaps most profoundly exemplified as Bill led the successful effort to pass federal legislation guaranteeing lifetime health benefits to hundreds of thousands of retired miners and their dependents. In doing so, he quite literally changed their lives.

In 1995, Bill transitioned to federal service when he joined the Clinton Administration, serving as associate deputy secretary of labor under Secretaries Robert Reich and Alexis Herman. In 2000, Bill became senior policy adviser to Vice President Al Gore, a role in which he was both a principal adviser on labor policy issues and liaison to organized labor. This professional diversion allowed him the opportunity to shape and implement policies that he had long advocated for.

Following his federal service, Bill returned to the labor movement, joining the AFL-CIO where he served as the Director of Government Affairs for nearly twenty-five years. Made up of 55 affiliated unions and representing more than 12.5 million working Americans, it takes a unique combination of organization, insight, and leadership to work with such various entities to create a unified message and agenda. Bill has a unique talent for building consensus—a skill set which he has used throughout his career. Coordinating with each member union, engaging with leadership as well as rank and file, while also providing guidance and advocacy to Congressional Members and staff, Bill has built a distinguished reputation with all those who have had the opportunity to work with him. I, like many others, am so grateful to have benefited from his expertise and counsel. I thank him for that as well as his many years of friendship and support.

In a professional career that has spanned more than six decades, Bill Samuel has left an indelible mark on the labor movement in America. Many of those whose lives have been improved by his work will never meet or know Bill. Throughout his career he has been a champion for working Americans, standing up time and time again to protect their rights to safe working conditions, fair and livable wages, as well as secure health and retirement benefits. Today, as he marks his retirement, I extend my heartfelt congratulations and deepest thanks to Bill for his outstanding service. My very best wishes to him, his wife, Tracy; and his children Jack and Lucy, for many more years of health and happiness as he begins this new life chapter.

MARRIAGE OF AMAN CHANDI AND
UDHAY KAHLON

HON. RAUL RUIZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the union of my constituents and good friends, Aman Chandi and Udhay Kahlon, two individuals whose relationship began by chance and has grown into a commitment rooted in their shared traditions and love. With genuine happiness, I offer them my congratulations on their engagement and upcoming marriage.

At an airport surrounded by travelers, Aman and Udhay met by chance, and were encouraged to pursue one another by friends and

family. Their connection grew over dinner conversations, during which they discovered their common values, dreams, and goals.

Their relationship, developed through many hours of video calls and meaningful conversations, blossomed into love. This was formally recognized at a three-day Roka event, which ended with a proposal confirming their commitment. Aman and Udhay's experience shows that love can find us when we least expect it.

As we look forward to their wedding, we are reminded of the rich cultural heritage that their union celebrates. From the vibrant colors of the Mehndi event to the Sangeet ceremony, where music and laughter pave the way for unforgettable memories, their celebrations vividly represent tradition and modernity. The Haldi, Choori, and the sacred Anand Karaj ceremonies hold deep significance, marking the beginning of their life with blessings, happiness, and the promise of a bright future.

The marriage of Aman and Udhay signifies not just the union of two individuals, but the coming together of two families with shared values of hard work, community, and ambition. This union is set to expand upon these legacies, creating the foundation of a new chapter that promises to enrich their communities further and inspire future generations through a blend of tradition, integrity, and shared goals.

Mr. Speaker, as Aman and Udhay stand on the brink of their future, they do so with the support of their families, the blessings of their traditions, and the love that has brought them together. In celebrating Aman and Udhay, we celebrate the beauty of coming together, the strength of familial bonds, and the promise of a future filled with love, happiness, and prosperity.

On behalf of California's 25th District, I extend my warmest wishes to Aman, Udhay, and their families. May their union be blessed with love, laughter, and a lifetime of happiness. As they begin their shared future, let us celebrate the love that has brought them together.

Congratulations to Aman and Udhay. May their story inspire all, and their lives together be filled with joy and fulfillment.

RECOGNIZING AISYSS AMAYA

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Aisys Amaya for earning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

Aisys has overcome many challenges along her journey to success, demonstrating perseverance at every step. Students who strive to make the most of their education, like Aisys, develop crucial skills and a work ethic that will guide them for the rest of their lives. This award is a testament to Aisys's hard work, determination, and perseverance at Jefferson Jr./Sr. High School and is clearly just the beginning of a bright and promising future.

It is my honor to congratulate Aisys Amaya on achieving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PATRICK T. MCHENRY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, due to unforeseen circumstances, I was unable to cast my votes for H.R. 4866 and H.R. 4755. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 153, and YEA on Roll Call No. 154.

HONORING MARTHA "PATSEY" BROCKETT WAKEFIELD

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and their effort to commemorate the men and women who achieved American independence, realizing that those Patriots believed in the noble cause of liberty and served valiantly to found a new nation.

More directly, I would like to acknowledge cooperative spirit of the Flower Mound, Benjamin Lyon, Cross Timbers, Captain Molly Corbin, Peters Colony, and Shawnee Trail Chapters of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution who have united to promote America's upcoming 250th birthday and endeavor to convey its relevance to our society. This cooperative spirit honors the tradition begun by the pioneers who settled the southern community of Denton County, now known as Copper Canyon.

On Saturday, April 27, 2024, the Flower Mound Chapter met to hold an official grave marking and dedication honoring Martha "Patsey" Brockett Wakefield (1797–1873), one of Denton County's early matriarchs, with an official grave marking and dedication at Chinn's Chapel Cemetery in Copper Canyon, Denton County, Texas.

As the youngest daughter of Revolutionary War Patriot William Ebenezer Brockett, born in 1797, Martha Brockett married Henry Wakefield, Jr. in January of 1817. Henry Wakefield, Jr. was the son of Revolutionary War Patriot Henry Wakefield, himself the offspring of Revolutionary War Patriot Charles Wakefield.

In 1853 Henry Wakefield, Jr. and his wife, Martha "Patsey" Brockett Wakefield, moved with their large family to 320 acres of land Henry purchased for \$320 in Denton County, Texas. In 1859, Silas Wakefield and his brother Simpson Burke Wakefield, two of Henry and Martha "Patsey's" 11 children, and among 9 who survived into adulthood, each purchased adjoining land grants of 160 acres nearby. Located on land purchased by Simpson, the Denton County Town of Waketon was named after the family.

Simpson's wife, Jane, with two other women, and Mary Stowe Chinn, founded Chinn's Chapel Methodist Church, believed to be the oldest church and school in Denton County.

Originally named Antioch, the chapel was built from donated logs provided by settlers visiting the nearby Lockhart Spring. In 1858 the community came together and assembled

the logs into the cabin structure that served as a church, school and as a temporary shelter for new settlers as they built their own homes. As settlers died from various causes, the settlers were frequently buried near the log cabin chapel. When Simpson and Jane Wakefield died a month apart in 1861, they were among the early burials in the Chinn's Chapel Cemetery.

The Christians worshipping in the log cabin were offered the service of a Methodist circuit rider preacher who would arrive regularly about once every three months. They sought membership in the Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and were admitted in 1872. They renamed the log cabin "Chinn's Chapel Methodist Church" in honor of the Chinn Family. Early day camp meetings were held each August in the valley below, an area that served as a campground for meetings at the Chinn Chapel Campground. The road beside it was part of the main road from Southern Denton County to the County seat and was called Chinn's Chapel Road. The area became well known in Denton County as the Chinn's Chapel Community, still recognized today with The Chinn's Chapel Log Cabin still standing in the Chinn's Chapel Cemetery on what is now known as Chinn Chapel Road.

The legacy of Martha "Patsey" is still evident today in the familiar Southern Denton landmarks that bear the names of her son and the efforts of her daughter-in-law and the Chinn family with whom they shared the values of the pioneer farming families: a love of family, God, and country; a spirit of community cooperation; practical problem solving with a know-how that comes from living on the land; and a respect for the richness and beauty of the rural Texas landscape.

On behalf of the 26th Congressional District of Texas, I honor Martha "Patsey" Brockett Wakefield and her spirit, exemplifying the fortitude and gratitude that are the foundations of Southern Denton County. Her descendants have left their imprint on this community for the over one million residents of this County they established, and I recognize their important role in establishing their rich history and the North Texas quality of life we are grateful to share.

HONORING WILLIAM C. TOOMBS

HON. J. FRENCH HILL

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor WWII veteran and Arkansas Native, Mr. William Toombs, who will soon celebrate his 100th birthday.

Mr. Toombs served as a flight engineer gunner on both B17s and B24s with the 493rd bomb group of the 8th Army Air Force, also known as the "Mighty 8th."

He flew his first mission on June 6, 1944—D-Day—and went on to carry out over twenty successful missions.

For his heroism, Toombs was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, as well as several Air Medals and foreign decorations. In 2021, he was inducted into the Arkansas Military Veterans Hall of Fame.

Mr. Toombs has been an active spokesman for the "Mighty 8th," sharing their story in numerous interviews, and has continued to serve

his fellow veterans through his membership in several veterans organizations.

I thank Mr. William Toombs for his service and congratulate him on his 100th birthday.

HONORING THE CAREER AND RETIREMENT OF DR. ROBERT 'BOB' PRUD'HOMME

HON. ANDY KIM

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career and retirement of Dr. Robert 'Bob' Prud'homme, a Senior Scholar and Professor at Princeton University who's work pioneering key facets of COVID-19 vaccination distribution helped save millions of lives across the globe.

A Mercer County resident, Bob is a retired Captain of the United States Army who proudly served his country during the Vietnam War. After his bravery in Vietnam, Bob was an environmental engineer in the U.S. Army Armaments Command where he received the Bronze Star and an Army Commendations Medal.

Bob excelled in his studies, earning a Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering from Stanford University, a Masters Degree in Environmental Science and Public Policy from Harvard University, and finally a Doctoral Degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Wisconsin—Madison. After this illustrious academic career, he began his tenure at Princeton University in 1978 as an adjunct professor in chemical engineering.

Bob has spent these last 46 years educating the next generation of engineers in New Jersey, and dedicating his own research to developing technologies that help make cost effective medicines and vaccinations. His work proved invaluable at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The technology he developed allowed for quick dissemination of COVID-19 vaccinations that helped save millions of lives across the globe. This technology is just one of many achievements Bob has pioneered throughout his long career. His research has been published over 400 times in national and international publications and his work has received support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. He has also received many accolades and honors throughout his career, including recently being elected to the National Academy of Engineering.

Not only is Bob an exceptional engineer and researcher, he has been an active member at

Princeton Community Church for over two decades. It was here that he met his wife, Dottie. The couple now continues to bring the community together through twice-monthly bible study sessions at their home. Husband, father to six, and grandfather to eleven, Bob is always available to read a story, take a kid fishing, or perform a scientific experiment with his family. Students, colleagues, and neighbors all know Bob's passion for fly fishing through the many trips with friends he has planned to fishing locations across the country.

Bob embodies the spirit of service that makes me proud to represent people like him in New Jersey's Third Congressional District. We are lucky to have him as a member of our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM COLE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 153, and YEA on Roll Call No. 154.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3069–S3096

Measures Introduced: Fifteen bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4203–4217, and S. Res. 664–665. **Pages S3078–79**

Measures Passed:

Prohibiting Russian Uranium Imports Act: Senate passed H.R. 1042, to prohibit the importation into the United States of unirradiated low-enriched uranium that is produced in the Russian Federation. **Page S3084**

Strengthening Support for American Manufacturing Act: Senate passed S. 2116, to require the Secretary of Commerce to produce a report that provides recommendations to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of Department of Commerce programs related to supply chain resilience and manufacturing and industrial innovation, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S3084**

Community College Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 664, recognizing the designation of April as “Community College Month” to celebrate more than 1,000 institutions throughout the United States supporting access to higher education and workforce training, and more broadly sustaining and advancing the economic prosperity of the United States. **Pages S3084–85**

National Space Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 665, supporting May 3, 2024, as “National Space Day” in recognition of the significant positive impact the aerospace community has and will continue to have on the United States of America. **Page S3085**

Appointments:

United States—China Economic and Security Review Commission: The Chair announced, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 106–398, as amended by Public Law 108–7, and in consultation with the Chairs of the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Finance, the reappointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the

United States—China Economic and Security Review Commission: Carte P. Goodwin of West Virginia for a term beginning January 1, 2023 and expiring December 31, 2025. **Page S3085**

Stop Tax Penalties on American Hostages Act—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that if the Senate receives a message from the House of Representatives that it has passed H.R. 7791, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to postpone tax deadlines and reimburse paid late fees for United States nationals who are unlawfully or wrongfully detained or held hostage abroad, and if the text is identical to S. 4057, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to postpone tax deadlines and reimburse paid late fees for United States nationals who are unlawfully or wrongfully detained or held hostage abroad, that H.R. 7791 be passed. **Page S3084**

Alexakis Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Georgia N. Alexakis, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois. **Pages S3069–74**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 53 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. EX. 155), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S3073**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, May 1, 2024; that all time be considered expired at 11:45 a.m., and that following the vote on confirmation of the nomination, Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs; and that the motion to invoke cloture with respect to the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3935 ripen at 3 p.m. **Page S3085**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Michelle Williams Court, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

Cynthia Valenzuela Dixon, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

Anne Hwang, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

Danna R. Jackson, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Montana.

Sarah Netburn, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Stacey D. Neumann, of Maine, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maine.

3 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

5 Army nominations in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, and Navy.

Pages S3085–96

Messages from the House: Pages S3077–78

Measures Referred: Page S3078

Additional Cosponsors: Pages S3079–80

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S3080–82

Additional Statements: Pages S3075–77

Amendments Submitted: Pages S3082–83

Authorities for Committees to Meet: Pages S3083–84

Privileges of the Floor: Page S3084

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—155) Page S3073

Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and adjourned at 6:48 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, May 1, 2024. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S3085.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BUDGET

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2025 for the Department of Education, after receiving testimony from Miguel Cardona, Secretary of Education.

HUD BUDGET

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2025 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, after receiving testimony from Adrienne Todman, Acting Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

SERVICEMEMBERS' ACCESS TO PHARMACEUTICALS

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Personnel concluded a hearing to examine the Department of Defense's efforts to ensure servicemembers' access to safe, high-quality pharmaceuticals, after receiving testimony from Lester Martinez-Lopez, Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs, David J. Smith, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Readiness Policy and Oversight, Mark Dertzbaugh, Principal Assistant for Research and Technology, United States Army Medical Research and Development Command, and Matthew R. Beebe, Director of Acquisition (J7), Defense Logistics Agency, all of the Department of Defense; Bryce H. P. Mendez, Specialist in Defense Health Care Policy, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; Melissa Barber, Yale School of Medicine, Yale Law School, and Yale Collaboration for Regulatory Rigor, Integrity, and Transparency; and Colonel Victor A. Suarez, USA (Ret.), The Council on Strategic Risks, Bluzone Bio, and Securing America's Medicines and Supply.

TAIWAN

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy concluded a hearing to examine United States policy on Taiwan, after receiving testimony from Daniel J. Kritenbrink, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

NO FAKES ACT

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Intellectual Property concluded a hearing to examine the NO FAKES Act, focusing on protecting Americans from unauthorized digital replicas, after receiving testimony from Robert Kyncl, Warner Music Group, New York, New York; Duncan Crabtree-Ireland, SAG-AFTRA, and Benjamin S. Sheffner, Motion Picture Association, Inc., both of Los Angeles, California; Graham Davies, Digital Media Association, Washington, D.C.; Lisa P. Ramsey, University of San Diego School of Law, San Diego, California; and Tahliah Debrett Barnett, London, United Kingdom.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing on certain intelligence matters from officials of the intelligence community.

CHINESE MONEY LAUNDERING ORGANIZATIONS

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control: Caucus concluded a hearing to examine Chinese money laundering organizations, focusing on

cleaning cartel cash, after receiving testimony from Brian Nelson, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence; Kemp Chester, Senior Advisor to the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President; Ricardo Mayoral, Acting Assistant Director for Countering Transnational Organized Crime, Homeland Security Investigations, Department of Homeland Security; and William Kimbell, Chief of Operations, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 29 public bills, H.R. 8164–8192; and 8 resolutions, H. Res. 1180–1187, were introduced. **Pages H2768–69**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H2771**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 7343, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the detention of certain aliens who commit assault against law enforcement officers, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–478); and

H.R. 7530, to limit youth offender status in the District of Columbia to individuals 18 years of age or younger, to direct the Attorney General of the District of Columbia to establish and operate a publicly accessible website containing updated statistics on juvenile crime in the District of Columbia, to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to prohibit the Council of the District of Columbia from enacting changes to existing criminal liability sentences, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–479). **Page H2768**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Miller (IL) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H2703**

Recess: The House recessed at 11:03 a.m. and reconvened at 11:30 a.m. **Page H2711**

Extending Limits of U.S. Customs Waters Act: The House passed H.R. 529, to extend the customs waters of the United States from 12 nautical miles to 24 nautical miles from the baselines of the United States, consistent with Presidential Proclamation 7219, by a yea-and-nay vote of 402 yeas to 6 nays, Roll No. 155. Consideration began yesterday, April 29th. **Page H2712**

H. Res. 1137, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 7888), (H.R. 529), (H. Res. 1112), and (H. Res. 1117), was agreed to Friday, April 12th.

Suspensions—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures. Consideration began Monday, April 29th.

Carbon Sequestration Collaboration Act: H.R. 4824, amended, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to require the Secretary of Energy to carry out terrestrial carbon sequestration research and development activities, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 364 yeas to 44 nays, Roll No. 156; **Pages H2712–13**

Abandoned Well Remediation Research and Development Act: H.R. 4877, amended, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to direct the Secretary of Energy to carry out a research, development, and demonstration program with respect to abandoned wells, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 333 yeas to 75 nays, Roll No. 157; **Pages H2713–14**

Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Reauthorization Act: H.R. 6093, amended, to improve the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's weather research, support improvements in weather forecasting and prediction, expand commercial opportunities for the provision of weather data, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 394 yeas to 19 nays, Roll No. 158; **Page H2714**

Veterans Economic Opportunity and Transition Administration Act: H.R. 3738, amended, to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish in the Department of Veterans Affairs the Veterans Economic Opportunity and Transition Administration, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 403 yeas to 10 nays, Roll No. 159; **Pages H2714–15**

Veteran Fraud Reimbursement Act: H.R. 4016, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the repayment by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of benefits misused by a fiduciary, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 413 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 160; and

Pages H2715–16

Amending title 38, United States Code, to provide that educational assistance paid under Department of Veterans Affairs educational assistance programs to an individual who pursued a program or course of education that was suspended or terminated for certain reasons shall not be charged against the entitlement of the individual: H.R. 1767, amended, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that educational assistance paid under Department of Veterans Affairs educational assistance programs to an individual who pursued a program or course of education that was suspended or terminated for certain reasons shall not be charged against the entitlement of the individual, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-and-nay vote of 406 yeas to 6 nays, Roll No. 161.

Page H2716

Western Economic Security Today Act: The House passed H.R. 3397, to require the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw a rule of the Bureau of Land Management relating to conservation and landscape health, by a vote of 212 yeas to 202 noes, Roll No. 165.

Pages H2716–18, H2740–50

Rejected the Kamlager-Dove motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Natural Resources, by a ye-and-nay vote of 204 yeas to 210 nays, Roll No. 164.

Pages H2748–49

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118–32 shall be considered as adopted, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources now printed in the bill.

Pages H2704–05

H. Res. 1173, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 615), (H.R. 2925), (H.R. 3195), (H.R. 764), (H.R. 3397), (H.R. 6285), and (H.R. 6090) was agreed to by a recorded vote of 209 yeas to 205 noes, Roll No. 163, after the previous question was ordered by a ye-and-nay vote of 209 yeas to 205 nays, Roll No. 162.

Pages H2716–18

Protecting Access for Hunters and Anglers Act: The House passed H.R. 615, to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture from prohibiting the use of lead ammunition or tackle on certain Federal land or water under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, by a ye-and-nay vote of 214 yeas to 201 nays, Roll No. 167.

Pages H2735–40, H2750–51

Rejected the Dingell motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Natural Resources, by a ye-and-nay vote of 204 yeas to 211 nays, Roll No. 166.

Page H2750

H. Res. 1173, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 615), (H.R. 2925), (H.R. 3195), (H.R. 764), (H.R. 3397), (H.R. 6285), and (H.R. 6090) was agreed to by a recorded vote of 209 yeas to 205 noes, Roll No. 163, after the previous question was ordered by a ye-and-nay vote of 209 yeas to 205 nays, Roll No. 162.

Pages H2716–18

Trust the Science Act: The House passed H.R. 764, to require the Secretary of the Interior to re-issue regulations removing the gray wolf from the list of endangered and threatened wildlife under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, by a recorded vote of 209 yeas to 205 noes, Roll No. 169.

Pages H2728–35, H2751–52

Rejected the Huffman motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Natural Resources, by a ye-and-nay vote of 205 yeas to 210 nays, Roll No. 168.

Page H2751–52

H. Res. 1173, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 615), (H.R. 2925), (H.R. 3195), (H.R. 764), (H.R. 3397), (H.R. 6285), and (H.R. 6090) was agreed to by a recorded vote of 209 yeas to 205 noes, Roll No. 163, after the previous question was ordered by a ye-and-nay vote of 209 yeas to 205 nays, Roll No. 162.

Pages H2716–18

Superior National Forest Restoration Act: The House passed H.R. 3195, to rescind Public Land Order 7917, to reinstate mineral leases and permits in the Superior National Forest, to ensure timely review of Mine Plans of Operations, by a ye-and-nay vote of 212 yeas to 203 nays, Roll No. 171.

Pages H2718–28, H2752–54

Rejected the McCollum motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Natural Resources, by a ye-and-nay vote of 205 yeas to 210 nays, Roll No. 170.

Pages H2752–53

H. Res. 1173, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 615), (H.R. 2925), (H.R. 3195), (H.R. 764), (H.R. 3397), (H.R. 6285), and (H.R. 6090) was agreed to by a recorded vote of 209 yeas to 205 noes, Roll No. 163, after the previous question was ordered by a ye-and-nay vote of 209 yeas to 205 nays, Roll No. 162.

Pages H2716–18

Discharge Petition: Representative Steube presented to the clerk a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 961) entitled, a resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5863) to provide tax relief with respect to certain Federal disasters (Discharge Petition No. 11).

Quorum Calls—Votes: Fourteen yea-and-nay votes and three recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H2712, H2712–13, H2713–14, H2714, H2714–15, H2715–16, H2716, H2717, H2717–18, H2749, H2749–50, H2750, H2751, H2751–52, H2752, H2752–53, and H2753–54.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:56 p.m.

Committee Meetings

APPROPRIATIONS—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Environmental Protection Agency. Testimony was heard from Michael S. Regan, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Homeland Security; and Faisal Amin, Chief Financial Officer, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

APPROPRIATIONS—U.S. NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVES FORCES

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a budget hearing on the U.S. National Guard and Reserves Forces. Testimony was heard from General Daniel R. Hokanson, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Department of Defense; Lieutenant General Jody J. Daniels, Chief of Army Reserve and Commanding General, U.S. Army Reserve Command; Vice Admiral John Mustin, Chief of Navy Reserve, Department of the Navy; Lieutenant General Leonard F. Anderson IV, Commander, Marine Forces Reserve, Department of the Navy; and Lieutenant General John P. Healy, Chief of Air Force Reserve, Department of the Air Force.

APPROPRIATIONS—U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a budget hearing on the U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Testimony was heard from Troy Miller, Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Department of Transportation. Testimony was heard from Pete Buttigieg, Secretary, Department of Transportation.

MEMBER DAY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “Member Day”. Testimony was heard from Representatives McGovern and Ruiz.

APPROPRIATIONS—CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a budget hearing on the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. Testimony was heard from Jen Easterly, Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

APPROPRIATIONS—U.S. AIR FORCE AND U.S. SPACE FORCE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a budget hearing on the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Space Force. Testimony was heard from Frank Kendall III, Secretary, Department of the Air Force; General David W. Allvin, Chief of Staff, Department of the Air Force; and General B. Chance Saltzman, Chief of Space Operations, U.S. Space Force.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET REQUEST

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request”. Testimony was heard from Lloyd J. Austin III, Secretary, Department of Defense; and General Charles Q. Brown, Jr., Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET REQUEST FOR MILITARY READINESS

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Readiness held a hearing entitled “Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request for Military Readiness”. Testimony was heard from General James J. Mingus, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, Department of the Army; Admiral James W. Kilby, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, Department of the Navy; General Christopher J. Mahoney, Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, U.S. Marine Corps; General James C. Slife, Vice Chief of Staff, Department of the Air Force; and General Michael A. Guetlein, Vice Chief of Space Operations, U.S. Space Force.

FY25 BUDGET REQUEST FOR NUCLEAR FORCES AND ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Strategic Forces held a hearing entitled “FY25 Budget

Request for Nuclear Forces and Atomic Energy Defense Activities”. Testimony was heard from William LaPlante, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense; Jill Hruby, Under Secretary of Energy for Nuclear Security, Department of Energy, and Administrator, National Nuclear Security Administration; Vipin Narang, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space Policy, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy; Vice Admiral Johnny Wolfe, Jr., Director of Strategic Systems Programs, Department of the Navy; and Lieutenant General Andrew Gebara, Deputy Chief of Staff for Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration, Department of the Air Force.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS TO INCREASE MEDICAID ACCESS AND IMPROVE PROGRAM INTEGRITY

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “Legislative Proposals to Increase Medicaid Access and Improve Program Integrity”. Testimony was heard from Daniel Tsai, Deputy Administrator and Director, Center for Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services.

PRESERVING AMERICANS’ ACCESS TO AM RADIO

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Innovation, Data, and Commerce held a hearing entitled “Preserving Americans’ Access to AM Radio”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on House Administration: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 7592, a bill to replace the requirement for the Library of Congress to prepare hardbound versions of the Constitution Annotated and supplements with a requirement to instead prepare and publish digital versions online; H.R. 7593, the “Modernizing the Congressional Research Service’s Access to Data Act”; Committee Resolution 118–33, Resolution to Approve Allocation from the Paid House Committee Internship Program to Committees for 2024; and Committee Resolution 118–34, Resolution to Amend the Members’ Congressional Handbook (authorizing co-sponsored constituent service events and making other Handbook revisions). H.R. 7592, H.R. 7593, Committee Resolution 118–33, and Committee Resolution 118–34 were ordered reported, without amendment.

OVERREACH: AN EXAMINATION OF FEDERAL STATUTORY AND REGULATORY CRIMES

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Crime and Federal Government Surveillance held a hearing entitled “Overreach: An Examination of Federal Statutory and Regulatory Crimes”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF EXTREME ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVIST GROUPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled “Examining the Influence of Extreme Environmental Activist Groups in the Department of the Interior”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Indian and Insular Affairs held a hearing on H.R. 2687, to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to exclude certain payments to aged, blind, or disabled Alaska Natives or descendants of Alaska Natives from being used to determine eligibility for certain programs, and for other purposes; and H.R. 7516, the “Purchased and Referred Care Improvement Act of 2024”. Testimony was heard from Melanie Egorin, Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services; and public witnesses.

A FOCUS ON MANAGEMENT: OVERSIGHT OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Committee on Oversight and Accountability: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “A Focus on Management: Oversight of the Office of Management and Budget”. Testimony was heard from Jason Miller, Deputy Director for Management, Office of Management and Budget.

HEALTH OF THE COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE MARKETS AND REMOVING REGULATORY HURDLES TO ENSURE CONTINUED STRENGTH

Committee on Oversight and Accountability: Subcommittee on Health Care and Financial Services held a hearing entitled “Health of the Commercial Real Estate Markets and Removing Regulatory Hurdles to Ensure Continued Strength”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “An Overview of the Budget Proposal for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for Fiscal Year 2025”. Testimony was heard from Bill Nelson, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE: EXAMINING FINCEN’S IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CORPORATE TRANSPARENCY ACT

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Under the Microscope: Examining FinCEN’s Implementation of the Corporate Transparency Act”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

IT’S ELECTRIC: A REVIEW OF FLEET ELECTRIFICATION EFFORTS

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Highways and Transit held a hearing entitled “It’s Electric: A Review of Fleet Electrification Efforts”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

REVIEW OF FISCAL YEAR 2025 MARITIME TRANSPORTATION BUDGET REQUESTS, PT. 1: MARITIME ADMINISTRATION AND FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation held a hearing entitled “Review of Fiscal Year 2025 Maritime Transportation Budget Requests, Pt. 1: Maritime Administration and Federal Maritime Commission”. Testimony was heard from Rear Admiral Lower Half Ann Phillips (Retired), Administrator, U.S. Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation; and Daniel B. Maffei, Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission.

PRESIDENT’S FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET REQUEST AND TREASURY GREEN BOOK WITH TREASURY SECRETARY YELLEN

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “President’s Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request and Treasury Green Book with Treasury Secretary Yellen”. Testimony was heard from Janet Yellen, Secretary, Department of the Treasury.

FY 2025 GENERAL DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (GDIP) BUDGET REQUEST

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Subcommittee on Defense Intelligence and Overhead Ar-

chitecture, hearing entitled “FY 2025 General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) Budget Request”. This hearing was closed.

FY 2025 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY BUDGET REQUEST

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Subcommittee on Central Intelligence Agency held a hearing entitled “FY 2025 Central Intelligence Agency Budget Request”. This hearing was closed.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D403)

H.R. 815, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024. Signed on April 24, 2024. (Public Law 118–50)

H.R. 4389, to amend the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act to make improvements to that Act. Signed on April 24, 2024. (Public Law 118–51)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 2024

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2025 for military construction and family housing, 10:30 a.m., SD–124.

Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2025 for the Environmental Protection Agency, 2 p.m., SD–192.

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support, to hold hearings to examine the current readiness of the Joint Force, 2 p.m., SR–232A.

Subcommittee on Seapower, to hold hearings to examine Navy and Marine Corps investment programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for Fiscal Year 2025 and the Future Years Defense Program, 4:30 p.m., SR–222.

Committee on the Budget: to hold hearings to examine Big Oil’s evolving efforts to avoid accountability for climate change, 9 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: business meeting to consider S. 275, to require the Federal

Communications Commission to establish a vetting process for prospective applicants for high-cost universal service program funding, S. 690, to direct the Federal Communications Commission to evaluate and consider the impact of the telecommunications network equipment supply chain on the deployment of universal service, S. 1291, to require that social media platforms verify the age of their users, prohibit the use of algorithmic recommendation systems on individuals under age 18, require parental or guardian consent for social media users under age 18, and prohibit users who are under age 13 from accessing social media platforms, S. 1570, to amend the Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act to require hygienic handling of breast milk and baby formula by security screening personnel of the Transportation Security Administration and personnel of private security companies providing security screening, S. 2086, to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish the Sea Turtle Rescue Assistance Grant Program, S. 2233, to ban the sale of products with a high concentration of sodium nitrite to individuals, S. 2714, to establish the National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource, S. 3277, to amend the Marine Debris Act to reauthorize the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, S. 3475, to amend title 49, United States Code, to allow the Secretary of Transportation to designate an authorized operator of the commercial driver's license information system, S. 3788, to reauthorize the National Landslide Preparedness Act, S. 3879, to require the Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology and the Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to develop a standard methodology for identifying the country of origin of red snapper imported into the United States, S. 4178, to establish artificial intelligence standards, metrics, and evaluation tools, to support artificial intelligence research, development, and capacity building activities, to promote innovation in the artificial intelligence industry by ensuring companies of all sizes can succeed and thrive, an original bill entitled, "Spectrum and National Security Act", and the nominations of Daniel B. Maffei, of New York, and Rebecca F. Dye, of North Carolina, both to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner, Jennifer L. Homendy, of Virginia, to be Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, and to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board, Patrick John Fuchs, of Wisconsin, to be a Member of the Surface Transportation Board, Samuel H. Slater, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, and routine lists in the Coast Guard, 10 a.m., SR-253.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: business meeting to consider S. 3738, to reauthorize the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, a Committee Resolution to rescind approval of lease prospectus by the General Services Administration identified as POH-01-CL22, and the nomination of Christopher T. Hanson, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 9:45 a.m., SD-406.

Committee on Finance: to hold hearings to examine hacking America's health care, focusing on assessing the

Change Healthcare cyber attack and what's next, 9 a.m., SD-215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine conflict and humanitarian emergency in Sudan; focusing on an urgent call to action, 10:30 a.m., SD-419.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: business meeting to consider the nominations of Colleen Duffy Kiko, of North Dakota, and Anne Marie Wagner, of Virginia, both to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, and David Huitema, of Maryland, to be Director of the Office of Government Ethics, 11:45 a.m., SD-342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: business meeting to consider S. 616, to amend the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Reservation Restoration Act to provide for the transfer of additional Federal land to the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, S. 2796, to provide for the equitable settlement of certain Indian land disputes regarding land in Illinois, S. 2868, to accept the request to revoke the charter of incorporation of the Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota at the request of that Community, S. 3022, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to allow Indian Health Service scholarship and loan recipients to fulfill service obligations through half-time clinical practice, H.R. 1240, to transfer administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal lands from the Army Corps of Engineers to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to take such lands into trust for the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine S. 465, to require Federal law enforcement agencies to report on cases of missing or murdered Indians, and S. 2695, to amend the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act to provide for advancements in public safety services to Indian communities, 2:30 p.m., SD-628.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: business meeting to consider the Major Medical Lease Committee Resolution; to be immediately followed by a hearing the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2025, and 2026 advance appropriations requests, for the Department of Veterans Affairs, 3:30 p.m., SR-418.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SVC-217.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) Mission Area, 1 p.m., 2362-A Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Homeland Security, budget hearing on the U.S. Coast Guard, 10 a.m., 2362-A Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the Indian Health Service, 10 a.m., 2008 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 10 a.m., 2358-A Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the Arts and Humanities, 1 p.m., 2008 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on Army Military Construction and Family Housing, 2 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Committee on Armed Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request”, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, hearing entitled “FY25 Budget Request for National Security Space Programs”, 3:30 p.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and Workforce, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Examining the Policies and Priorities of the Department of Labor”, 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy, Climate, and Grid Security, hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2025 Department of Energy Budget”, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled “Examining the Change Healthcare Cyberattack”, 2 p.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Monetary Policy, hearing entitled “Merger Policies of the Federal Banking Agencies”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Indo-Pacific, hearing entitled “From 1979 to 2024: Evaluating the Taiwan Relations Act and Assessing the Future of U.S.-Taiwan Relations”, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection, hearing entitled “Surveying CIRCIA: Sector Perspectives on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking”, 2 p.m., 310 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government, hearing entitled “Hearing on the Weaponization of the Federal Government”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Full Committee, markup on H.R. 743, the “Protect and Serve Act of 2023”; H.R. 354, the “LEOSA Reform Act”; H.R. 3325, the “Recruit and Retain Act”; and H.R. 8146, the “Police Our Borders Act”, 2 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Examining the President’s FY 2025 Budget Request for the Department of the Interior”, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Accountability, Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Pandemic, hearing entitled “A Hearing with the President of EcoHealth Alliance, Dr. Peter Daszak”, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management, hearing entitled “Disaster Mitigation: Reviewing the Effectiveness and Costs of FEMA’s Resilience Programs”, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 705, the “Veterans 2nd Amendment Protection Act”; H.R. 2499, the “VA Supply Chain Management System Authorization Act”; H.R. 2911, the “Fairness for

Servicemembers and their Families Act of 2023”; H.R. 3225, the “BUILD for Veterans Act”; H.R. 4424, the “Vietnam Veterans Liver Fluke Cancer Study Act”; H.R. 5794, the “VA Peer Review Neutrality Act”; H.R. 5870, the “Veteran Appeals Transparency Act of 2024”; H.R. 6324, the “FY24 VA Major Medical Facility Authorization Act”; H.R. 6373, the “Veterans STAND Act”; H.R. 6452, the “Veterans Scam and Fraud Evasion Act”; H.R. 6531, the “TRAIN VA Employees Act”; H.R. 6538, the “VA Correct Compensation Act”; H.R. 6874, the “VA WEB Act”; H.R. 7100, the “Prioritizing Veterans’ Survivors Act”; H.R. 7150, the “Survivor Benefits Delivery Improvement Act of 2024”; H.R. 7323, the “Montgomery GI Bill Selected Reserves Tuition Fairness Act”; H.R. 7342, the “Veterans Accessibility Advisory Committee Act”; H.R. 7347, to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to report on whether the Secretary will include certain psychedelic drugs in the formulary of the Department of Veterans Affairs; H.R. 7643, the “Veterans Congressional Work Study Act of 2024”; H.R. 7653, the “Veterans Employment Readiness Yield Act of 2024”; H.R. 7734, the “Personnel Integrity in Veterans Affairs Act”; H.R. 7777, the “Veterans’ Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2024”; H.R. 7816, the “Clear Communications for Veterans Claims Act”; Lease Resolutions; and a Subpoena Resolution, 10:15 a.m., 360 Cannon.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Subcommittee on National Security Agency, hearing entitled “FY 2025 National Security Agency Budget Request”, 2 p.m., HVC-304. This hearing is closed.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of May 1 through May 3, 2024

Senate Chamber

On *Wednesday*, Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Georgia N. Alexakis, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation of the nomination at 11:45 a.m.

Following disposition of the nomination, Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3935, Securing Growth and Robust Leadership in American Aviation Act, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 3 p.m.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: May 1, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2025 for military construction and family housing, 10:30 a.m., SD-124.

May 1, Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2025 for the Environmental Protection Agency, 2 p.m., SD-192.

May 2, Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2025 for the Department of Transportation, 10 a.m., SD-192.

May 2, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2025, and fiscal year 2026 advance appropriations requests, for the Department of Veterans Affairs, 10:30 a.m., SD-124.

Committee on Armed Services: May 1, Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support, to hold hearings to examine the current readiness of the Joint Force, 2 p.m., SR-232A.

May 1, Subcommittee on Seapower, to hold hearings to examine Navy and Marine Corps investment programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for Fiscal Year 2025 and the Future Years Defense Program, 4:30 p.m., SR-222.

May 2, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine worldwide threats; to be immediately followed by a closed session in SVC-217, 9:30 a.m., SH-216.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: May 2, to hold hearings to examine how shrinkflation and technology impact consumers' finances, 10 a.m., SD-538.

Committee on the Budget: May 1, to hold hearings to examine Big Oil's evolving efforts to avoid accountability for climate change, 9 a.m., SH-216.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: May 1, business meeting to consider S. 275, to require the Federal Communications Commission to establish a vetting process for prospective applicants for high-cost universal service program funding, S. 690, to direct the Federal Communications Commission to evaluate and consider the impact of the telecommunications network equipment supply chain on the deployment of universal service, S. 1291, to require that social media platforms verify the age of their users, prohibit the use of algorithmic recommendation systems on individuals under age 18, require parental or guardian consent for social media users under age 18, and prohibit users who are under age 13 from accessing social media platforms, S. 1570, to amend the Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act to require hygienic handling of breast milk and baby formula by security screening personnel of the Transportation Security Administration and personnel of private security companies providing security screening, S. 2086, to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish the Sea Turtle Rescue Assistance Grant Program, S. 2233, to ban the sale of products with a high concentration of sodium nitrite to individuals, S. 2714, to establish the National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource, S. 3277, to amend the Marine Debris Act to reauthorize the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, S. 3475, to amend title 49, United States Code, to allow the Secretary of Transpor-

ation to designate an authorized operator of the commercial driver's license information system, S. 3788, to reauthorize the National Landslide Preparedness Act, S. 3879, to require the Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology and the Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to develop a standard methodology for identifying the country of origin of red snapper imported into the United States, S. 4178, to establish artificial intelligence standards, metrics, and evaluation tools, to support artificial intelligence research, development, and capacity building activities, to promote innovation in the artificial intelligence industry by ensuring companies of all sizes can succeed and thrive, an original bill entitled, "Spectrum and National Security Act", and the nominations of Daniel B. Maffei, of New York, and Rebecca F. Dye, of North Carolina, both to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner, Jennifer L. Homendy, of Virginia, to be Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, and to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board, Patrick John Fuchs, of Wisconsin, to be a Member of the Surface Transportation Board, Samuel H. Slater, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, and routine lists in the Coast Guard, 10 a.m., SR-253.

May 2, Subcommittee on Communications, Media, and Broadband, to hold hearings to examine the future of broadband affordability, 10 a.m., SR-253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: May 2, to hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2025 for the Department of the Interior, 10 a.m., SD-366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: May 1, business meeting to consider S. 3738, to reauthorize the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, a Committee Resolution to rescind approval of lease prospectus by the General Services Administration identified as POH-01-CL22, and the nomination of Christopher T. Hanson, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 9:45 a.m., SD-406.

Committee on Finance: May 1, to hold hearings to examine hacking America's health care, focusing on assessing the Change Healthcare cyber attack and what's next, 9 a.m., SD-215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: May 1, to hold hearings to examine conflict and humanitarian emergency in Sudan; focusing on an urgent call to action, 10:30 a.m., SD-419.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: May 2, to hold hearings to examine what Congress can do to address the severe shortage of minority health care professionals and the maternal health crisis, 10 a.m., SD-430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: May 1, business meeting to consider the nominations of Colleen Duffy Kiko, of North Dakota, and Anne Marie Wagner, of Virginia, both to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, and David Huitema, of Maryland, to be Director of the Office of Government Ethics, 11:45 a.m., SD-342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: May 1, business meeting to consider S. 616, to amend the Leech Lake Band of

Ojibwe Reservation Restoration Act to provide for the transfer of additional Federal land to the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, S. 2796, to provide for the equitable settlement of certain Indian land disputes regarding land in Illinois, S. 2868, to accept the request to revoke the charter of incorporation of the Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota at the request of that Community, S. 3022, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to allow Indian Health Service scholarship and loan recipients to fulfill service obligations through half-time clinical practice, H.R. 1240, to transfer administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal lands from the Army Corps of Engineers to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to take such lands into trust for the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine S. 465, to require Federal law enforcement agencies to report on cases of missing or murdered Indians, and S. 2695, to amend the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act to provide for advancements in public safety services to Indian communities, 2:30 p.m., SD-628.

Committee on the Judiciary: May 2, business meeting to consider S. 1306, to reauthorize the COPS ON THE

BEAT grant program, S. 1979, to amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration of disputes involving age discrimination, and the nominations of Kevin Gafford Ritz, of Tennessee, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, Brian Edward Murphy, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts, Rebecca L. Pennell, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Washington, and Jeannette A. Vargas, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, 10 a.m., SD-G50.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: May 1, business meeting to consider the Major Medical Lease Committee Resolution; to be immediately followed by a hearing the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2025, and 2026 advance appropriations requests, for the Department of Veterans Affairs, 3:30 p.m., SR-418.

Select Committee on Intelligence: May 1, to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SVC-217.

House Committees

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Wednesday, May 1

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Georgia N. Alexakis, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation of the nomination at 11:45 a.m.

Following disposition of the nomination, Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3935, Securing Growth and Robust Leadership in American Aviation Act, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 3 p.m.

(Senate will recess following the vote on confirmation of the nomination of Georgia N. Alexakis until 2 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Wednesday, May 1

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of H. Res. 1112—Denouncing the Biden administration's immigration policies. Consideration of H.R. 6090—Antisemitism Awareness Act. Consideration of H.R. 2925—Mining Regulatory Clarity Act of 2024. Consideration of H.R. 6285—Alaska's Right to Produce Act.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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