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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 23, 2024.

I hereby appoint the Honorable CELESTE MALOY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representative.

PRAYER

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

Eternal God, we pray to You, as we enter this Memorial Day weekend, that You would bless our efforts to honor our fallen heroes. In the fanfare of parades and picnics, barbecues and summer's beginning, may we take time to recall the countless sacrifices that were made to defend our freedoms and uphold our liberty.

These noble men and women have stood firm. In the face of war's alarms and up against the anguish of adversity, they would not be moved. May they rest knowing that they gave themselves fully to the work You, O Lord, set before them to accomplish. Grant them peace in knowing that neither their labor nor their sacrifice was in vain.

God of the ages, may we be the guardians and guarantors of their valourous legacy. Guide us in the living of these moments that we would remain true to the ideals they willingly devoted their lives to preserve.

Inspire in us the same depth of commitment to our country, the same fidelity to our fellow Americans, and the

same unhesitating character to humble ourselves in service to You and to this Nation.

In Your everlasting 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 gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

RECOGNIZING JONATHAN FAY

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Com-

mander Jon Fay's tremendous career serving his country and commemorate his retirement from the U.S. Navy. For 24 years, Jon has dedicated his life to serving our great Nation and keeping it a great Nation.

From ensign to executive officer, Jon has worked his way through the ranks. Today, he is highly decorated and holds various personal, unit, and service awards.

In September of 2021, he joined the Blue Angels and has accumulated an impressive 2,900 flight hours and 168 carrier arrested landings.

Jon is a humble leader and true patriot fueled by love for his family and love for his country.

Jon's wife, Amy, and children have played a crucial role in his service. We must also honor the unwavering support and countless sacrifices they have made over the years.

On behalf of a grateful Nation and this Congress, I thank Jon Fay and his family for their selfless service to ensuring our freedoms for generations to come.

His life is one to be copied. As Jon would say: Go Navy. Beat Army. In God we trust.

15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF THE WAR IN SRI LANKA

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

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Madam Speaker, this past Saturday, May 18, marked the 15th anniversary since the end of the civil war in Sri Lanka. The conflict saw the death, disappearance, abuse, and displacement of tens of thousands of Tamil people in Sri Lanka.

I want to take this time to remember and honor the lives lost and to reaffirm my and Congress' solidarity with the people of all communities in Sri Lanka in their search for reconciliation and reform. I also recognize the bravery

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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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and commitment of those who continue to seek justice and accountability.

I urge the Sri Lankan Government and the international community to advocate for the protection of rights for all peoples of Sri Lanka and to work with all parties toward a sustainable political solution to prevent recurrence of such violence and tragic loss.

FARM SAFETY NET

(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. Madam Speaker, America's farm families work around the clock to feed, fuel, and clothe our Nation and the world, yet their livelihoods are often at the mercy of unpredictable forces beyond their control.

Since the last farm bill was passed in 2018, producers have faced record inflation, rising input costs, fractured supply chains, labor shortages, natural disasters, and more.

Our current safety net is tattered, and our farmers have been bearing the burden of these challenges alone, risking the viability of their operations.

The 2024 farm bill is the opportunity to implement significant changes to the farm safety net, equipping our farmers to meet their needs.

A robust farm safety net provides stability to our producers to ensure farmers can continue operations in uncertain times.

A stable, reliable food supply is essential for ensuring national security. The importance of our agriculture industry cannot be overstated. By investing in our farmers and strengthening the safety net, we can ensure that America and American families remain food secure.

REMEMBERING ALAN G. SIEROTY

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

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, today, I honor the life and legacy of my friend and mentor, former California State Senator Alan Sieroty.

A champion of California's environment, arts, and civil rights, Alan paved the way for the creation of the California Coastal Commission so our beautiful coastlines could remain accessible for all.

His passion for the arts led him to establish the California State Summer School for the Arts, training the next generation of artists, filmmakers, and writers to this day.

Alan was also a tireless advocate for disability rights, civil rights, and gave back through his work with numerous nonprofits including connecting unboxed seniors to shelter.

Beyond politics and the arts, Alan was also a lover of jazz. He was a true Renaissance man.

I extend my deepest sympathies to Alan's family, to Michele, and to all who loved him. As we mourn the loss of an incredible public servant, let us celebrate his enduring legacy.

Alan was a model public servant, and I had such admiration and affection for him. May he continue to inspire us all, and may his memory be a blessing.

CHICKENS COMING HOME TO ROOST

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

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I had planned today to congratulate a poultry judging team in my district, but I need to address what happened at Marine Corps Base Quantico in Triangle, Virginia, because what happened there are the chickens coming home to roost from the broken Biden border policy.

Madam Speaker, on May 3, 2024, two Jordanian foreign nationals that entered the United States unlawfully attempted to breach the Quantico Marine Corps Base in Triangle, Virginia. Press reports indicate that they were in a van posing as delivery men and tried to ram their way through.

I am quoting from a letter that our Governor has sent to the President because he has not received a briefing on what happened in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The American people didn't learn about what happened at Quantico for 2 weeks.

During that time, we don't know who else had entered this country illegally or what else their designs were, but it is proven that the broken Biden border policy is having an effect on the national security of this country.

The President needs to take action now, or Congress and the Senate need to take action on H.R. 2.

HOLDING BANK EXECUTIVES ACCOUNTABLE

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

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, after the 2008 financial crisis, Congress tasked our financial regulatory agencies with implementing a rule that bans pay packages for bank executives that incentivize excessive risk-taking. More than 13 years later, we are still waiting for this rule to be finalized. As the banking failures last year proved, these incentives continue to pose a serious threat to our financial system.

That is why I introduced the FAIR Fund Act, which requires large financial institutions to defer a portion of the executive compensation that would get paid out, unless there was misconduct or some sort of firm failure, after a period of between 2 and 8 years, depending on the size of the institution. In the case of misconduct or failure, deferred funds would be used to

cover the costs of any fines levied on the bank and make depositors whole.

I urge my colleagues to help us hold these bank executives accountable. This is a huge financial risk that we continue to have not only on small businesses but retirees and so many others that are directly connected to the risk-taking and very negligent actions by bank executives.

REMEMBERING THOSE WHO HAVE FALLEN TO DEFEND OUR COUNTRY

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, as we are on the precipice of another Memorial Day in this country, we have so much to be thankful for and grateful for as we pause to remember those who have fallen to defend our country, our way of life, and our Constitution.

From the fields of Valley Forge to Tripoli to our own homeland in the Civil War to San Juan Hill, the trenches of France, Pearl Harbor, Normandy, Iwo Jima, the 38th parallel, the jungles of Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan, and others, we are grateful for those that stood up and stood in the line of fire for us and for our values.

Indeed, from John 15:13: "Greater love has no one than this: To lay down one's life for one's friends."

We owe them a lot. We can never pay that back other than to be grateful and to remember those who have fallen for our Nation.

EXTENDING AFFORDABLE INTERNET CONNECTIVITY

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about the Affordable Connectivity Program, a critical program that helps millions access affordable internet.

Families rely on the internet to do their jobs, go to school, meet with their doctors, and stay in contact with family and loved ones. Access to the internet is essential in the 21st century.

ACP, the Affordable Connectivity Program, helps more than 23 million households afford internet access. In Illinois, more than 700,000 households, 1 in 7, enrolled in ACP, including 21,000 in my district.

Despite this success, Republicans refuse to extend this program.

We cannot delay. Through their inaction, Republicans are forcing millions of families to face higher internet bills, or worse, to have their internet access cut off entirely.

If Speaker JOHNSON would bring the ACP extension to the floor for a vote, I know it would pass overwhelmingly. Instead, Republicans are wasting time voting on bogus messaging bills.

I implore Speaker JOHNSON to save the Affordable Connectivity Program. Let's bring it to the floor for a vote for an extension. We can get this done.

□ 1015

SANTA FE SHOOTING ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Speaker, Saturday marked the 6-year anniversary of the shooting at Santa Fe High School where 10 innocent lives were lost at the hands of evil. We will never forget that tragic day that forever changed Santa Fe, Texas.

As a community, we have witnessed the resilience of Santa Fe. The community's strength, their courage, and unity have been inspiring. We honor the victims by remembering their lives each and every day.

Thank you for the bravery of the first responders and everyday heroes who showed remarkable courage on that day and in the days that followed.

Madam Speaker, 6 years have passed, and not a day goes by that I don't think about each life that was taken on May 10, 2018. That day will be ingrained in my memory and our community until the end of time.

Let us continue to work together to ensure that such a tragedy never happens again.

TAX WAIVER

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

Mr. DELUZIO. Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, the large majority of us came together to pass the Federal Disaster Tax Relief Act.

The bill includes a provision to exempt from Federal taxes payments for residents like my constituents who were impacted by the East Palestine train derailment and who received payments from Norfolk Southern Railroad.

This is something I have been pushing for along with many others.

The East Palestine derailment was a disaster for a lot of families in Beaver County, which is just over the State line from our neighbors in Ohio.

It is ridiculous to me that folks who were hurt by this toxic train derailment in their backyard or their farm have to pay taxes on Norfolk Southern's payments to them.

Let's remember: It was the railroad's negligence and incompetence that caused this whole mess in the first place.

I was glad on Tuesday night that we passed a bill to help folks who were hurt.

If the Senate follows suit, as they should, these payments will be exempted from Federal taxes, as they should be.

Let's keep going to hold big railroads accountable and make freight rails safer. Madam Speaker, we can do that by passing my bill, the Railway Safety Act.

CELEBRATING ASIAN AMERICAN, NATIVE HAWAIIAN, AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HERITAGE MONTH

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

Ms. TOKUDA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in celebration of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month.

Our AANHPI community is a diverse diaspora, but too often we are lumped together as one monolithic, model minority group, often forced to choose identity between Asian, Pacific Islander, or for me at the very worst, other.

We are so much more than "other." We are the fastest growing population in the country. We are made up of 70 ethnic groups. We speak over 100 different languages and dialects. We are the descendants of people, cultures, and traditions that are centuries older than this country we now call home, and we deserve to be seen, to be heard, to be recognized for who we are, where we come from, and what we stand for.

We are so much more than "other." During this month and every month, I challenge my colleagues to join us in uplifting the achievements, the voices, and the struggles facing our AANHPI community and commit to working toward a future where we are all truly seen, engaged, and represented.

LIFT THE HOLD

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

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank my colleagues, Congresswoman SHEILA CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Senator TIM KAINE, and many other Members of both Chambers who are urging House Foreign Affairs Committee Chair MICHAEL MCCAUL and Senate Foreign Relations Committee Ranking Member JAMES RISCH to lift the hold on the State Department's request for \$94 million for the multinational security support mission in Haiti.

Congressional Republicans' refusal to support this mission is a serious obstacle to restoring peace, security, and democratic governance in Haiti. As Kenyan President William Ruto visits Washington this week, it is crucial that we find a path forward on these funds. Establishing the MSS is vital to advancing U.S. national security interests, demonstrating American leadership in the Caribbean, and providing a lifeline to the Haitian people.

We must act decisively and together. Haiti has a fighting chance to mitigate

the chaos plunging and plaguing its communities if we support the MSS mission now.

INTENT TO DESIGNATE KENYA AS A MAJOR NON-NATO ALLY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 118-144)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2321k), I am providing notice of my intent to designate Kenya as a Major Non-NATO Ally.

I am making this designation in recognition of Kenya's many years of contributions to the United States Africa Command area of responsibility and globally and in recognition of our own national interest in deepening bilateral defense and security cooperation with the Government of Kenya. Kenya is one of the United States Government's top counterterrorism and security partners in sub-Saharan Africa, and the designation will demonstrate that the United States sees African contributions to global peace and security as equivalent to those of our Major Non-NATO Allies in other regions. I appreciate the support of the Congress in this action.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 2024.

PROHIBITING VOTING BY NONCITIZENS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ELECTIONS

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1243, I call up the bill (H.R. 192) to prohibit individuals who are not citizens of the United States from voting in elections in the District of Columbia, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to 1243, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, printed in the bill, is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 192

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

SECTION 1. PROHIBITING VOTING BY NONCITIZENS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ELECTIONS.

An individual who is not a citizen of the United States may not vote in an election for public office in the District of Columbia or in any ballot initiative or referendum in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. REPEAL OF LOCAL RESIDENT VOTING RIGHTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 2022.

The Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022 (D.C. Law 24-242) is repealed, and

any provision of law amended or repealed by such Act shall be restored or revived as if such Act had not been enacted into law.

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 Oversight and Accountability or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 192, an act to prohibit individuals who are not citizens of the United States from voting in elections in the District of Columbia, our Nation's Capital.

In reporting out H.R. 192, the House Committee on Oversight and Accountability holds that Congress must act to exert its constitutional responsibility to oversee the District of Columbia and make certain necessary amendments to the District's law.

Since the voters entrusted Republicans with control of the House in the 118th Congress, the Oversight Committee has conducted long overdue oversight of our Nation's Capital City, including holding hearings on the District of Columbia.

Specifically, to the topic we are discussing today, the Oversight Committee held a joint hearing with the Committee on House Administration on election integrity in the District.

At that hearing, the committees examined the District government's Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act, which allowed noncitizen residents to vote in D.C. local elections.

This act includes illegal immigrants and even foreign diplomats, whose interests may be opposed to the interests of Americans. This radical change to our election laws upset lawmakers on both sides of the aisle, Madam Speaker.

D.C. Mayor Bowser withheld her signature on the Act, something she had done only a handful of times in her tenure.

On February 9, 2023, 260 Members of this House voted to overturn the D.C. act through a resolution of disapproval.

In that vote, 42 House Democrats voted to block the D.C. law.

However, the bipartisan resolution of disapproval was not considered in the

Democratic-controlled Senate, so D.C.'s noncitizen voting law went into effect. This, in my opinion, and the opinion of many Americans across the country, is unacceptable.

The primary factor that differentiates American citizens from noncitizens is the right to vote.

D.C. residents should be confident that their local government vote is not being diluted by noncitizen residents or illegal immigrants casting votes.

Article I of the Constitution grants Congress exclusive jurisdiction over the Nation's Capital, and the rules of the U.S. House charge the Committee on Oversight and Accountability with a duty to oversee the municipal affairs of the District of Columbia.

I urge my colleagues to support Representative PFLUGER's commonsense bill to ensure that only United States citizens have the right to vote in local D.C. elections and to support the repeal of D.C.'s radical law.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today to oppose H.R. 192, yet another attack on home rule in the District of Columbia. I wish we were here today talking about climate change, which is a dagger at the throat of humanity.

We have seen record drought in the Midwest, record forest fires in the West, record flooding in the East, hurricanes of record velocity in the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana's beloved Gulf Coast. There were mosquitoes in the north pole last summer. The sea levels are rising everywhere.

However, we are not here to talk about that emergency.

I do have a book for my friend, Mr. HIGGINS, called "Bayou Farewell" written by one of my constituents about what has been taking place on the Louisiana coast that I am going to offer to him today.

We are not talking about climate change, and we are not talking about gun violence, despite the fact that America now has rates of gun violence and gun-related mortality 20 times higher than the nations of the European Union. Gun violence is now the leading cause of death among children and young people under 18 in America. It is out of control.

However, we are not talking about that.

We are exercising our constitutional authority, as my distinguished colleague from Louisiana says, to oversee the District of Columbia. Here today what has caught our eye is that they have legislation which passed and has become law in the District of Columbia which allows permanent residents and other noncitizens to register to vote.

As a result, they have nearly a half million registered voters in the District of Columbia. Madam Speaker, 512 of them are noncitizens. A little bit more than one-tenth of 1 percent of registered voters are noncitizens.

Their primary election in 2024 has already begun. The D.C. voters received their ballots or began receiving ballots in the mail on April 29, and the District has already begun accepting ballots.

The D.C. Council had transmitted the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022 to Congress for the required review period on January 10, 2023.

The House passed a disapproval resolution, as my friend mentioned, on February 9, 2023. The Senate did not pass the disapproval resolution.

The act became law in March of 2023.

What we are talking about now is passing legislation to overturn a practice that is literally taking place as we speak within the District of Columbia.

Now the critical point everybody needs to understand is that the District of Columbia has no voting representation in the House of Representatives, nor does the District of Columbia have any voting representation in the United States Senate. Their legislation doesn't apply even to their non-voting delegate in the House, nor does it apply, of course, to Presidential elections.

What we are talking about is should these 500 or so people in the District of Columbia be allowed to vote for advisory neighborhood commission, school board, and members of the D.C. Council and mayoral elections.

□ 1030

The practice of noncitizen voting, my friend may be interested to learn, is one that actually was adopted in the vast majority of American States at different points in American history, including, I checked, in Louisiana, where it existed for around a decade.

It started, as far as I could tell, with this basic premise, that when the country began, there was a race qualification, a gender qualification, and property, wealth, and religion qualifications in different places, but the basic logic of it was that if you are a White male property owner, it doesn't make any difference what your citizenship status is. That lasted really up until the Civil War.

The practice of alien suffrage at the local level was one that became hotly contested before the Civil War. The Southern States opposed it because they said that the immigrants who were coming in who were being given the right to vote were antislavery, abolitionists. The Northern States, specifically the Republican Party and Abraham Lincoln, defended the practice of noncitizen voting. This was a major bone of contention geographically, sectionally, in the country with legislation like the Kansas-Nebraska Act and other statehood admission struggles.

When the South seceded from the Union and wrote their own constitution, the very first article of the Confederate Constitution banned the practice, which we are discussing in a very modified form today. They banned anybody from voting in the Confederacy

who was not a citizen of the Confederacy. When the Union won the war, and secession was put down, alien suffrage spread across the country.

Again, the Republican Party championed it, and they championed it in the form of something called declarant alien suffrage, which is, for people who were permanent residents of the country who were on the pathway to citizenship, they were given the right to vote, especially in a lot of the Western States, as those States tried to attract population westward.

The practice appears to have been diminished and eliminated in a lot of places around the turn of 20th century and before World War I. It survives today in the form that the District of Columbia has fastened onto it for local voting on the theory that you want people at the local level to be involved in their kids' schools and you want people to be engaged in local government.

We ban noncitizen voting at the Federal level, which means we also ban it at the State level because they are linked constitutionally in Article I. So, what we are talking about is noncitizen voting chosen by a local government at the local level simply for municipal elections.

The basic logic of it there, as I understand it from just trying to read up on what the people in D.C. did, was that they saw that while noncitizens from Canada or Mexico, for example, shouldn't be able to vote in national elections because the interests of the United States and Canada and Mexico may diverge, at the local level, everybody presumably has the same basic interests in efficient garbage collection, excellent public schools, and so on.

That is why they have done it. It affects a relative handful of people. I am not quite certain why we would be engaging in legislative action to overturn it, except for the purposes of sending some kind of message about it.

The gentleman also mentioned diplomatic personnel and undocumented people. As for the diplomatic personnel, a foreign passport may not be used to register to vote in the District of Columbia. The person has to have a residential address in the District of Columbia, and it cannot be an embassy or another diplomatic site because you can't register at your place of work. I don't know whether the gentleman has actually any evidence of this happening. I think, if there were, that would be something we would be interested in.

The same thing with undocumented people. It would, of course, be crazy for an undocumented person to attach their name to a public and transparent document like a voter registration document. I don't know if they have any evidence that this has happened, but we were not able to find any evidence that there were any undocumented people doing so.

In other words, the District's use of this practice for local elections and

local government functions appears to be in accord with the way it has always been used, which is for permanent residents who are part of the community who are on the pathway to citizenship.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, my friend and colleague has mentioned in his opening statement that 500 noncitizens are registered to vote in D.C. My colleague is clever to point this out, but I am quite sure he is also aware that it has been estimated that 50,000 noncitizens are eligible to vote. As the election cycles move forward, they will no doubt consider registering and casting their vote should we not turn this law.

My colleague also mentioned the topic of representation in our Nation's Capital. As a constitutional scholar and professor, he is well aware that our Founders envisioned our Nation's Capital would necessarily develop a robust citizenry and that those residents would enjoy unique access to the Republic's elected and appointed highest officials, equaling a form of representation that no other citizenry in any other city of sovereign States would enjoy.

Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER), the author of this bill that we are considering today.

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 192, which would prohibit individuals who are not citizens of the United States from voting in elections in the District of Columbia.

I think there has been a lot of talk about our Founding Fathers. I point out that I think one of the things that they envisioned was a healthy, functioning Republic with accountability, with D.C. at the epicenter, and D.C. not being a State but a District because they knew that that would change the dynamics of this place.

I, like many others, think that this Federal District is very special, and it is worth having the accountability, and that accountability is here in the United States Congress. It is Congress through the Constitution that our Founders entrusted the care of D.C., specifically "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the District.

Washington, D.C., is going through a tough time. It has not been going well in the last couple of years. In fact, let me just point out that, in 2023, this was the deadliest year on record in Washington, D.C.

Madam Speaker, 274 people were killed. Violent crime spiked by nearly 40 percent. There were proceedings that even the Mayor opposed that had to do with violent crime, carjackings, lowering the penalties and thresholds, and making it a little bit easier. It was a strategy of appeasement that even the Mayor opposed.

In this Congress, last year, we acted and did something. What we did was said no, Washington, D.C., is not going

to lower those penalties for things like carjackings.

It was said that we would never get that through the Senate. Guess what? The Senate passed it, and President Biden signed it into law because he said it was ridiculous to reduce accountability measures in the District of Columbia.

So, here we are. In this case, the D.C. City Council has made a very shortsighted decision that I fear could be a harbinger around the country. That decision, I believe, lessens and cheapens citizenship. We see that in other areas, but the D.C. City Council has moved to allow noncitizens, including illegal aliens and foreign agents, to vote in local D.C. elections.

In fact, not only are they allowed to vote, but they are being encouraged. You can look at this flyer right here. This was just sent out by Washington, D.C., to encourage people to vote.

Yes, there may be 500 who are registered—this is a year old—but there are 50,000, according to Washington, D.C., statistics, who are eligible. They are encouraging people to vote for Mayor, for attorney general, for members of the board of education, and more.

Some may argue that, yes, these are just local elections. They are democratic elections that regularly determine taxation, the criminal code that I just referenced, and the election of the very city councilmembers who decide ordinances like who gets to vote, not to mention that many of these are decided by close margins.

I find it inconceivable that the city council and now other city councils around the United States would intentionally dilute the voting power of their constituents for noncitizens who otherwise might not meet the requirements, might not pay taxes, might not be members of the community who want the same things as those who are citizens. Therefore, I believe it is cheapening and lessening citizenship.

As the Capital of our democracy, Washington, D.C., ought to be leading the way, setting the example, not incentivizing the exact practices that our adversaries would relish. Take a look at what happened in San Francisco, where they just swore in somebody who is not a citizen to be an election administrator. The election administrator will administrate elections in that part of California, not just for local and municipal elections but all the elections.

Let's look beyond the Democrats' call for this bill to be deemed discriminatory or false claims about its intended purpose. I am asking my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to look ahead and put citizenship back in its rightful place as the gold standard. Free and fair elections are a prerequisite for a healthy republic. I believe that is what our Founders intended. Noncitizen voting, whether it is one vote or a million votes, dilutes the voting power of the citizen.

Madam Speaker, I believe Congress must act clearly and decisively to bar noncitizens from voting in any election, including Washington, D.C., and I urge my colleagues to support my resolution.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, just a couple of quick points about the distinguished gentleman's remarks.

First after all, what we are talking about is making a Federal decision or a congressional decision for a locality.

The gentleman's native Texas had noncitizen voting from 1869 to 1921. For a half-century, Texas had it. That policy is one that was completely up to them. It was never overruled by the Federal Government.

The gentleman says that foreign agents could vote under this legislation. Of course, foreign agents can vote all across the country today. People who register under the Foreign Agent Registration Act or fail to register under FARA and are convicted for that still have the right to vote. I believe Michael Flynn is still voting despite the fact that he failed to register under FARA. Paul Manafort is still voting. Other people who have been foreign agents don't automatically lose their right to vote because of that.

In the District of Columbia, if somebody wants to register from a foreign country, they effectively have to renounce their right to vote in a foreign country because the District of Columbia says you can't be voting in another country.

Incidentally, that is not the rule all over the world. Under the Maastricht Treaty, Americans who are living in European countries and are effectively domiciled there, which is defined as having physical residence plus the indefinite intention to remain, are given the right to vote in European localities—again, in just European local elections, not in EU elections or national elections. If you are an American living in Barcelona or Spain indefinitely, you get to vote in local elections there. They have adopted basically the same logic that the people in D.C. adopted, which is that they want people who are living there indefinitely to be engaged in local government.

Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

□ 1045

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I strongly oppose this undemocratic, paternalistic bill.

This Congress, Republicans have introduced 22 bills to overturn the District of Columbia's election laws, yet Republicans have refused to make the one and only change to D.C. election laws that D.C. residents have requested, which is to be given voting representation in the House and Senate.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the D.C. Council Chairman Phil Mendelson and D.C. At-

torney General Brian Schwalb opposing H.R. 192.

MAY 22, 2024.

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

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

DEAR SPEAKER JOHNSON AND LEADER JEFFRIES: We write today as two of the District's top elected local officials to express our opposition to H.R. 192, which will overturn the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022 (Act). At its core, H.R. 192 is undemocratic. The District of Columbia should be allowed to govern itself without interference from Congress. District residents pay more federal taxes per capita than any state, serve in the military, and contribute to the national welfare just the same as people everywhere else. Yet, over the past two years, our residents have repeatedly suffered the indignity of having politicians elected elsewhere—politicians who aren't accountable to District residents attempt to usurp the authority of our elected officials.

Reasonable people can disagree about the merits of the Act. But the District's democratically elected Council voted on it and approved it. Regardless of our own views on the Act, we stand united in our belief that Washingtonians should enjoy the same right to self-determination and self-governance as people in every other state. That includes the right to determine who should participate in purely local—not federal—elections. H.R. 192 would deny District residents this fundamental right.

H.R. 192 is ill-conceived for another reason: if passed, it could sow chaos and confusion in the District's elections this year. In fact, early and mail-in voting is already underway for the District's primary election.

Congress already attempted to overturn the Act, introducing no fewer than four resolutions to repudiate the will of District voters. Each time, the resolutions have failed. We urge Congress to once again rebuff this undemocratic attack on District residents, affirm our right to self-governance, and reject H.R. 192.

Sincerely,

BRIAN L. SCHWALB,
Attorney General for
the District of Columbia.

PHIL MENDELSON,
Chairman, Council of
the District of Columbia.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, before I discuss the substance of H.R. 192, I will discuss democracy and the lack of it in D.C. The nearly 700,000 District residents have no voting representation in Congress, and Congress has the ultimate say, even on local D.C. matters.

My Republican colleagues are correct that Congress has the constitutional authority to legislate on local D.C. matters, but the majority is wrong that Congress has a constitutional duty to do so. Instead, legislating on local D.C. matters is a choice.

In Federalist No. 43, James Madison said of the residents of the future D.C.: "As a municipal legislature for local purposes, derived from their own suffrages, will of course be allowed them. . . ."

The Supreme Court held in 1953 that: ". . . there is no constitutional barrier

to the delegation by Congress to the District of Columbia of full legislative power."

D.C.'s local legislature, the Council, has 13 members. The members are elected by D.C. residents. If D.C. residents do not like how the members vote, they can vote them out of office. That is called democracy.

Congress has 535 Members. The Members are elected by residents of their States. None are elected by D.C. residents. If D.C. residents do not like how the Members vote on local D.C. matters, they cannot vote them out of office. That is the antithesis of democracy.

The merits of H.R. 192 should be irrelevant since there is never justification for Congress legislating on local D.C. matters. However, I will discuss H.R. 192.

D.C.'s Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022, allows D.C. residents who are noncitizens to vote only in local D.C. elections.

D.C.'s law is not unique. More than a dozen cities today allow noncitizens to vote in local elections. While the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act applies only to local D.C. elections, there is a long history in the United States, including before its founding, of allowing noncitizens to vote in State, local, territorial, and Federal elections. At various points, 40 States have allowed noncitizens to vote, including Texas, the home of the sponsor of H.R. 192.

Congress only first prohibited noncitizens from voting in Federal elections in 1996. The House passed the disapproval resolution on the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act in February 2023. The Senate did not vote on the disapproval resolution, and the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act became law in March 2023.

Voting, including by noncitizens, started earlier this month in D.C. primary elections. Why did Republicans wait to bring H.R. 192 to the floor until voting had already started? The majority did so to disrupt the elections.

The Revolutionary War was fought to give consent to the governed and to end taxation without representation. Yet D.C. residents cannot consent to any action taken by Congress, and they pay full Federal taxes while being denied voting representation in Congress. Indeed, D.C. pays more Federal taxes per capita than any State and more total Federal taxes than 20 States.

If House Republicans cared about elections or D.C. residents, Republicans would bring to the floor the D.C. statehood bill, H.R. 51, the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.

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

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 20 seconds to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

Ms. NORTON. The act would give D.C. residents voting representation in Congress and full local self-government. Congress has the constitutional

authority to admit the State of Washington, D.C. It simply lacks the will. D.C. residents, a majority of whom are Black and Brown, are worthy and capable of self-government.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to vote “no” on H.R. 192.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I have not heard my Democratic colleagues address the fact that even one noncitizen’s vote will, in fact, dilute the votes of American citizens.

The gentlewoman mentioned Republicans’ efforts to disrupt D.C. elections. Quite to the contrary, Madam Speaker. We seek to restore the integrity of D.C. elections. We stood in support of an American’s right to have their vote fully counted, including, most certainly, in our Nation’s Capital. When there are 50,000 potential noncitizen voters in the Nation’s Capital poised to cast a vote, that is the disruption of the D.C. voting process for the American citizens of D.C., whom we do indeed care for, love, and hope to represent.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK) to speak on this bill.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, in America, the citizens are the sovereign, and we govern through the votes we cast. Allowing foreign nationals to cancel out the votes of American citizens makes a mockery of our democracy, and it robs Americans of our sovereign right to direct our own government and decide our own destiny.

The fact that Democrats enacted such a law into the Capital City of our Nation and in other jurisdictions across the country and defend it today on this floor speaks volumes of how far that party has drifted to the left and what a grave threat their policies now pose to the most fundamental institutions and rights that we cherish as Americans. Only the American people can change that, and only if the sanctity of our elections can be protected.

One more point: Washington, D.C., is unlike any other town or community in our Nation. Washington, D.C., belongs to the American people, who retain through their Constitution the exclusive right to govern it through their elected Representatives. This outrageous law is the strongest argument yet for Congress to take back America’s Capital City for America and to take back America from the radical left.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I quote Justice Scalia on what the very distinguished gentleman from California just described as a radical practice: In general, noncitizen voting “has been open, widespread, and unchallenged since the early days of the Republic.”

What my Republican colleagues would like to portray as some kind of outlandish practice is one that has been used at various points in our history by a majority of the States, certainly at the local level. It was the Republican Party, again, I reemphasize,

which was the great champion of non-citizen voting and stood up for it against the States that ended up seceding from the Union in the Civil War.

We were debating the very point that the gentleman fastened upon when we talked about the Census. The Supreme Court has been emphatic repeatedly that the Census counts everyone in America, citizens and noncitizens alike.

Now, we know Republicans don’t like that. My colleagues on the other side of the aisle have been trying to get around it in a dozen different ways, but the Supreme Court has been perfectly clear that everyone is counted in the Census, even if they don’t have the right to vote and even if they are not a citizen.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. RAMIREZ).

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding. I couldn’t agree more with the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 192. This is another condescending Republican attempt to do three really specific things: Meddle in local D.C. elections; disfranchise Black and Brown voters who are fully capable of governing themselves, by the way; and eroding the trust of Americans in our Federal elections.

In the 118th Congress alone, Republicans have introduced 17 bills to overturn D.C.’s election laws, but my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have refused to do the one thing that the residents of D.C. have asked for, and that is equal representation through statehood.

In the Republican tradition of undermining elections, the majority is pushing this bill while the primary elections in D.C. are underway.

Let’s be clear: It is all intentional to stoke fear among voters and raise false alarms around the integrity of D.C.’s voting process. H.R. 192 is another sorry Republican effort to continue to carry on this baseless MAGA narrative about noncitizens affecting the outcomes of Federal elections.

Let’s put this into context. A 2016 study of our Federal elections found only 0.001 percent of votes cast were cases of suspected, not proven, noncitizen voting. Even the former President’s appointed commission to investigate his claims of voter fraud by noncitizens was disbanded without identifying one single case.

In the meantime, a third of working-age Americans are living through crushing medical debt, families are spending up to 75 percent of their income on rent and utilities, and scientists agree that the climate crisis may cost 14.5 million deaths by 2050. Yet, here we are again.

Madam Speaker, we need to stop entertaining legislation based on Republican lies. There are real problems that need to be addressed and comprehensive solutions.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Louisiana has 17½ minutes remaining.

The gentleman from Maryland has 10½ minutes remaining.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW), my colleague.

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, in what other country than Joe Biden’s America can illegal immigrants waltz over an unsecure border?

In what other country can an illegal immigrant get immediate housing, free food, legal counseling, and free educational subsidies?

In what other country can illegal immigrants get free flights and bus rides and transportation to the city or the town of their choosing?

There is none that I know of. There is none that most Americans would know of. No country in the world would be stupid enough to allow so many unknown people, with unknown desires, with unknown intentions, to cross their border.

Why is our country the only one dumb enough to offer incentive after incentive to the millions of illegal immigrants pouring over our border every single year? To truly understand what is happening here, we have to see the big picture, and then we will realize the border policy that we have now isn’t about bad policy or dumb policy. In fact, the policy is working exactly as the orchestrators want it to work.

The left knows they can flood this country with millions of people. If the left can promise those millions of people that the Democrats are the party that will feed them, will house them, will transport them, will educate them for free on the American taxpayer’s back and that Republicans will take that away, then the Democrats can use the millions of illegal immigrants as political pawns to increase their power.

It is shameless. It is wrong. It is un-American. For years, conservatives have warned about this. We have warned about the left attempting to allow illegals to vote in elections, but it was made fun of. It was a joke. It would never happen. It was labeled, in fact, as a conspiracy theory. Yet, here we are. Here we are today. D.C., our Nation’s own Capital, allowing illegal immigrants to vote in its local elections.

□ 1100

Yesterday’s conspiracy, yesterday’s conspiracy is today’s reality.

I strongly support H.R. 192 to prohibit noncitizens from voting in elections here in D.C. This is a dangerous and bad precedent and an un-American attempt at gaining power, and it needs to be stopped here and it needs to be stopped now. We have to stand up.

If we allow illegal immigrants to vote in elections now, Madam Speaker,

how long is it going to be before we are back on this floor attempting to stop a State from allowing illegal immigrants to vote in our Federal elections? American elections should be voted on by American citizens.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, H.R. 192, quite simply, prohibits noncitizens from voting in D.C. local elections and repeals the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act. This is common sense.

Congress has a constitutional duty to oversee our Nation's Capital and H.R. 192 represents the exact role Congress should take in regard to the matters of the District's governance.

Under the United States Constitution, Congress is granted exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever regarding our Nation's Capital. We recognize, as my colleagues have stated, the jurisdictional authority within the municipality and the local elected officials of our Nation's Capital, but when those local elected officials take actions which are injurious to the operations of our Nation's Capital, then we have constitutional authority and, indeed, duty to respond. Hence, why in February of last year, 260 Members of this House voted to overturn the D.C. act in question as being repealed through this bill and in that vote, 42 House Democrats did, indeed, vote to overturn that D.C. law.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I am sorry that the gentleman from New Jersey has left the Chamber because I could reassure and console him very quickly. It is against the law for noncitizens to vote in Federal elections. That is embodied in Federal statute, and it is a crime for someone to attempt to do that. That is not what is on the table here today.

What is on the table is whether a locality, in this case, the District of Columbia, should be permitted to allow noncitizens to participate in local elections for things like school board and city council and advisory neighborhood commissions.

The gentleman from New Jersey should be apprised at some point that the great State of New Jersey allowed noncitizen voting between 1776 when the country began and 1820. For a half century, it was allowed in his State and obviously did not lead to the downfall of the Republic.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS).

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member of the Oversight Committee for yielding. I also thank my colleague, the Representative from Washington, D.C., who tragically and outrageously does not have full voting rights here in this Chamber, but whose arguments and points are very well received.

Madam Speaker, I am rising in stark opposition to H.R. 192, another unbelievable attempt by my colleagues on

the other side of the aisle to legislate specifically on the District of Columbia. We are individual Representatives duly elected by our constituents to legislate for this country and our constituents have representation, and yet the District of Columbia, who we are obsessively seeing our colleagues try and legislate on, does not have representation.

Why not look at the host of issues this country is facing? We only have so much time in this body. We are almost to the halfway point left of this term. We could be working on paid leave, decreasing maternal mortality, fully funding special education, the climate crisis, a national gun violence epidemic, women's rights, real voting rights for this country.

Give me a break. This is how we are choosing to use our time, a fifth effort to legislate specifically to the Nation's Capital, the only capital of a country that does not have full voting rights in a Federal Chamber?

This is outrageous, and it is anti-democratic. Frankly, what this also is, as we have seen this playbook before and the ranking member knows this, this is another attempt to fearmonger around national elections that are coming, that supposedly those who are voting shouldn't. We need more people to be voting.

Madam Speaker, I fiercely oppose this legislation.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her trenchant remarks. She makes an excellent point. Washington, D.C., is the only National Capital on the planet Earth disenfranchised in its own legislature, which is the vulnerability that is being exploited today by our colleagues.

Can you imagine if they told the people of Paris that they could not be represented in L'Assemblée nationale simply because they breathed the same air as representatives coming from other parts of France? You would have another French Revolution on your hands.

I will thank the people of Washington that Ms. NORTON represents, who have a valid bona fide political grievance and yet did not come down here and beat the daylights out of our police officers, wounding and brutalizing and hospitalizing nearly 150 of them.

They have gone about it the right way. They have petitioned for statehood, and they are trying to defend their rights to govern themselves.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Louisiana has 13 minutes remaining.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, my distinguished colleague has mentioned that it is already against the law for an illegal to cast a vote.

We understand this, but surely the gentleman knows that corruption is

borne in the heart of man, not the mechanisms of man.

We have a duty and a responsibility as Members of this Congress to oversee the actions of the Nation's Capital City and it is our duty to mitigate against the violation of law.

We recognize that it is against the law for an illegal to cast a vote in a Federal election. We know this, but we also know that burglary is against the law, yet we have fences and gates and doors and locks. We mitigate against the actions of man, though, we know that some of those actions may be, indeed, against the law.

The existence of the statute itself does not overcome the corruption born in the heart of man. We have an obligation as a body to exercise our constitutional jurisdictional authority in the one municipality in the entire country that falls under that constitutional jurisdictional authority; that is, our Nation's Capital as the city whose laws we address today.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES), my friend and colleague.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I will clearly communicate to the folks at home what it is that we are doing here. What we are doing is, we are talking about passing a law that prohibits citizens of foreign countries from voting in elections in D.C.

It prohibits people that are here illegally from voting in elections. It prohibits spies from China from voting in elections. It prohibits people who are here from Russia that have wishes of ill will on the United States from voting in the elections in D.C.

Now, I have heard my friends on the other side say that this would disenfranchise voters in Washington.

Let's think through that for just a minute. If you are allowing people that are not citizens of Washington, that are not citizens of the United States to vote here, you are diluting the vote of the people that are citizens of this city. You are diluting it. Which policy disenfranchises? It is absurd to hear people make these allegations.

Now, let's talk about some of the people that largely agree with what we are saying. The mayor didn't sign this. Even the Mayor of Washington, D.C., didn't sign this because she knows that this is outrageous. The Washington Post, that I wouldn't argue is a bastion of conservative thought, even said that "voting is a foundational right of citizenship."

Madam Speaker, I have heard my friends on the other side argue or allege that we are meddling. We are meddling.

Madam Speaker, there is this pesky little document that we take an oath to called the Constitution and, of course, I say that in jest. In the Constitution, it says: Congress is granted exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over Washington. We are doing exactly what we took an oath to do.

Let's summarize. If you want Chinese spies, if you want people who are here

illegally that also can vote in their actual home country, then you would vote “no.” You would say no, we want the status quo. We want spies to vote. We want Russian Embassy employees to vote. We want people who are here illegally to vote. That is fine. You vote “no.” However, if you think that D.C. residents, that their vote should actually count for local elections, then you vote “yes.”

Now, my friends are going to say: What about voting in Federal elections? I am sorry for anybody who moved here and found out by surprise that that is not how it works because this was established originally as a Federal District distinguishing it from the States.

I am sorry if folks just woke up and realized that, or maybe after they bought their house.

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

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, it is unbelievable that we are even here having to debate this, once again, about whether it is appropriate for people who are citizens of foreign countries, people who are here illegally, people who can vote for Vladimir Putin would also get to vote for the Mayor of D.C.

It is unbelievable that people in this body who represent hundreds of thousands of citizens of this country believe that that is the appropriate path.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this legislation.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROBERT GARCIA).

Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member RASKIN for the time.

Madam Speaker, this is an incredible debate we have here. Of course, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 192. It is interesting that the majority keeps talking about fair elections, ensuring that elections are done the right way, when 147 of them wouldn't even vote to certify the last Presidential election that we had here in this country. A majority of the Republican Party won't even admit or certify the last election on who actually won the last Presidential election, yet you want to talk about an attack on local neighborhood councils here in Washington, D.C., and local elections.

It is hypocrisy what we are seeing here today in this debate.

This is nothing more than the majority's attempt to attack D.C. over and over again. They want to talk about Chinese spies voting in elections. The only Chinese spies that are here in D.C. are the ones being invited by the majority to come testify at our Oversight Committee hearing to actually attack the current President of the United States. This is a ridiculous debate we are having here by the majority.

Now it sounds also that the majority is obsessed, as they always are, with

the local laws of D.C., and as I said before, if they are so interested in local government, they should resign from Congress and run for the local city council or mayor.

It is a great job. I was mayor of my community. I was on the local city council. That is what they seem to be most interested in doing.

Instead of wasting our time here, we should be focused on the real issues that Americans are facing. That is why today I will make a motion to recommit this bill back to committee and instead call up H.R. 16, the American Dream and Promise Act.

Dreamers have come to our country as children. They know no other country or have no other allegiance than to the United States, and we all know that this is true.

□ 1115

The American Dream and Promise Act is a landmark, bipartisan piece of legislation that would give these children and young adults a pathway to lawful, permanent residency. This is actually a transformational law that could impact our country. It would change the lives of nearly 2.3 million people in all 50 States.

Madam Speaker, I thank the countless Members who have worked to pass the Dream Act, including this year's sponsor, Congresswoman SYLVIA GARCIA, and advocates and community members.

Dreamers are our friends, family members, classmates, and coworkers. They are estimated to contribute about \$45 billion a year to the American economy and \$13 billion in taxes every single year. The data is clear: Dreamers, like all immigrants, make our country stronger.

I offer this amendment today to get this back on track and get this legislation through. Let's let the Dream Act come to the floor today and vote to protect these 2.3 million people.

For me, this is personal. As an immigrant myself, and as someone who has lived with immigrants, I know how important the Dream Act is to our country and to so many.

Instead of wasting our time on this bill, we should be focused on actually helping people in this country who are making our country better every single day. Today, Republicans and Democrats once again have the chance to work across the aisle to protect millions of people who have put down roots and invested in our country and our economy. It is the right thing to do.

Madam 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. ROBERT GARCIA of California. Madam Speaker, today, I hope my col-

leagues will join me in voting for this motion.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER), the author of the bill.

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I thank all those who have risen in support of this. Let's just think about it in simple terms.

If we go back to our constituents and tell them that Washington, D.C., is allowing noncitizens to vote in local elections, they can't believe it. It has been said by several colleagues on the other side of the aisle that multiple States allowed noncitizens to vote. In the case of Texas, that was literally over 100 years ago, and we figured out it was not a good idea.

It is absolutely ridiculous that this is even a thought. I said it a little bit ago, but Washington, D.C., is not exactly having an easy time with accountability. When you look at the crime rates, violent crime is spiking by 40 percent, and 2023 was the deadliest year on record here, with 274 people killed. Look at what Congress had to do, what President Biden signed into law, to maintain the penalties on violent offenders, specifically in carjackings, because the city council in Washington, D.C., decided to lessen those penalties. This Congress voted on that last year, and the President signed it into law. That is the kind of accountability that Americans are wanting. They want that accountability.

To think that Americans are in favor of having noncitizens vote in Washington, D.C., is ludicrous. That is why this legislation is so important. Washington, D.C., should be the standard. It should be the standard. It is a unique case. It is a unique case in our country because it is not a State.

Congress has jurisdiction constitutionally authorized to us, and we are acting because the city council overstepped. They have done something that even the Mayor is not in favor of.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation to put citizenship on the pedestal that it deserves and to stop lessening and cheapening citizenship in this country. I urge support of H.R. 192.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland has 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Louisiana for a very substantive and dignified debate on this subject, which I know attracts strong views across the aisle.

I want to restate some essential points for people to keep in mind. One is that what we are talking about is local elections in the District of Columbia, so the question is who will get to vote for the school board members and the councilmembers and who will

get to vote for the neighborhood advisory commissioners. That is an institution that I think is unique to the District of Columbia, where neighborhoods have elected representatives who get to weigh in on things like the times that bars close, restaurant licenses, and stuff like that. That is really what we are talking about here.

The people in D.C. have only one non-voting Delegate for the District of Columbia, no voting representation here, no voting representation in the Senate, so the noncitizens, the 500 or so who are registered today, can't even vote for ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON. It goes to the question of local elections.

I am certain that most Members of Congress and most Americans certainly didn't expect that the House of Representatives would be spending so much time debating this relatively minute matter and, I daresay, trivial matter in the context of all the national emergencies and crises we are facing today, but it does seem to be part of an election year assault on the District of Columbia.

It is a lot easier to kick D.C. around a little bit than to solve the gun crisis, which has gotten to the point where gun violence is now the leading cause of death in America for young people under the age of 18. It is a lot easier to kick D.C. around a little bit than to confront the climate crisis, which is bearing down on all of us across the country.

The gentleman has made one very powerful point, which is, constitutionally, we have the authority to do this because the people in D.C. are still under the authority of Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 17. That is why they want out. They want us to use our power over the District in all cases whatsoever to modify the boundaries of the District of Columbia and to yield the residential areas to the creation of a new State.

The power of Congress to do that was established in 1846 when Alexandria, Arlington, and Fairfax County were retroceded to Virginia. We have the power to redraw it. We can redraw it, and D.C. would actually be larger populationwise than two other States in the Union.

They want to exist on a plane of political equality. They want to be able to have the right to go through the same political experience the gentleman talked about in Texas. At one point, they wanted to grant noncitizens the right to vote in local elections. At another point, they didn't. That is all they are asking for, the right to make their own decisions for themselves.

I daresay, no matter how benevolently motivated the gentleman from Louisiana is, or I am as a Representative from Maryland, no one is more interested in the welfare of the people in the District of Columbia than the people who actually live there.

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

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I express my sincere gratitude to my friend and colleague, Representative RASKIN, for conducting this debate in a vigorous yet respectful manner. I am certain that he will agree that this is the manner in which our Founders envisioned we may debate.

The subject of congressional interaction, exercising constitutional authority within the parameters of our Nation's Capital municipality, is a legitimate discussion. It is part of our Nation's narrative and broad debate, and this is the body, Madam Speaker, wherein such debate should take place. I am hopeful that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle may engage in this as we move forward in the spirit with which we have discussed and debated today.

Madam Speaker, D.C.'s noncitizen voting law does, indeed, disenfranchise American citizens. It is a dangerous policy that undermines the ability of the citizens of D.C. to have a free and fair election. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation to prohibit those who are not citizens of the United States from voting in elections in the District of Columbia.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1243, 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

Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California. Madam 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. Robert Garcia of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 192 to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

The material previously referred to by Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California is as follows:

Mr. Robert Garcia of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 192 to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

Strike section 1 and all that follows and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "American Dream and Promise Act of 2023".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—DREAM ACT OF 2023

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Permanent resident status on a conditional basis for certain long-term residents who entered the United States as children.

Sec. 103. Terms of permanent resident status on a conditional basis.

Sec. 104. Removal of conditional basis of permanent resident status.

Sec. 105. Restoration of State option to determine residency for purposes of higher education benefits.

TITLE II—AMERICAN PROMISE ACT OF 2023

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Adjustment of status for certain nationals of certain countries designated for temporary protected status or deferred enforced departure.

Sec. 203. Clarification.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Definitions.

Sec. 302. Submission of biometric and biographic data; background checks.

Sec. 303. Limitation on removal; application and fee exemption; and other conditions on eligible individuals.

Sec. 304. Determination of continuous presence and residence.

Sec. 305. Exemption from numerical limitations.

Sec. 306. Availability of administrative and judicial review.

Sec. 307. Documentation requirements.

Sec. 308. Rulemaking.

Sec. 309. Confidentiality of information.

Sec. 310. Grant program to assist eligible applicants.

Sec. 311. Provisions affecting eligibility for adjustment of status.

Sec. 312. Supplementary surcharge for appointed counsel.

Sec. 313. Annual report on provisional denial authority.

(For full text, please see H.R. 16.)

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. ROBERT GARCIA of California. 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 will be postponed.

CBDC ANTI-SURVEILLANCE STATE ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 5403.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SELF). Pursuant to House Resolution 1243 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 5403.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1129

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5403) to amend the Federal Reserve Act to prohibit the Federal reserve banks from offering certain products or services directly to an individual, to prohibit the use of central bank digital currency for monetary policy, and for other purposes, with Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and amendments specified in section 2 of House Resolution 1243 and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their respective designees.

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY).

□ 1130

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today we are considering Majority Whip TOM EMMER's H.R. 5403, the CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act. This bill is straightforward. It halts unelected bureaucrats from issuing a central bank digital currency, or CBDC.

We believe that a central bank digital currency would be detrimental to Americans' rights to financial privacy.

We have previously seen examples of governments around the world weaponizing the financial system against their own citizens.

For example, the Chinese Communist Party used a central bank digital currency to track spending habits of its citizens.

This data is being used to create a social credit system that rewards or punishes people based on their behavior.

This type of financial surveillance has no place in the United States. After all, we have the Bill of Rights, and they do not.

Concerningly, it appears that the current administration does not agree that financial surveillance has no place in the United States.

In 2022, the White House issued an executive order pushing for CBDC research and development. The corresponding report and the data related to the executive order the President issued does nothing to ease the concerns about financial snooping on citizens.

This is why the CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act is necessary. The bill requires authorizing legislation from

Congress for the issuance of any central bank digital currency, ensuring that it must reflect American values and civil liberties protections.

If not open, permissionless, and private, a central bank digital currency is no more than a CCP-style surveillance tool waiting to be weaponized.

I thank my friend, Whip Emmer, for his work on spearheading this legislation, along with Representatives HILL and MOONEY for their leadership on this issue. I also thank Representative DAVIDSON for his commitment to financial privacy in a larger context.

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 5403, which would not only prohibit the issuance of a central bank digital currency, or CBDC, but would go so far as to prohibit the Federal Reserve from holding bank reserves that are critical to operating payment systems and combating inflation.

Let me start with the harmful implications of the bill's prohibitions on the issuance of a CBDC.

A CBDC is a type of digital asset issued by a country's central bank, which in the United States is the Federal Reserve.

Compared to other digital assets, CBDCs have a greater potential to maintain a stable value, garner public trust, and become a viable means of payment transactions.

There are two main types of CBDCs, retail CBDCs that consumers could get from the Fed or a financial institution to pay for everyday things like a cup of coffee, and wholesale CBDCs that would not be used by individual consumers and instead only used for transactions among financial institutions and the Fed.

CBDCs are no longer a remote, futuristic possibility. Madam Chair, 134 countries and currency unions around the world, representing 98 percent of global GDP, are currently exploring or implementing a CBDC.

Some have referred to the development of a CBDC as the next space race, but the United States is way behind the curve.

What is more, there is growing concern that China, which has already issued its own CBDC that has been used by hundreds of millions of people, will be able to significantly influence the rest of the world's CBDC development because the U.S. is so far behind.

This is especially problematic, given the Chinese CBDC has government surveillance baked in while a United States CBDC could be designed to protect consumer privacy and other deeply held American values.

This bill exacerbates these concerns by proposing to make the United States the first and only country in the world to ban a CBDC.

By allowing other countries, especially China, to race ahead of us, H.R.

5403 directly threatens the primacy of the United States dollar.

Today, more than half of all international trade and more than 90 percent of all foreign exchange transactions are done in dollars. The dollar's dominance provides significant benefits to the United States, like lower borrowing costs for consumers, lower capital costs for United States businesses, and the ability to better implement U.S. foreign policy goals.

In fact, the dollar's widespread use is what makes our sanctions so powerful, allowing us to block adversaries like Russia and Iran from doing business not just with the United States but with anyone who uses the dollar.

That is why countries, including China and Russia, are trying to establish an alternative to the dollar, including developing alternative digital currencies so they can more effectively evade United States sanctions.

CBDCs also have the potential to offer benefits compared to United States dollars like faster and cheaper transactions.

If the United States sits on the sidelines as other major economies move forward with CBDC development, another digital currency like the digital euro could very well become the world's preferred currency for international trade.

If this weren't bad enough, the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office, or CBO, has pointed out that the ban on CBDCs in this bill can be interpreted to encompass the Federal Reserve's bank reserves.

These reserves are instrumental to several core functions of the Fed, including their ability to conduct monetary policy.

This means that H.R. 5403 would undermine the Federal Reserve's set of tools needed to ensure our economy does not enter a recession as inflation comes down.

It also means that the bill could disrupt our banking system by preventing the Fed from using payment systems like Fedwire to quickly move funds between financial institutions.

While some may think that this is merely a drafting error, it appears to be deliberate. During the markup of their bill, Democrats pointed out on the record how this overly broad definition of CBDC could harm the Fed's broader ability to conduct monetary policy.

Despite having every opportunity to fix the bill before it was considered here today, Republicans have kept the language the same.

Let's not forget that Donald Trump has made clear his intention to undermine the Fed with repeated threats to fire the Fed Chair when he was in office, and more recently, with reports that he would want to set interest rates from the Oval Office.

Furthermore, Project 2025, which is an extreme MAGA transition playbook for a Trump administration, would abolish the Fed. House Republicans

have already introduced a bill to do just that.

I urge Members to see this bill for what it is. It is not about protecting consumer privacy. After all, our current financial system has a number of data privacy shortcomings that this bill would do nothing to address.

Moreover, there is nothing inherent about a CBDC that would compromise privacy. That is a design feature that is within our control.

This bill is, instead, an attempt to stifle U.S. innovation and competitiveness abroad and to undermine the Federal agency that is the most critical to fighting inflation. Unbelievable.

I urge Members to vote “no” on this bill. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Chair, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER), the majority whip, a great leader in the Financial Services Committee and an original actor in the space of cryptocurrency.

Mr. EMMER. Madam Chair, these last 2 weeks have been historic for financial innovation in Congress. Adoption of SAB 121, the resolution by both Chambers, and bipartisan passage of the Financial Innovation and Technology for the 21st Century Act just yesterday, shows that digital asset policy is no longer a back-burner issue in Congress. It is now front and center, and we are just getting started.

The policies we have recently debated and adopted are in response to an administration that has failed to provide the clarity and guidance the budding digital asset industry in the United States has been begging for.

Because of their failures, Congress has voted to reverse incoherent regulation and establish new standards that will allow our economy to move deeper into the 21st century economy.

Today, we continue these efforts to once again do what this administration has failed to do, and I am proud to have my legislation, the CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act, on the floor for a vote.

This bill was the first anti-central bank digital currency legislative effort introduced in the United States, and for the past two Congresses, I have worked with my colleagues to update, improve, and grow support for it.

The bill is simple. It halts the efforts of this administrative state under President Biden from issuing a financial surveillance tool that, if not done correctly, will fundamentally alter the lives of every American.

Unlike decentralized cryptocurrencies, a CBDC is a digital form of sovereign currency that is designed, issued, and monitored by the Federal Government.

It is government controlled, programmable money that, if it is not designed to emulate cash, could give the Federal Government the ability to surveil and restrict Americans' transactions and monitor every aspect of their daily lives.

This is not hyperbole. We have already seen examples of governments

developing these types of tools and using them to weaponize their financial systems against their citizens.

In China, the Communist Party employs a CBDC that can be used to monitor citizens' spending habits. Closer to home in the Western Hemisphere, the Canadian Government demonstrated the power of Federal financial surveillance and control when it froze the bank accounts of hundreds of truckers protesting the COVID vaccine mandate in 2022.

It is naive to believe that your government won't weaponize the tools it has to control you, so it shouldn't come as any surprise that the appetite for financial surveillance can be an attractive proposition right here at home.

□ 1145

In 2023, the White House issued an executive order placing an “urgency” on CBDC research and development, and the agency reports to that executive order have made it clear that the Biden administration is not only itching to create a CBDC, but they are interested in developing and deploying one, potentially undermining the privacy rights of every one of our citizens. Congress can't allow this to happen.

My bill ensures the United States digital currency policy remains in the hands of the American people, not the administrative state, so that any development of digital money will reflect our American values of privacy, individual sovereignty, and free market competitiveness.

This legislation affirms that if the Federal Government seeks to create a digital version of the U.S. dollar, they can only do that with the explicit authorization of Congress. It doesn't stop them. They can do that, but they have got to get authorization from Congress, and they have got to make it open, permissionless, and private. Whatever is ultimately developed must emulate the core tenets of cash.

Simply put: any digital currency issued by the government, again, must be open, permissionless, and private. It cannot be used in the way the Chinese have deployed their digital yuan to build social credit scores on their citizens based on their purchases and their behavior. These types of tools cannot exist in a free society like ours, and we should only accept a digital currency that is consistent with our values, American values.

This is what the future global digital economy needs. If not open, permissionless, and private, like cash, a CBDC is nothing more than a CCP-style surveillance tool that will ultimately be used to oppress our American way of life.

If China embraces it, you know it is something worth standing against.

We can and will continue to launch our economy deeper into the digital age without jeopardizing who we are as Americans, and this bill is designed to ensure that that happens.

I thank the 165 Members of Congress who have joined as cosponsors of my legislation, in addition to Chairman MCHENRY, Chairman HILL, Chairman DAVIDSON, and the many others on both sides of the political aisle who have worked tirelessly with me and my team to make sure we keep the United States the beacon of innovation and global economic strength without undermining what makes our Nation so special.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH), who is also the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Digital Assets, Financial Technology and Inclusion.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman from California for yielding.

As the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Digital Assets, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 5403, the so-called CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act.

At the expense of U.S. global economic leadership, this misguided legislation would effectively prevent the Federal Reserve from researching or issuing a central bank digital currency, also known as a CBDC.

Unfortunately, the facts surrounding the development of a central bank digital currency have been obscured by disinformation and infected by wrong-headed political ideology. Earlier this year, former President Trump vowed to protect Americans from tyranny and never allow the creation of a central bank digital currency.

God help us.

In Congress, Members of the House and Senate have also followed suit, introducing bill after bill to block the development and even the examination of a central bank digital currency based on unfounded claims that it violates user privacy and will be used as a surveillance tool by the Federal Government.

The gentleman is correct when he says that China has developed a CBDC and conducts full-spectrum surveillance of their population. That is what they do. China is China. There is no Bill of Rights. There is no U.S.-like constitution that prohibits their government from doing that. They live in a communist regime. They don't have individual rights.

That is not the case here in the United States. We have the ability to require any architecture that was developed for a central bank digital currency to preserve the individual rights of citizens in this country. This is like saying somebody used a car to rob a bank, so we are just going to ban cars because we don't want them to be used in that fashion.

This is a technology. There is an architecture that underlies every CBDC. China does use their CBDC to conduct that surveillance, but we don't want that to be the dominant model. We

would like to have the Federal Reserve have the ability to develop a CBDC that actually protects the privacy of American citizens.

In my own congressional district, the Boston Federal Reserve recently partnered with the Digital Currency Initiative at MIT on Project Hamilton, an initiative to build a potential CBDC whose architecture maximizes privacy, cybersecurity, and infrastructure resilience. According to researchers, CBDC architecture can serve as a rigorous privacy-preserving tool.

I have also introduced legislation called the ECASH Act which would require the incorporation of the same security features associated with physical cash, which today is anonymous, into the development of a digital dollar. That would also be the goal of a CBDC.

Currently, there are more than 130 countries, representing 98 percent of the global GDP, who are exploring the implementation or going forward with the implementation of a central bank digital currency. There is a widening gap between the U.S. and its G7 peers, all of whom have stronger privacy laws and personal data laws than the United States and who are far more advanced in this development of a CBDC.

This bill would halt research in the U.S., but offshore researchers would continue to draw the talent necessary to develop a CBDC to our detriment and I think to the detriment of the primacy of the U.S. dollar.

My Republican colleagues often argue that the U.S. cannot afford to fall behind in digital currency, but they insist on the U.S. shutting down a central bank digital currency before we even begin to explore or to research. The best researchers will move to other countries to conduct that research.

Even if we did not want to deploy a central bank digital currency, we should want to know what the other 130 countries that are deploying central bank digital currencies are doing. We should yearn to understand it. We should be exploring the potential of a digital dollar to serve as an alternative to existing forms of payment and have benefits including instant payment settlement, provide a medium for cross-border transactions, and for greater financial inclusion.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote against this wrongheaded bill.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Digital Assets, Financial Technology and Inclusion, who had a great victory yesterday with 71 Democrats voting for his bill.

Mr. HILL. Madam Chair, I rise in support of the Central Bank Anti-Surveillance State Act.

The Constitution and the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 create the foundation of our money and our economic policy in this country. Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution states that only Con-

gress has the authority to coin money and regulate the value of such money.

Today, Congress is exercising its Article I authority to state clearly that the Federal Reserve does not have the authority to create a central bank digital currency.

This shouldn't be controversial. It shouldn't be partisan. We know that is the case. We will see how the vote falls today, Madam Chair, but this legislation is necessary, as you have heard this morning, because we live in a world where government can abuse the tools that they have.

As noted by the whip, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau was freezing bank accounts of people protesting COVID-19 restrictions in his country. We read reports from the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government of how FinCEN, a bureau of the Treasury Department, pressured banks to screen private transactions of their customers for words like "MAGA" or "Trump" on behalf of Federal law enforcement.

Is that really the country we want to live in? They even tracked people, according to that subcommittee, if you shopped at Bass Pro Shops. I shop at Bass Pro Shops all the time in my district.

This kind of Big Brother-style surveillance of our financial lives by the government is alarming to Americans because it represents the political targeting of citizens in this country.

We don't need a retail central bank digital currency. We have a payment system that can capitalize on the private sector. For example, private sector payment stablecoins are a terrific innovation that will become a ubiquitous way for people to transact and expand and enhance the dollar dominance of our currency around the world.

Madam Chair, a vote for this bill is to vote to safeguard our freedom, protect our privacy, and preserve the integrity of our financial system.

I urge a "yes" vote.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am surprised by my friend Representative FRENCH HILL. Representatives FRENCH HILL and BILL FOSTER sent Fed Chair Jay Powell a letter on CBDCs stating:

The Federal Reserve, as the central bank of the United States, has the ability and the natural role to develop a national digital currency.

With the potential for digital currencies to further take on the characteristics and utility of paper money, it may become increasingly imperative that the Federal Reserve take up the project of developing a U.S. dollar digital currency.

We are concerned that the primacy of the U.S. dollar could be in long-term jeopardy from wide adoption of digital fiat currencies.

Relying on the private sector to develop digital currencies carries its own risks, including loss of control of monetary policy, as well as the ability to implement and enforce effective anti-money laundering and counterterrorism financing.

Madam Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), who is also the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Capital Markets.

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Chair, today the gross hypocrisy of crypto advocates is exposed. For several years, they were screaming: Don't touch crypto because it is innovative, and innovation is wonderful, and innovation shouldn't be stopped and if we don't innovate other countries will.

Today, the crypto forces bring a bill up that has one purpose: to block innovation.

Why do we block innovation? Because there might be a competitive payment system to the crypto payment system. In other words, the crypto bros need to innovate and create a better payment system, and if they face competition, we need a law to stop them.

This is a bad bill if it did what the authors say it will do. What it will actually do is hard to know because of how poorly drafted it is.

It bans a central bank digital currency or anything that comes close to one or anything that is substantially similar. The bill itself is a word salad of antigovernment and pro-crypto buzz words.

How does it define this digital currency that it prohibits? It simply says digital money is a direct liability of the Federal Reserve system.

Well, all our money is a direct liability to the Federal Reserve system. It bans that, presumably, if it is electronic, so it bans 20th century technology.

When the Fed buys \$100 million of Treasury bills from a large bank, do you think that they put it all in armored cars and send it to J.P. Morgan? No, it is electronic. They are paying for it with a digital liability, a direct liability of the Federal Reserve system.

This bill, as it is written, not as it is oratorically described, would require hundreds of thousands of armored cars if we are going to do the business that we have been doing since the 20th century.

I would ask any judge interpreting this bill to keep in mind not the words in the bill, because that would stop 20th century technology and all of our major financial transactions, but the purposes of the authors.

What is the purpose? The purpose is that we should not have an electronic payment system that does not achieve two purposes: Number one, the crypto bros must make a profit; and number two, it has to be a system that is effective for drug dealers and tax evaders.

□ 1200

Judges interpreting this word salad that calls itself a bill should keep those two objectives in mind.

Then we are told that we need a new payment system in this country so the government cannot freeze bank accounts because Canada froze bank accounts of anti-vax truckers. I have no

idea whether Canada should have frozen those bank accounts, but I do know this: If because Canada froze bank accounts of anti-vax truckers, we should have a payment system that makes it impossible for the American Government to freeze the bank accounts of convicted tax evaders, convicted drug dealers, and convicted charlatans. Then we enter into a new world that I call patriotic anarchism, the folks who demand that America be strong and that the government be totally defanged and inept and unable to do anything.

It is a wonderful world. You can believe in a strong America without an American Government or an American Government unable to freeze the bank accounts of convicted murderers. You want a strong America but not a government that is able to do that.

Now, this world of a surveillance state if we had a central bank digital currency, keep in mind the use of that currency is entirely voluntarily just as the use of a credit card is voluntary. If you use a credit card to buy a gun and then you kill somebody, there is a record. You are also free to use cash.

Cash has some disadvantages. In the example I just gave, those disadvantages are not apparent, but those disadvantages include that it is not electronic, that it is bulky, and that if you have over \$10,000 you want to deposit in bank, a report is made.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. MALOY). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Chair, I yield the gentleman from California an additional 1 minute.

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Chair, we have a bill, which if it is interpreted as written, blocks the American economy the way it operates today and has for decades and would create lots of American jobs building those armored cars because the Fed would have to deal with nonelectronic transactions.

If it is interpreted as intended, it is designed to create a world in which the American Government cannot conduct a criminal investigation that follows the money, and if someone is convicted, their bank accounts cannot be frozen because we have a new payment system without bank accounts that are not subject to being frozen.

Vote against this bill because of what is in it. Vote against this bill because of what they wanted to put in it and hoped to put in it but didn't.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Chair, in responding to the gentleman's arguments, I don't know where to begin. The civil liberties protections in the United States are evident. We have a court of law. We have a provision for law enforcement to go after bad actors. This bill has nothing to do with this. It is a direct question of whether or not the Federal Reserve should be able to track your money without having to go to the courts, just evident in the technology.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON), the vice

chair of the Digital Assets Subcommittee and the chair of the Housing and Insurance Subcommittee on the Financial Services Committee. The gentleman is a great leader in digital assets and a thoughtful member of the committee.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of banning central bank digital currency. Why do we do this? As Congressman HILL pointed out, Congress clearly has the Article I authority under the United States Constitution over money, and we should exert that.

In the absence of exerting that with respect to central bank digital currency, the Federal Reserve is plowing right ahead. They are actively hiring programmers to write code to develop a central bank digital currency. To have colleagues say: Oh, well, they won't turn it on, to me is equivalent to having the Empire in Star Wars build the Death Star but promising not to turn it on.

Once it exists, it poses a threat, and they are not responding to Congress right now. They are not. They are not listening to our values that are reflected in our Constitution to protect our civil liberties. In fact, our colleagues are encouraging them not to. They are saying in their own words: Oh, we have to be more like China.

The version of central bank digital currency, the version that Project Hamilton is embracing, is the same version China is developing, and it is being developed all over the world with more than 100 countries looking at implementing a central bank digital currency all under the same model that the Bank for International Settlements, the central bank for the central bankers in Switzerland, is proposing, and it is the same creepy surveillance tool that the Chinese Communist Party is using, which is centrally managed, centrally filtered.

What definition is used here? Well, I am not sure that we could gather that from Mr. SHERMAN's comments, but it is the same definition that was used on March 9 in 2022 when the Biden administration released Executive Order 14067. The definition of H.R. 5403, this bill, is the same definition that we are addressing chosen by the Biden administration.

We want to ban that.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Chair, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Chair, we don't want to ban that just to establish it. We want to ban the development of it.

Another fallacy that they point out though is that this would turn off research. No, by all means, study it, find all the problems with it, and make sure that the people know: Don't go down this path.

That is the point of this bill.

If Congress uses Article I authority to subsequently set the parameters, as

is our constitutional obligation, we could do that with a subsequent bill. The reality is, the Federal Reserve is not responding to dialogue. They need to respond to a law.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS).

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Chair, the Framers of the Constitution understood the importance of a strong and stable national currency, which is why Article I, Section 8, grants Congress the exclusive power to coin money and regulate its value.

Congress must not forfeit this power to the Federal Reserve or the Department of Treasury when it comes to issuing a CBDC. CBDCs are digital liabilities issued by a central bank and made available to the public.

My bill, the Power of the Mint Act, which I introduced alongside my Republican colleague and chair of the Digital Assets Subcommittee, Congressman HILL, would prohibit the issuance of a CBDC without authorization from Congress. The Rules Committee, though, controlled by Republicans, refused to consider my amendment, which would have made the text of the Power of the Mint Act the base text of this bill.

Instead of voting on a bipartisan bill that I am confident would have secured a robust majority and achieved functionally similar ends, we are voting on one now that was thrown together haphazardly, ignoring the advice of legislative counsel, and combining our bills with no regard for duplicative sections. It was voted out of committee on a party-line vote.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this legislation.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Madam Chair, I thank the chairman of the committee for yielding. In a rarity of Congress, the title of this bill actually reflects both the content and the gravity of the subject at hand.

Many of my constituents, my bosses, were rightfully concerned when the President's administration announced its intention to surveil their pocketbooks over transactions as low as \$600.

A central bank digital currency would be infinitely worse. It would give the government unprecedented visibility and control into Americans' transactions.

What does that mean in practice?

It means that it is much easier to track purchases of things that the government doesn't like, like firearms or other items disapproved by the government. It is much easier for the government to shut down dissenting voices, and it is much easier for the government to control Americans.

Now people on the other side say: Well, that would never happen. It would never happen that the government would tell you what kind of car you have to buy because they are not

going to make any others. The government would never tell you what kind of stove you cannot buy. That would never happen either.

We should learn the lessons from the oppressed citizens everywhere from Canada to the communist Chinese before it is too late. I urge adoption.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. HIMES) who is also the ranking member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. HIMES. Madam Chair, wow, the oppressed citizens of Canada, really? We have gone into conspiracy world here in what was otherwise a trajectory of remarkable bipartisan work on this new strange world of cryptocurrency and crypto assets. Now we are talking about the oppressed citizens of Canada, the surveillance state. They are going tell you what their cars and appliances are doing.

I guess we can't do too much bipartisanship before we have to revert to the madness of conspiracy theories.

Madam Chair, why did we do what we did yesterday with FIT21? It split my party. There were people of good will on both sides of that.

The reason a number of Democrats, including myself, supported FIT21, which was not our preferred bill, was because in the context of the possibility of innovation, you open options. We don't know what this stuff is going to look like 5 or 10 years from now, so we open options. That is why we did what we did yesterday.

Today, because of conspiracy world, we are closing options.

Now I don't know what a CBDC might look like 5 or 10 years from now. I suspect having written a white paper on it, that there might be a portion of the population that instead of using Joe's stablecoin might actually value a stablecoin that was backed by the full faith and credit.

I don't know and you don't know, so let's keep our options open. Let's allow for the possibility and research that, by the way, every other country out there, like the United Kingdom—not China but the United Kingdom—is doing, to see if we can open the path for innovation. Let's not close it.

I hear China, China, China. Guess what, we do contract law and police services and public safety radically different than China does, so don't scare us with China.

We can do this right. Let's just not in the context of innovation foreclose an option. Please vote against this bill, which is an anti-innovation bill.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF).

Mr. SELF. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act.

We must prohibit the Federal Reserve from issuing this currency. If you don't want to talk about China, let's talk about the United States. Mr. Chair, we just spent months debating

the Fourth Amendment is Not for Sale Act and the FISA reauthorization. The central debate surrounding these two bills was government surveillance of our citizens.

Throughout my time in Congress, I have fought to protect Americans from unconstitutional surveillance right here in America. This bill is another tool to protect our citizens' rights.

Mr. Chair, we don't have to guess what would be the use of this CBDC. We have witnessed various United States Government agencies from the IRS to the FBI targeting conservatives for their beliefs. Do you want your Buc-ee's coffee or your monthly mortgage payment or the ammo you purchase for your hunting trip to be visible to the Federal Government? I suggest not.

We must continue to fight back against the continuing and obvious weaponization of the Federal Government and prevent the creation of a central bank digital currency.

Mr. Chair, this could be the final step toward absolute and total surveillance by the Federal Government.

I urge my colleagues to support the freedom of Americans and vote for the underlying bill.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, the bill's sponsor has warned that a U.S. CBDC would mirror the surveillance tactics that are baked into the Chinese CBDC without explaining why the United States would ever choose to design its CBDC in a manner that mimics Chinese surveillance.

Privacy protections can be incorporated from the earliest development stages of a CBDC. This is what other privacy-focused jurisdictions have been doing with their CBDC development, like the European Union, because their constituents care about privacy, too.

□ 1215

In fact, research from the Atlantic Council has noted that CBDCs can be designed in a way that offer cash-like privacy through the use of zero-knowledge proofs, encryption, and other design features where a payment validator processes transactions but does not learn the identities of those involved without the permission of the parties.

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

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to the time remaining on both sides.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. PERRY). The gentleman from North Carolina has 14½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from California has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE).

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act. This would prohibit unelected bureaucrats at the Federal Reserve from issuing a central bank digital currency that would de-

stroy Americans' rights to financial privacy.

CBDCs are a digital form of sovereign currency designed and issued by the Federal Government and recorded on a ledger controlled by the Federal Government. In other words, if a political enemy of the deep state or, say, a Democratic regime says or does something that is not approved, the government could prohibit them from using their digital government-controlled financial assets or simply take them away. We are talking about Americans' money.

Never forget that, in the past few years, we just lived through a time—and Americans are very aware of it—where the government forced social media to censor Americans for their statements about the 2020 election, unconstitutional COVID lockdowns, and violations of Americans' medical freedoms, forcing them to take an experimental vaccine in order to work, go to school, shop, go to restaurants, and live.

Government tracking Americans on keywords like "MAGA" or "Trump" or Americans who care about their Second Amendment rights has also been something that has happened in the past few years and is still happening.

The very idea of our government controlling our money with the ability to turn it off whenever they see fit is terrifying.

Mr. Chair, I support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Utah (Ms. MALOY).

Ms. MALOY. Mr. Chair, I rise to support the passage of H.R. 5403, the CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act, which I cosponsor.

If improperly implemented, a CBDC can compete with private financial intermediaries, undermine long-term investment, invite more regulation into nearly every economic institution, and open the American people to Chinese-style government surveillance.

This is one of the reasons that the Utah Legislature this year passed a bill to block CBDC from being recognized as legal tender.

This is an issue that Americans are concerned about, particularly people in my State that I represent. We don't need to be more like China. Americans demand the right to participate in the economy without giving up our privacy.

We have to protect Americans' right to financial privacy. That is why this bill forbids the Federal Reserve from issuing CBDCs without specific congressional authorization. That is us protecting our own authority. It prohibits the Federal Reserve from using a CBDC as a tool to take full control of the U.S. economy through monetary policy, something Americans won't stand for. Finally, it protects the privacy of coins and bills, ensuring that

they remain open, permissionless, and private. Those three things are essential.

Rarely do the credit unions, banks, and Utah Legislature agree on anything. That is a sign that we should support this.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS), the chair of the Small Business Committee and a great leader for business in America, capitalism, and freedom.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of H.R. 5403, the CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act.

This necessary legislation would prevent the Federal Reserve from issuing a central bank digital currency to individuals directly or indirectly through a financial institution. This bill also prohibits the Fed from using a CBDC as a tool to implement monetary policy and control the economy.

Around the world, governments have weaponized central bank digital currencies to track the spending habits of their citizens. In China, the CCP uses CBDC to track spending of their citizens and created a social credit system, which punishes individuals based on their spending and behavior. We cannot allow this kind of surveillance to be imposed on American citizens.

The issuance of a CBDC by the Federal Government would lead to decreased competition as the Federal Government would then be in direct competition with banks. This is antibusiness for the benefit of Big Government. A government-controlled CBDC is an attack on Americans' privacy and free-market competitiveness.

Mr. Chair, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 5403. In God we trust.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I am struck by the way Republicans have so quickly changed their tune on how we should be promoting innovation. Here are just a couple of quotes from Republicans from the debate just yesterday.

Representative DAVIDSON: "For too long, we have pushed innovation and investment in digital asset projects overseas. . . . We finally have the chance to end this trend and solidify ourselves as the leaders in this industry."

Mr. MCHENRY: "We are falling behind Europe. This bill catches us up so that we do not lose out on innovation policy to the Europeans, to the folks in the U.K., to Singapore, to Japan, to Hong Kong, that all have regimes similar to what we are doing in this bill. . . . The next generation of internet technology is being written. It should be written by American innovators here in the United States. We can allow that innovation to pass us by, or we can seize the opportunity."

The double standard is simply stunning.

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

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chair, I will note for the record a couple of key things.

Number one, this is private-sector innovation. That was yesterday's bill. Two-thirds of the House spoke in favor of private-sector innovation for digital assets. I know the ranking member of the committee did not, but we had 71 of her Democratic colleagues vote with almost all the Republicans yesterday for private-sector innovation on digital assets. I know she did not.

Today, what they want to do is have public-sector innovation. The regimes I spoke of yesterday, fostering private-sector innovation, are not going down the route of central bank digital currency. I want to note that for the record.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS), the chair of the Science Committee and a great leader on the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman MCHENRY and Whip EMMER for being leaders on digital asset policy and specifically for this legislation preventing a Federal Reserve bank from offering central bank digital currency to an individual.

As advances in technology drive changes in the payments landscape, it is the responsibility of Congress to foster innovations while protecting consumers. Today, a Federal Reserve note, physical currency, is the only kind of central bank money available to the public, but a CBDC would be a new form of money, a digital dollar, which raises significant financial stability, privacy, and consumer protection concerns.

This legislation clarifies that the Fed cannot offer direct products or services, or maintain accounts on behalf of an individual, and specifies the congressional authorities needed for the Fed to set up a CBDC.

During the past 15 years, Congress has transferred a significant amount of authority to the Federal Reserve. In the case of a CBDC, congressional approval is essential before embarking on transformative policy changes with broad implications.

Mr. Chair, I thank Mr. EMMER and Mr. MCHENRY for offering this legislation.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, if privacy is the main concern motivating the supporters of this bill, then it is wholly unclear why the bill would ban wholesale CBDCs, which do not pose privacy concerns because they would not be used by consumers at all. They would be used by banks and other institutions to reduce transaction costs and improve payment speed in cross-border transactions with other institutions.

For these reasons, it was the American Bankers Association that advocated for the exclusion of wholesale CBDCs from this bill when it was marked up by our committee.

Supporters of this bill can't explain to the American people why a prohibi-

tion on a wholesale CBDC would protect their privacy so they resort to baseless fearmongering.

Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chair, we are told to reject this because China is doing this. In China, they drink orange juice. Should we prohibit orange juice? Not everything that happens in China needs to be banned by statute in this Congress.

We are told we need to protect privacy, but this bill does not require anybody to use a digital currency. You are still going to have cash. You are still going to have a credit card. It is just one more option.

You may say the use of the credit card doesn't give you privacy because my wife then finds out I spent too much on a tie. So what do I do? I spend cash. You are going to have debit cards, credit cards, cash, and maybe a digital currency. If you want it to be private, don't use it. It is not mandatory.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chair, I would note for the record that bow ties are cheaper than the long ties. I suggest the same to the gentleman.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), the chair of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chair, last Congress, as a member of the Digital Assets Working Group, we established clear principles on how any proposed CBDC proposal should be evaluated.

First, the U.S. dollar must remain the world's reserve currency, and our payment systems must continue to be the envy of the world. American taxpayers should benefit, not be disadvantaged, by any legislation that Congress enacts.

Second, the private sector must lead the way. Digital asset policies must promote private-sector innovation and foster competition. That is what the bill was about yesterday, Mr. Chair.

Further, we must maintain privacy and security protections consistent with other currency transactions utilized today. That is in danger, based on what the Fed is proposing.

Lastly, it should come as no surprise that many Americans view a Fed-developed central bank digital currency with great skepticism, and I include myself in that category. Congress has not granted the Fed this authority, nor should it.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FLOOD), a leader in digital assets.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chair, this bill is necessary because a retail central bank digital currency would be a terrifying and powerful tool in the hands of any government entity.

I would like everybody in this Chamber to think and picture the politician

they dislike the most in their mind. Now, imagine that person and all the ill intentions you ascribe to them with the power to monitor, restrict, or even halt the financial transactions of their political opponents.

It is actually a horrifying thought, and it cuts to the core of why we need to reject a retail CBDC in this country.

Some of my colleagues across the aisle claim that arguments like this are alarmist. However, they fail to realize that once a CBDC is built, even if it was built with good intentions, it will endure through every political twist and turn our country has ahead, for better or for worse.

President Reagan famously said, freedom “is never more than one generation away from extinction.” If we issue a retail CBDC in this country, freedom would never be more than one election away from extinction.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

□ 1230

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, according to an analysis written by Jaret Seiberg with TD Cowen, published today, May 23, 2024:

We do see risk in the House looking today to pass a related bill that would ban the United States from launching a digital dollar.

We view such a ban as negative for the global dominance of U.S. banks and for the global role of the U.S. dollar. This is because the ban would apply to wholesale, as well as consumer use. That could give the euro or other currencies that are digitized an edge in being used for global trade as stablecoin digital dollars could lose value if there is a redemption run, while a digital euro would not face that threat.

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

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chair, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Chair, yesterday, we debated a Republican bill that would substantially deregulate the crypto industry, allowing most crypto to operate without a primary regulator and with virtually no regulation. Where was the concern about a consumer’s privacy then?

Just yesterday, Republicans threw all of the existing protections for consumers, including privacy, out the window in the name of so-called crypto innovation and U.S. competitiveness. When it comes to the one crypto innovation that could impact our national security interests and economy, my colleagues want to stop that innovation in its tracks.

There is simply no reason to unilaterally tie our own hands in this respect and risk undermining the primacy of the U.S. dollar in the process, and it would be harmful to every American to make it harder for the Federal Reserve to combat inflation.

The stakes with this bill are incredibly high. The strength of the United

States dollar, our ability to innovate and compete globally, our ability to impose sanctions and protect our interests abroad, and our ability to stop inflation are all well on the line.

Mr. Chair, I certainly urge a “no” vote on this bill, H.R. 5403, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Chairman, I want to reiterate that this bill protects Americans’ rights to financial privacy. That is the core of this.

It was my hope that this bill would be the base text for an amendment process by which we get my Democratic colleagues and committee to agree with that principle. Nonetheless, we have brought this bill to the floor. It ensures Congress, not the current or future administration, retains authority over any potential central bank digital currency.

This is Congress making a statement. We have the commitment. The current chair of the Federal Reserve says we will not have a consumer-facing central bank digital currency under his tenure in the Federal Reserve. That is the commitment of the current chair. That is not a commitment from the Federal Reserve.

We have a legal ruling that says that, for this to be a consumer-facing central bank digital currency, the Fed would have to come back to Congress to ask for those authorities.

Secretary Yellen, today, in news reports, says that it is indeed the case, in her view, that the Fed would have to come back to Congress to ask for authorities for central bank digital currency.

We are making an affirmative stance and statement as a Congress that that is not just the opinion of the current chair of the Federal Reserve and the current Secretary of the Treasury, but the stance of the United States Government and the United States Congress.

It is important that we recognize civil liberties are highly important, and our system in the United States is different than every system around the globe in protecting individuals’ civil liberties from governmental encroachment. We should all agree that a central bank digital currency should reflect American values of privacy, individual sovereignty, and free market competitiveness.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. It is a very important statement for us, just like the important statement we made yesterday when 71 of my Democratic colleagues voted with almost all the Republicans to put forward a regulatory framework for digital assets and cryptocurrency.

It was a great bipartisan outcome with a huge number of Democratic support, even though the administration said they don’t want the bill, and even though the minority leader voted against us, and even though the ranking member on Financial Services

whipped hard against the bill. We had 71 of my Democratic colleagues who saw innovation and consumer protection were at the core of that piece of legislation, and my colleagues voted in favor of it.

It is my hope today that the minority will see that we need civil liberties protections from any governmental encroachment in the financial realm, and I hope we can make a nice bipartisan statement today, as well.

Mr. Chair, I urge the adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. WEBER of Texas). All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services, printed in the bill, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the 5-minute rule, and shall be considered as read.

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

H.R. 5403

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 “CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act”.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS RELATING TO CERTAIN PRODUCTS OR SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS AND PROHIBITION ON DIRECTLY ISSUING A CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY.

Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(18) A Federal reserve bank shall not—

“(A) offer products or services directly to an individual;

“(B) maintain an account on behalf of an individual; or

“(C) issue a central bank digital currency, or any digital asset that is substantially similar under any other name or label, directly to an individual.”.

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS INDIRECTLY ISSUING A CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY.

Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by section 2, is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(19)(A) A Federal reserve bank shall not offer a central bank digital currency, or any digital asset that is substantially similar under any other name or label, indirectly to an individual through a financial institution or other intermediary.

“(B) Subparagraph (A) may not be construed to prohibit any dollar-denominated currency that is open, permissionless, and private, and fully preserves the privacy protections of United States coins and physical currency.”.

SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY FOR MONETARY POLICY.

Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by section 3, is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(20) PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY FOR MONETARY POLICY.—The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Open Market

Committee shall not use any central bank digital currency, or any digital asset that is substantially similar under any other name or label, to implement monetary policy.”

SEC. 5. CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 221 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 16 the following:

“SEC. 16A. CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY.

“(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may not, absent Congressional authorization, issue a central bank digital currency.

“(b) *CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY DEFINED.*—In this section, the term ‘central bank digital currency’ means a form of digital money or monetary value, denominated in the national unit of account, that is a direct liability of the Federal Reserve System.”

(b) *TREASURY.*—Chapter 3 of subtitle 1 of title 31 of the United States Code is amended by inserting after section 316 the following:

“SEC. 317. CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY.

“(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary of the Treasury may not, absent Congressional authorization, direct the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to issue a central bank digital currency.

“(b) *CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY DEFINED.*—In this section, the term ‘central bank digital currency’ means a form of digital money or monetary value, denominated in the national unit of account, that is a direct liability of the central bank.”

SEC. 6. PROTECTION FOR OPEN, PERMISSIONLESS, AND PRIVATE CURRENCY.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall not apply to any dollar-denominated currency that is open, permissionless, and private, and fully preserves the privacy protections of United States coins and physical currency.”

The Acting CHAIR. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part C of House Report 118–516. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part C of House Report 118–516.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 7. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System should not be permitted to develop, create, or implement a central bank digital currency, or use any such tool to implement monetary policy.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1243, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, my amendment adds the sense of Congress that

the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System should not be permitted to develop, create, or implement a central bank digital currency or use any such tool to implement monetary policy.

A major concern surrounding a government-run CBDC is the potential for the government to block transactions and exert control over people’s finances. Not only that, but it would give the Federal Government unprecedented power to intervene in private transactions, deciding who can buy and sell and what they can buy and sell.

It would also give the government unprecedented access to information about their daily lives. The government could keep a record of every transaction.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, which doubles down on the Republican efforts to prohibit CBDCs, which, if Republicans read their own bill, is already prohibited in the bill.

This sense of Congress only causes further confusion on how the bill should be interpreted as a whole by duplicating things that are already in the bill by wording them in a slightly different manner.

Experts from Atlantic Council have warned that: “If this bill ever became law, the United States would be the only country in the world to have banned CBDCs. It would be a self-defeating move in the race for the future of money. It would undercut the national security role of the dollar as the decision would only accelerate other countries’ development of alternative payment systems that look to bypass the dollar in cross-border transactions. This would make U.S. sanctions less effective.”

Mr. Chairman, I urge Members to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) for yielding the time.

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of Mr. OGLES’ commonsense resolution.

Yes, it doubles down on the views of Congress in this bill, no doubt. The underlying bill already prohibits the use of a central bank digital currency to implement monetary policy.

However, this sense of Congress further clarifies our intent. As Chairman MCHENRY just noted, the Federal Reserve is not permitted to develop, create, or implement a CBDC or to use a CBDC to implement monetary policy without authorization of Congress. Part of the reason we are here is due to the Fed officials having been ambig-

uous or noncommittal as to public statements related to their legal authorities under the Federal Reserve Act as it relates to a CBDC.

I agree with Mr. MCHENRY that certainly this Chairman, Jay Powell, has been quite clear to our committee that issuing a retail CBDC is not something he could do without an authorization of Congress.

That is why I think reiterating it in this resolution is an important step. I commend the gentleman from Tennessee for bringing this amendment. I hope all our colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support it and the underlying bill.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, Republicans are focused on the bill’s prohibition on CBDCs, but according to the nonpartisan CBO: “The bill’s prohibition on the Federal Reserve’s use or issuance of a central bank digital currency could apply to bank reserves, which are a unit of value and a liability of the Federal Reserve.”

As the CBO also acknowledges, bank reserves are a primary tool for the Fed in conducting monetary policy. Prohibiting the Fed from holding bank reserves could very well take us backward, erasing all progress that the Fed has made so far in reducing inflation and achieving a soft landing. A vote for this bill is a vote for higher inflation and economic uncertainty.

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

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, there is a reason that China, under the rule of the totalitarian Chinese Communist Party, has the most developed CBDC program. It is about control. Their CBDC enables them to combine intrusive monitoring of the public and control their lives with their Orwellian social credit scores.

Take what Canada did by cutting off money for the truckers. Look at what China is doing. If we go down this path, we are heading toward an Orwellian nightmare.

My sense of Congress doubles down on the fact that the greenback is the reserve currency of the world. A CBDC undermines that, and it should not be pursued.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, this bill is opposed by the following organizations: Americans for Financial Reform, Demand Progress, Public Citizen, and Take on Wall Street.

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

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is simple, because it underscores that the Federal Reserve should not move forward with implementing a CBDC or use any policy that would forward that action.

Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, in closing, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment and the underlying bill,

and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of my amendment. It is clear. It is concise. It is simple. It is just good policy.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee will be postponed.

□ 1245

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MOONEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part C of House Report 118-516.

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 7. PROHIBITION ON CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY TESTING.

Section 16A of the Federal Reserve Act, as added by section 5, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C) PROHIBITION ON CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY TESTING.—Unless authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal reserve banks may not establish, carry out, or approve a program intended to test the practicability of issuing a central bank digital currency, including by partnering or coordinating with a private sector entity to carry out such a program.”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1243, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOONEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, a central bank digital currency, or digital dollar, represents one of the greatest government surveillance threats of our time, and I am glad this Republican majority is taking it seriously.

House Republicans have been clear that the Federal Reserve does not have the authority to issue a digital dollar without an act of Congress first. It also does not have the ability to build and test one behind the scenes.

My amendment would stop the Federal Reserve's rogue digital dollar experimentation, known as the pilot program loophole, dead in its tracks.

Right now, the Federal Reserve is contracting with the private sector to build digital dollars for the United States far beyond what could be con-

sidered traditional research. Essentially, the Federal Reserve is creating a central bank digital currency to use at a moment's notice.

In Communist China, the digital yuan is being used to spy on its citizens and crack down on prodemocracy dissent. Soon, Chinese citizens will not even have a choice whether or not to use the digital yuan. In America, the Biden administration could use the digital dollar to track your gun purchases, for example.

Chairman Jerome Powell has said the Federal Reserve would not issue a digital dollar without an act of Congress, but doing so as a so-called pilot program is the same thing. That is why my amendment is important, because Congress cannot give an inch when it comes to the central bank digital currency.

My amendment would simply block the Federal Reserve from establishing, carrying out, or approving any program intended to test the feasibility of issuing a digital dollar. If the Federal Government wants to experiment with a surveillance tool that the overwhelming majority of American citizens oppose, that direction must come from a vote in Congress. Make no mistake: Central bank digital currencies are not about innovation. They are about control.

My amendment prevents the Federal Reserve from bypassing the will of the legislative branch by closing the pilot program loophole once and for all, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I urge Members to oppose the Mooney amendment, which explicitly bans CBDC pilot programs. Like the last amendment we just considered, this amendment bans something that H.R. 5403 already bans. Oddly, this amendment would exacerbate the confusing drafting in H.R. 5403, by prohibiting something in two places but in slightly different ways.

In fact, all three of these amendments that we are considering for this bill overlap with existing provisions in the underlying bill, which leads me to believe that Republicans simply don't understand what their own bill does.

Let me again try to explain their own bill. This amendment and the bill both prohibit the Fed from conducting a study on how to design a central bank digital currency using a pilot program. In case the public is wondering, the New York Fed is currently conducting a pilot through its New York Innovation Center to test the benefits and drawbacks of a wholesale CBDC in collaboration with U.S. banks and the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

This pilot does not mean that at the end the Fed will issue a CBDC or that Americans will have one. In fact, the

Fed has made it abundantly clear that it wants Congress to authorize it to do so, but how is Congress going to be able to make this decision if we don't have any research as to how a CBDC could be designed that reflects our values?

Again, importantly, to counter misinformation from the other side of the aisle, wholesale CBDCs are not used by individual consumers. They are only used by institutions to transfer funds, so there are no consumer privacy issues with wholesale CBDCs because consumers are not directly involved.

If the point of this bill is to protect consumer privacy, the sponsor should have directed the Fed to ensure that it only tests a CBDC that does that.

Mr. Chair, I urge Members to oppose this harmful amendment and H.R. 5403, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON), my colleague.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, I rise to support Mr. MOONEY's amendment.

The CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act demonstrates House Republicans' unwavering and thorough conviction that the Federal Reserve must not issue or develop a central bank digital currency without expressed authorization from Congress.

While I support this bill wholeheartedly, I think it can go further with this amendment by being clear. Word weasels want to come up with phrases like pilot. Oh, we are not really doing that.

Yes, you are. The pilot project represents a first step that we could take, and, as you see, the Federal Reserve is spending time and resources building a team, actively hiring and staffing, and outsourcing for this. It is logically consistent that this pilot could be developed to something further.

Mr. MOONEY's amendment will not only remove the CBDC pipeline the Fed is already building, but it will also ensure that any future efforts to test or research CBDC are approved by Congress.

Mr. Chair, I urge all of our colleagues to support this amendment and this bill.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, it seems that Republicans remain focused on CBDCs when, as I have explained, the CBO has pointed out that the definition of CBDC in this bill can be interpreted to include bank reserves held by the Fed. Bank reserves are used as the settlement funds for interbank transactions that are facilitated by the Fed via its payment systems. This means that prohibiting the Fed's ability to hold bank reserves would make it difficult, if not impossible, to administer these payment systems likely causing a massive disruption to our banking and payment systems.

A vote for this bill is a vote to disrupt our banking systems. Republicans are refusing to acknowledge the broader impacts of this bill to undermine the Fed, disrupt our banking and payment

systems, and risk higher inflation, but the American people should know the truth.

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

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, like the underlying bill, this amendment closes off opportunities for innovation and harming our influence around the world before we have even had a chance to fully study, test, and understand CBDCs.

This bill and amendment represent the wing of the Republican Party that is anti-science and, ironically, scared of the innovation they claim to like. Again, this amendment does not prohibit the issuance of a CBDC; it is prohibiting the research on how CBDCs work.

I can't stress how irresponsible it is for Congress to be passing blanket prohibitions on research based on unwarranted views. I can understand fears about potential outcomes, but I cannot understand fear of research.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment and H.R. 5403, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOONEY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. DAVIDSON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part C of House Report 118-516.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 5, line 10, insert "design, build, develop, establish, or" before "issue".

Page 5, line 22, insert "design, build, develop, establish, or" before "issue".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1243, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, I applaud Congressman EMMER's hard work on getting this important piece of legislation to where it is today. I am encouraged that so many of my colleagues like Mr. HILL, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. BARR, Mrs. WAGNER, and subcommittee chairs on Financial Services are united on this. I wish that extended across the aisle because central bank digital currency is the

creepiest surveillance tool known to man.

Every dystopian fiction out there whether "Brave New World," "1984," what I consider Scriptures, the "Book of Revelation," shows the corruption of money from its proper use as a store of value and a means of exchange into a tool for coercion and control, something that can filter people's access to their own money and their ability to use it in a free society.

Why would we enable it? Everywhere it is depicted as evil. Why would we even tolerate that, but our own government is doing it. Frankly, the underlying text prevents the Federal Reserve from establishing a central bank digital currency, and this amendment is important because we should be clear: We don't want them to design it; we don't want them to build it; we don't want them to do development work on it; and we certainly don't want them to issue it. That authority is reserved for Congress.

There may come a point where our form of money looks different than it does today, but it should always have the characteristics of permissionless peer-to-peer payments like cash. Saying: But cash is one option in the system, doesn't cut it when the whole underlying architecture becomes permissioned, conditioned on your ability to be granted access to your own property from a central government.

This is a bad system, and it is great today for us to have the opportunity to ban it.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MORAN). The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, with this amendment, my Republican colleagues are really piling on to ensure the Fed is prohibited from even thinking about CBDCs. Yet again, this amendment is not adding anything substantive that isn't already in the bill. Instead, it is making worse the internal drafting inconsistencies in H.R. 5403.

Mr. Chair, I urge Members to oppose this amendment and the underlying bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, the gentlewoman correctly recognizes that we are piling on. We want it to be absolutely clear to the word weasels in the executive branch that try to find a way to scheme and maneuver and even, in spite of Supreme Court rulings, come up with new executive orders whether it is forgiving student debt, launching climate change initiatives, banning bump stocks, pistol braces, warrantless searches, you name it. They have got a way to get past the clear intent of Congress. We want to close every possible venue, absolutely.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1300

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, I think we have made it clear with the amendments, with our statements, and with the bill text that we need to ban central bank digital currency. Do not let them design, develop, or build a death star only to promise not to turn it on.

We need to prevent the Federal Reserve from doing this. All this should make it clear that that is the clear intent of Congress.

Mr. Chair, I encourage all of our colleagues to unite in support of this bill and this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, this amendment, like the underlying bill, is dangerous and rash. It would prohibit the U.S. from even training for a race that has already begun.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues not to cave to baseless fear-mongering. I have already explained in depth how the privacy concerns from Republicans do not align with the actual facts. I simply urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment and the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part C of House Report 118-516 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. OGLES of Tennessee.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1, printed in part C of House Report 118-516, offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 204, noes 176, not voting 55, as follows:

[Roll No. 227]
AYES—204

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

NOES—176

Adams Carson
Aguilar Cartwright
Allred Casar
Amo Case
Auchincloss Casten
Balint Castor (FL)
Barragan Castro (TX)
Bera Chu
Beyer Clark (MA)
Bishop (GA) Clarke (NY)
Blunt Rochester Clyburn
Bonamici Cohen
Bowman Connolly
Boyle (PA) Correa
Brown Costa
Brownley Courtney
Budzinski Craig
Bush Crockett
Caraveo Crow
Carbajal Cuellar
Cárdenas Davids (KS)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Fletcher
Foushee
Gallego
García (IL)
García (TX)
García, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente

Gottheimer Meng
Harder (CA) Mfume
Hayes Morelle
Himes Moskowitz
Houlihan Moulton
Hoyer Mullin
Hoyle (OR) Nadler
Huffman Napolitano
Jackson (IL) Neal
Jacobs Neguse
Jayapal Nickel
Jeffries Norcross
Kaptur Norton
Keating Omar
Kelly (IL) Pallone
Kennedy Panetta
Khanna Pappas
Kildee Pascrell
Kilmer Pelosi
Krishnamoorthi Peters
Kuster Pettersen
Larsen (WA) Phillips
Larson (CT) Pingree
Lee (CA) Plaskett
Lee (NV) Pocan
Lee (PA) Porter
Leger Fernandez Pressley
Levin Quigley
Lieu Ramirez
Lofgren Raskin
Lynch Ross
Manning Ruiz
Matsui Ruppertsberger
McBath Ryan
McClellan Salinas
McCollum Sánchez
McGarvey Sarbanes
McGovern Schakowsky
Meeks Schiff

NOT VOTING—55

Beatty Grijalva
Bishop (NC) Horsford
Blumenauer Hunt
Boebert Ivey
Carter (LA) Jackson (NC)
Cherfilus Jackson Lee
McCormick Johnson (GA)
Ciscomani Jordan
Cleaver Joyce (OH)
Davis (IL) Kamlager-Dove
DeLauro Kim (NJ)
Evans LaHood
Foster Landsman
Frankel, Lois Loudermilk
Frost Luetkemeyer
Garamendi Magaziner
Garbarino McClain
González-Colón McCormick
Green, Al (TX) Menendez

□ 1333

Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas and Ms. SANCHEZ changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. GROTHMAN and Mrs. PELTOLA changed their vote from "no" to "aye." So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for: Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted Aye on Roll Call No. 227.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted Aye on Roll Call No. 227.

Stated against: Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted NO on Roll Call No. 227.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chair, I missed a recorded vote today. Had I been present, on Roll Call No. 227, Ogles Amendment No. 1 to H.R. 5403, CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act, I would have voted 'no'.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted NO on Roll Call No. 227. Stated against:

Mr. MRVAN. Mr. Chair, today I missed roll call vote 227. Had I been present, I would have voted NO on Roll Call No. 227.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MOONEY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 2, printed in part C of House Report 118-516, offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOONEY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 206, noes 193, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 228]
AYES—206

Aderholt Gaetz Miller (IL)
Alford Garbarino Miller (OH)
Allen Garcia, Mike Miller (WV)
Armstrong Gimenez Miller-Meeks
Arrington Golden (ME) Mills
Babin Gonzales, Tony Molinaro
Baird Good (VA) Moolenaar
Balderson Gooden (TX) Mooney
Banks Gosar Moore (AL)
Barr Granger Moran
Bean (FL) Graves (LA) Moylan
Bentz Graves (MO) Nehls
Bergman Green (TN) Newhouse
Bice Greene (GA) Norman
Biggs Griffith Nunn (IA)
Bilirakis Grothman Obernolte
Bishop (NC) Guest Ogles
Bost Guthrie Owens
Buchanan Hageman Palmer
Bucshon Harris Peltola
Burchett Harshbarger Pence
Burgess Hern Perry
Burlison Higgins (LA) Pfluger
Carter (GA) Hill Posey
Carter (TX) Hinson Reschenthaler
Chavez-DeRemer Hunt Rogers (AL)
Cline Issa Rogers (KY)
Cloud Johnson (SD) Rosendale
Clyde James Rouzer
Cole Johnson (SD) Roy
Collins Jordan Scalise
Comer Joyce (OH) Schweikert
Crane Kelly (MS) Scott, Austin
Crawford Kelly (PA) Self
Crenshaw Kiggans (VA) Sessions
Curtis Kiley Simpson
D'Esposito Kim (CA) Smith (MO)
Davidson Kustoff Smith (NE)
De La Cruz LaLota Smith (NJ)
DesJarlais LaMalfa Smucker
Diaz-Balart Lamborn Spartz
Donalds Langworthy Stauber
Duarte Latta Steel
Duncan Latta Stefanik
Dunn (FL) Lawler Steube
Edwards Lee (FL) Strong
Ellzey Lesko Tenney
Emmer Letlow Thompson (PA)
Estes Lucas Timmons
Ezell Luna Turner
Fallon Luttrell Valadao
Feenstra Mace Van Drew
Ferguson Malliotakis Van Dwyne
Finstad Maloy Van Orden
Fischbach Mann Wagner
Fitzgerald Massie Walberg
Fleischmann Mast Waltz
Flood McCaul Weber (TX)
Foxy McClintock Webster (FL)
Franklin, Scott McCormick Wenstrup
Fry McHenry Westerman
Fulcher Meuser Williams (NY)

Williams (TX) Wittman
Wilson (SC) Womack

Yakym
Zinke

NOES—193

Adams	Garcia (TX)	Pascrell
Aguilar	Garcia, Robert	Pelosi
Allred	Goldman (NY)	Perez
Amo	Gomez	Peters
Auchincloss	Gonzalez,	Pettersen
Bacon	Vicente	Phillips
Balint	Gottheimer	Pingree
Barragán	Harder (CA)	Plaskett
Bera	Hayes	Pocan
Beyer	Himes	Porter
Bishop (GA)	Horsford	Pressley
Blunt Rochester	Houlihan	Quigley
Bonamici	Hoyer	Ramirez
Bowman	Hoyle (OR)	Raskin
Boyle (PA)	Huffman	Ross
Brown	Ivey	Ruiz
Brownley	Jackson (IL)	Ruppersberger
Budzinski	Jacobs	Ryan
Bush	Jayapal	Salinas
Caraveo	Jeffries	Sánchez
Carbajal	Kamlager-Dove	Sarbanes
Cárdenas	Kaptur	Scanlon
Carson	Keating	Schakowsky
Carter (LA)	Kelly (IL)	Schiff
Cartwright	Kennedy	Schneider
Casar	Khanna	Scholten
Case	Kilmer	Schrier
Casten	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
Castor (FL)	Kuster	Scott, David
Castro (TX)	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Chu	Larson (CT)	Sherrill
Clark (MA)	Lee (CA)	Slotkin
Clarke (NY)	Lee (PA)	Smith (WA)
Clyburn	Leger Fernandez	Sorensen
Cohen	Levin	Soto
Connolly	Lieu	Spanberger
Correa	Lofgren	Stanton
Costa	Lynch	Stevens
Courtney	Manning	Strickland
Craig	Matsui	Suozi
Crockett	McBath	Swalwell
Crow	McClellan	Sykes
Cuellar	McCollum	Takano
Davids (KS)	McGarvey	Thanedar
Davis (IL)	McGovern	Thompson (CA)
Davis (NC)	Meeks	Thompson (MS)
Dean (PA)	Menendez	Titus
DeGette	Meng	Tlaib
DeLauro	Mfume	Tokuda
DelBene	Morelle	Tonko
Deluzio	Moskowitz	Torres (CA)
DeSaulnier	Moulton	Trahan
Dingell	Mrvan	Trone
Doggett	Mullin	Underwood
Escobar	Nadler	Vargas
Eshoo	Napolitano	Vasquez
Espallat	Neal	Veasey
Fitzpatrick	Neguse	Wasserman
Fletcher	Nickel	Schultz
Foster	Norcross	Waters
Foushee	Norton	Watson Coleman
Frost	Omar	Wexton
Gallego	Pallone	Wild
Garamendi	Panetta	Williams (GA)
Garcia (IL)	Pappas	Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—36

Amodei	Jackson (NC)	Moore (WI)
Beatty	Jackson Lee	Murphy
Blumenauer	Johnson (GA)	Ocasio-Cortez
Boebert	Kildee	Radewagen
Brecheen	Kim (NJ)	Rodgers (WA)
Cherfilus-	LaHood	Rose
McCormick	Landsman	Sablan
Cleaver	Lee (NV)	Sherman
Evans	Loudermilk	Stansbury
Frankel, Lois	Luetkemeyer	Torres (NY)
González-Colón	Magaziner	Velázquez
Green, Al (TX)	McClain	
Grijalva	Moore (UT)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1337

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Chair, had I been
present, I would have voted Aye on Roll Call
No. 228.

Stated against:

Ms. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Chair, my vote was
not recorded today. Had it been recorded, I
would have voted No on Roll Call No. 228.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chair, had I been
present, I would have voted No on Roll Call
No. 228.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. DAVIDSON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 3, printed in
part C of House Report 118–516, offered
by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DA-
VIDSON), on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the ayes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 212, noes 195,
not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 229]

AYES—212

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

Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil

Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyn
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg

Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—195

Adams	Gomez	Pelosi
Aguilar	Gonzalez,	Perez
Allred	Vicente	Peters
Amo	Gottheimer	Pettersen
Auchincloss	Harder (CA)	Phillips
Balint	Hayes	Pingree
Barragán	Himes	Plaskett
Bera	Horsford	Pocan
Beyer	Houlihan	Porter
Bishop (GA)	Hoyer	Pressley
Blunt Rochester	Hoyle (OR)	Quigley
Bonamici	Huffman	Ramirez
Bowman	Ivey	Raskin
Boyle (PA)	Jackson (IL)	Ross
Brown	Jacobs	Ruiz
Brownley	Jayapal	Ruppersberger
Budzinski	Jeffries	Ryan
Bush	Johnson (GA)	Salinas
Caraveo	Kamlager-Dove	Sánchez
Carbajal	Kaptur	Sarbanes
Cárdenas	Keating	Scanlon
Carson	Kelly (IL)	Schakowsky
Carter (LA)	Kennedy	Schiff
Cartwright	Khanna	Schneider
Casar	Kildee	Scholten
Case	Kilmer	Schrier
Casten	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
Castor (FL)	Kuster	Scott, David
Castro (TX)	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Chu	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Clark (MA)	Lee (CA)	Sherrill
Clarke (NY)	Lee (NV)	Slotkin
Clyburn	Lee (PA)	Smith (WA)
Cohen	Leger Fernandez	Sorensen
Connolly	Levin	Soto
Correa	Lieu	Spanberger
Costa	Lofgren	Stanton
Courtney	Lynch	Stevens
Craig	Manning	Strickland
Crockett	Matsui	Suozi
Crow	McClellan	Swalwell
Cuellar	McClellan	Sykes
Davids (KS)	McCollum	Takano
Davis (IL)	McGarvey	Thanedar
Davis (NC)	McGovern	Thompson (CA)
Dean (PA)	Meeks	Thompson (MS)
DeGette	Menendez	Titus
DeLauro	Meng	Tlaib
DelBene	Mfume	Tokuda
Deluzio	Morelle	Tonko
DeSaulnier	Moskowitz	Torres (CA)
Dingell	Moulton	Trahan
Doggett	Mrvan	Trone
Escobar	Mullin	Underwood
Eshoo	Nadler	Vargas
Espallat	Napolitano	Vasquez
Fletcher	Neal	Veasey
Foster	Neguse	Wasserman
Foushee	Nickel	Schultz
Frost	Norcross	Waters
Gallego	Norton	Watson Coleman
Garamendi	Omar	Wexton
Garcia (IL)	Pallone	Wild
Garcia (TX)	Panetta	Williams (GA)
Garcia, Robert	Pappas	Wilson (FL)
Goldman (NY)	Pascrell	

NOT VOTING—28

Amodei	González-Colón	Miller (WV)
Beatty	Green, Al (TX)	Moore (WI)
Blumenauer	Grijalva	Murphy
Boebert	Jackson (NC)	Ocasio-Cortez
Cherfilus-	Jackson Lee	Radewagen
McCormick	Kim (NJ)	Sablan
Cleaver	Landsman	Stansbury
Comer	Loudermilk	Torres (NY)
Evans	Magaziner	Velázquez
Frankel, Lois	McClain	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1341

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MORAN) having assumed the chair, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5403) to amend the Federal Reserve Act to prohibit the Federal reserve banks from offering certain products or services directly to an individual, to prohibit the use of central bank digital currency for monetary policy, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 1243, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on passage of H.R. 5403 will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Adoption of the motion to recommit H.R. 192; and

Passage of H.R. 192, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 216, noes 192, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 230]

AYES—216

Aderholt	Bost	Collins
Alford	Brecheen	Comer
Allen	Buchanan	Crane
Amodoi	Bucshon	Crawford
Armstrong	Burchett	Crenshaw
Arrington	Burgess	Curtis
Babin	Burlison	D'Esposito
Bacon	Calvert	Davidson
Baird	Cammack	De La Cruz
Balderson	Carey	DesJarlais
Banks	Carl	Diaz-Balart
Barr	Carter (GA)	Donalds
Bean (FL)	Carter (TX)	Duarte
Bentz	Chavez-DeRemer	Duncan
Bergman	Ciscomani	Dunn (FL)
Bice	Cline	Edwards
Biggs	Clooney	Elizy
Bilirakis	Clyde	Emmer
Bishop (NC)	Cole	Estes

Ezell	Kelly (PA)
Fallon	Kiggans (VA)
Feenstra	Kiley
Ferguson	Kim (CA)
Finstad	Kustoff
Fischbach	LaHood
Fitzgerald	LaLota
Fitzpatrick	LaMalfa
Fleischmann	Lamborn
Flood	Langworthy
Foxx	Latta
Franklin, Scott	LaTurner
Fry	Lawler
Fulcher	Lee (FL)
Gaetz	Lesko
Garbarino	Letlow
Garcia, Mike	Lucas
Jimenez	Luetkemeyer
Golden (ME)	Luna
Gonzales, Tony	Luttrell
Good (VA)	Mace
Gooden (TX)	Malliotakis
Gosar	Maloy
Granger	Mann
Graves (LA)	Massie
Graves (MO)	Mast
Green (TN)	McCauley
Greene (GA)	McClintock
Griffith	McCormick
Grothman	McHenry
Guest	Meuser
Guthrie	Miller (IL)
Hageman	Miller (OH)
Harris	Miller (WV)
Harshbarger	Miller-Meeks
Hern	Mills
Higgins (LA)	Molinaro
Hill	Moolenaar
Hinson	Mooney
Houchin	Moore (AL)
Hudson	Moore (UT)
Huizenga	Moran
Hunt	Nehls
Issa	Newhouse
Jackson (TX)	Norman
James	Nunn (IA)
Johnson (LA)	Obermole
Johnson (SD)	Ogles
Jordan	Owens
Joyce (OH)	Palmer
Joyce (PA)	Peltola
Kean (NJ)	Pence
Kelly (MS)	Perez

NOES—192

Adams	Davis (NC)
Aguilar	Dean (PA)
Allred	DeGette
Amo	DeLauro
Auchincloss	DelBene
Balint	Deluzio
Barragan	DeSaulnier
Bera	Dingell
Beyer	Doggett
Bishop (GA)	Escobar
Blunt Rochester	Eshoo
Bonamici	Espallat
Bowman	Fletcher
Boyle (PA)	Foster
Brown	Foushee
Brownley	Frost
Budzinski	Gallego
Bush	Garamendi
Caraveo	Garcia (IL)
Carbajal	Garcia (TX)
Cárdenas	Garcia, Robert
Carson	Goldman (NY)
Carter (LA)	Goldman (NY)
Cartwright	Gomez
Casar	Gonzalez,
Case	Vicente
Casten	Gottheimer
Castor (FL)	Harder (CA)
Castro (TX)	Hayes
Chu	Himes
Horsford	Moulton
Houlihan	Mrvan
Hoyer	Mullin
Hoyle (OR)	Nadler
Huffman	Napolitano
Ivey	Neal
Jackson (IL)	Neguse
Jacobs	Nickel
Jayapal	Norcross
Jeffries	Omar
Johnson (GA)	Pallone
Kamlager-Dove	Panetta
Kaptur	Pappas
Keating	Pascrell
Kelly (IL)	Pelosi

Perry	Peters
Pfluger	Pettersen
Posey	Phillips
Reschenthaler	Pingree
Rodgers (WA)	Pocan
Rogers (AL)	Porter
Rogers (KY)	Pressley
Rose	Quigley
Rosendale	Ramirez
Rouzer	Raskin
Roy	Ross
Rutherford	Ruiz
Salazar	Ruppersberger
Scalise	Ryan
Schweikert	Salinas
Scott, Austin	Sánchez
Self	Sarbanes
Sessions	Scanlon
Simpson	Schakowsky
Smith (MO)	Schiff
Smith (NE)	Schneider
Smith (NJ)	
Smucker	
Spartz	
Staubert	
Steel	
Stefanik	
Steil	
Steube	
Strong	
Tenney	
Thompson (PA)	
Tiffany	
Timmmons	
Turner	
Valadao	
Van Drew	
Van Dуйne	
Van Orden	
Wagner	
Walberg	
Waltz	
Weber (TX)	
Webster (FL)	
Wenstrup	
Westerman	
Williams (NY)	
Williams (TX)	
Wilson (SC)	
Wittman	
Womack	
Yakym	
Zinke	

Scholten	Thompson (MS)
Schrier	Titus
Scott (VA)	Tlaib
Scott, David	Tokuda
Sewell	Tonko
Sherman	Torres (CA)
Sherrill	Trahan
Slotkin	Trone
Smith (WA)	Underwood
Sorensen	Vargas
Soto	Vasquez
Spanberger	Veasey
Stanton	Wasserman
Stevens	Schultz
Strickland	Waters
Suozi	Watson Coleman
Swalwell	Swalwell
Sykes	Wexton
Takano	Wild
Thanedar	Williams (GA)
Thompson (CA)	Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—22

Betty	Green, Al (TX)	McClain
Blumenauer	Grijalva	Moore (WI)
Boebert	Jackson (NC)	Murphy
Cherfilus-	Jackson Lee	Ocasio-Cortez
McCormick	Kim (NJ)	Stansbury
Cleaver	Landsman	Torres (NY)
Evans	Loudermilk	Velázquez
Frankel, Lois	Magaziner	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1349

Ms. HOYLE of Oregon changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROHIBITING VOTING BY NONCITIZENS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ELECTIONS

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. 192) to prohibit individuals who are not citizens of the United States from voting in elections in the District of Columbia, offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROBERT GARCIA), 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 195, nays 212, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 231]

YEAS—195

Adams	Bush	Connolly
Aguilar	Caraveo	Correa
Allred	Carbajal	Costa
Amo	Cárdenas	Courtney
Auchincloss	Carson	Craig
Balint	Carter (LA)	Crockett
Barragan	Cartwright	Crow
Bera	Casar	Cuellar
Beyer	Case	Daivs (KS)
Bishop (GA)	Casten	Davis (IL)
Blunt Rochester	Castor (FL)	Davis (NC)
Bonamici	Castro (TX)	Dean (PA)
Bowman	Chu	DeGette
Boyle (PA)	Clark (MA)	DeLauro
Brown	Clarke (NY)	DelBene
Brownley	Clyburn	Deluzio
Budzinski	Cohen	DeSaulnier

Dingell Leger Fernandez Salinas
 Doggett Levin Sánchez
 Escobar Lieu Sarbanes
 Eshoo Lofgren Scanlon
 Espallat Lynch Schakowsky
 Fletcher Manning Schiff
 Foster Matsui Schneider
 Foushee McBath Scholten
 Frost McClellan Schrier
 Gallego McCollum Scott (VA)
 Garamendi McGarvey Scott, David
 Garcia (IL) McGovern Sewell
 Garcia (TX) Meeks Sherman
 Garcia, Robert Menendez Sherrill
 Golden (ME) Meng Slotkin
 Goldman (NY) Mfume Smith (WA)
 Gomez Morelle Sorensen
 Gonzalez, Moskowitz Soto
 Vicente Moulton Spanberger
 Gottheimer Mrvan Stanton
 Harder (CA) Mullin Stevens
 Hayes Nadler Strickland
 Himes Napolitano
 Horsford Neal Suozzi
 Houlihan Neguse Swalwell
 Hoyer Nickel Sykes
 Hoyle (OR) Norcross Takano
 Huffman Omar Thanedar
 Ivey Pallone Thompson (CA)
 Jackson (IL) Panetta Thompson (MS)
 Jacobs Pappas Titus
 Jayapal Pascrell Tlaib
 Jeffries Pelosi Tokuda
 Johnson (GA) Peltola Tonko
 Kamlager-Dove Perez Torres (CA)
 Kaptur Trahan
 Keating Pettersen Trone
 Kelly (IL) Phillips Underwood
 Kennedy Pingree Vargas
 Khanna Pocan Vasquez
 Kildee Porter Veasey
 Kilmer Pressley Wasserman
 Krishnamoorthi Quigley Schultz
 Kuster Ramirez Waters
 Larsen (WA) Raskin Watson Coleman
 Larson (CT) Ross Wexton
 Lee (CA) Ruiz Wild
 Lee (NV) Ruppertsberger Williams (GA)
 Lee (PA) Ryan Wilson (FL)

NAYS—212

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

Molinaro Rosendale Thompson (PA)
 Moolenaar Rouzer Tiffany
 Mooney Roy Timmons
 Moore (AL) Rutherford Turner
 Moore (UT) Salazar Valadao
 Moran Scalise Van Drew
 Nehls Schweikert Van Dwyne
 Newhouse Scott, Austin Van Orden
 Norman Self Wagner
 Nunn (IA) Sessions Walberg
 Obernolte Simpson Waltz
 Ogles Smith (MO) Weber (TX)
 Owens Smith (NE) Webster (FL)
 Palmer Smith (NJ) Wenstrup
 Scholten Smucker Westerman
 Perry Spartz Williams (NY)
 Pfluger Stauber Williams (TX)
 Posey Steel Wilson (SC)
 Reschenthaler Stefanik Wittman
 Rodgers (WA) Steil Womack
 Rogers (AL) Steube Yakym
 Rogers (KY) Strong Zinke
 Rose Tenney

NOT VOTING—23

Green, Al (TX) Magaziner
 Grijalva McClain
 Jackson (NC) Moore (WI)
 Jackson Lee Murphy
 Kim (NJ) Ocasio-Cortez
 LaHood Stansbury
 Landsman Torres (NY)
 Loudermilk Velazquez

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

□ 1356

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. HIGGINS of Louisiana. 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 262, noes 143, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 232]

AYES—262

Aderholt Caraveo Dunn (FL)
 Alford Carey Edwards
 Allen Carl Ellzey
 Allred Carter (GA) Emmer
 Amodei Carter (TX) Eshoo
 Armstrong Cartwright Estes
 Arrington Castor (FL) Ezell
 Babin Chavez-DeRemer Feenstra
 Bacon Ciscomani Ferguson
 Baird Cline Finstad
 Balderson Cloud Fischbach
 Banks Clyde Fitzgerald
 Barr Cole Fitzpatrick
 Bean (FL) Comer Fleischmann
 Bentz Costa Flood
 Bergman Craig Foxx
 Bice Crane Franklin, Scott
 Biggs Crawford Fry
 Bilirakis Crenshaw Fulcher
 Bishop (GA) Cuellar Gaetz
 Bishop (NC) Curtis Gallego
 Bost D'Esposito Garbarino
 Boyle (PA) Davids (KS) Garcia, Mike
 Buchanan Davidson Gimenez
 Bucshon Davis (NC) Golden (ME)
 Budzinski De La Cruz Gonzales, Tony
 DesJarlais DesLauris Grothman
 Diaz-Balart Diaz-Balart Grothman
 Donalds Donalds Hill
 Duarte Duarte Hill
 Duncan Duncan Hill

Gottheimer Lucas Roy
 Granger Luetkemeyer Rutherford
 Luna Ryan
 Graves (LA) Luttrell Salazar
 Graves (MO) Mace Salinas
 Green (TN) Mace Scalise
 Greene (GA) Malliotakis Maloy
 Griffith Maloy Schrier
 Grothman Mann Schweikert
 Guest Manning Scott, Austin
 Guthrie Massie Self
 Hageman Mast Sessions
 Harder (CA) McBath Sherrill
 Harris McCaul Simpson
 Harshbarger McClintock Slotkin
 Hern McCormick Smith (MO)
 Higgins (LA) McHenry Smith (NE)
 Hill Meuser Smith (NJ)
 Hinson Miller (IL) Smucker
 Horsford Miller (OH) Sorensen
 Houchin Miller (WV) Soto
 Houlihan Miller-Meeks Spanberger
 Hudson Mills Spartz
 Huizenga Molinaro Stanton
 Hunt Moolenaar Stauber
 Issa Mooney Steel
 Jackson (IL) Moore (AL) Stefanik
 Jackson (TX) Moore (UT) Steil
 James Moran Steube
 Johnson (LA) Moskowitz Strong
 Johnson (SD) Moulton Suozzi
 Jordan Mrvan Tenney
 Joyce (OH) Nehls Thompson (CA)
 Joyce (PA) Newhouse Thompson (PA)
 Kaptur Kuster
 Kean (NJ) Kaptur
 Kelly (MS) Kelly (MS) Norman
 Kelly (PA) Kelly (PA) Nunn (IA)
 Kiggans (VA) Kiggans (VA) Obernolte
 Kiley Kiley Turner
 Kilmer Kilmer Valadao
 Kim (CA) Kim (CA) Van Drew
 Kuster Kuster Van Dwyne
 Kustoff Kustoff Van Orden
 LaHood LaHood Veasey
 LaLota LaLota Wagner
 LaMalfa LaMalfa Walberg
 Lamborn Lamborn Weber (TX)
 Langworthy Langworthy Webster (FL)
 Larsen (WA) Larsen (WA) Wenstrup
 Latta Latta Westerman
 LaTurner LaTurner Williams (NY)
 Lawler Lawler Williams (TX)
 Lee (FL) Lee (FL) Wilson (SC)
 Lee (NV) Lee (NV) Rogers (KY)
 Lesko Lesko Wittman
 Letlow Letlow Rose
 Levin Levin Rosendale
 Rouzer Rouzer Womack
 Zinke Zinke

NOES—143

Doggett McGarvey
 Escobar McGovern
 Espallat Meeks
 Fletcher Menendez
 Foster Meng
 Foushee Mfume
 Bera Frost Morelle
 Garamendi Mullin
 Blunt Rochester Garcia (IL)
 Bonamici Garcia (TX) Nadler
 Bowman Garcia, Robert Napolitano
 Brown Goldman (NY) Neal
 Brownley Gomez Neguse
 Bush Hayes Norcross
 Carbajal Himes Pallone
 Cárdenas Hoyer Pascrell
 Carson Hoyle (OR) Pelosi
 Carter (LA) Huffman Peters
 Casar Ivey Pingree
 Case Jacobs Pocan
 Casten Jayapal Porter
 Castro (TX) Jeffries Pressley
 Chu Johnson (GA) Quigley
 Clark (MA) Kamlager-Dove Ramirez
 Clarke (NY) Keating Raskin
 Clyburn Kelly (IL) Ross
 Cohen Kennedy Ruiz
 Connolly Khanna Ruppertsberger
 Correa Kildee Sánchez
 Courtney Krishnamoorthi Sarbanes
 Crockett Larson (CT) Scanlon
 Crow Lee (CA) Schakowsky
 Davis (IL) Lee (PA) Schiff
 Dean (PA) Leger Fernandez Schneider
 DeGette Lieu Scholten
 DeLauro DeLauro Scott (VA)
 DelBene Lynch Scott, David
 Deluzio Deluzio Sewell
 DeSaulnier DeSaulnier Sherman
 Dingell Dingell McClellan
 McCollum Smith (WA)

Stevens	Tokuda	Wasserman
Strickland	Tonko	Schultz
Swalwell	Torres (CA)	Waters
Sykes	Trahan	Watson Coleman
Takano	Trone	Wexton
Thanedar	Underwood	Wild
Thompson (MS)	Vargas	Williams (GA)
Tlaib	Vasquez	Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—25

Beatty	Fallon	Magaziner
Blumenauer	Frankel, Lois	McClain
Boebert	Green, Al (TX)	Moore (WI)
Brecheen	Grijalva	Murphy
Cherfilus-	Jackson (NC)	Ocasio-Cortez
McCormick	Jackson Lee	Stansbury
Cleaver	Kim (NJ)	Torres (NY)
Collins	Landsman	Velázquez
Evans	Loudermilk	

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

□ 1402

So the bill was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to prohibit individuals who are not citizens of the United States from voting in elections in the District of Columbia and to repeal the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on the House floor today, because this vote series conflicted with a family-related emergency outside of Washington, D.C. that required my presence. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 227, NAY on Roll Call No. 228, NAY on Roll Call No. 229, NAY on Roll Call No. 230, YEA on Roll Call No. 231, and NAY on Roll Call No. 232.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, had I been present for the vote today on Roll Call No. 227, Ogles Amendment No. 1, I would have voted "no." Had I been present for the vote on Roll Call No. 228, Mooney Amendment No. 2, I would have voted "no." Had I been present for the vote on Roll Call No. 229, Davidson Amendment No. 3, I would have voted "no." Had I been present for the vote on Roll Call No. 230, H.R. 5403, I would have voted "no." Had I been present for the vote on Roll Call No. 231, the Democratic Motion to Recommit on H.R. 192, I would have voted "aye." Had I been present for the vote on Roll Call No. 232, H.R. 192, I would have voted "no."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast my votes due to a family conflict. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 227, YEA on Roll Call No. 228, YEA on Roll Call No. 229, YEA on Roll Call No. 230, NAY on Roll Call No. 231, and YEA on Roll Call No. 232.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to attend the vote series today, due to an unexpected absence. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 227, NAY on Roll Call No. 228, NAY on Roll Call No. 229, NAY on Roll Call No. 230, YEA on Roll Call No. 231, and NAY on Roll Call No. 232.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS PRIMARY SPONSOR OF H.R. 4105

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the primary sponsor of H.R. 4105, a bill originally introduced by Representative BUCK of Colorado, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS PRIMARY SPONSOR OF H.R. 895

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the primary sponsor of H.R. 895, a bill originally introduced by Representative BUCK of Colorado, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS PRIMARY SPONSOR OF H.R. 1402

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the primary sponsor of H.R. 1402, a bill originally introduced by Representative HIGGINS of New York, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 3498

Mr. MCGARVEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 3498, a bill originally introduced by Representative HIGGINS of New York, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SPEAKER

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

WASHINGTON, DC,

May 23, 2024.

I hereby designate the period from Thursday, May 23, 2024, through Sunday, June 2, 2024, as a "district work period" under section 3(z) of House Resolution 5.

MIKE JOHNSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MEXICO'S CONTINUED HARASSMENT OF VULCAN

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

Mr. CARL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share my displeasure with the Mexican Government.

We have an Alabama-based company, Vulcan Materials, which has faced continuous harassment and intimidation from the Mexican Government since Mexico illegally invaded and shut down their operations 2 years ago.

The President of Mexico has unlawfully seized Vulcan's port, undermining trust in Mexico's commitment to foreign trade agreements.

If this is the way Mexico wants to do business with us, we should look long and hard at all our business dealings with them.

This jeopardizes the relationship when we should be prioritizing our strength in the Western Hemisphere and reducing our dependence on China.

I am working with the House Appropriations Committee to warn Mexico that if they continue ignoring the rule of law, then they will face consequences. Upholding the rule of law is essential for effective trade agreements. Violators, including Mexico, will be held accountable. We will investigate and potentially sanction any private citizens involved in this illegal scheme to prevent Vulcan from profiting from their land that was stolen.

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS AT MIKE LINNIG'S RESTAURANT

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

Mr. MCGARVEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize 100 years of the legendary Mike Linnig's Restaurant in Louisville, Kentucky.

Mike Linnig's is a cultural institution. New York City has Katz's Deli. New Orleans has Cafe Du Monde. Louisville has Mike Linnig's.

It started as a simple roadside stand on a working farm along the Ohio River, offering fresh fruit, vegetables, and hospitality to those who stopped by.

Before long, Mike's Place started selling fried fish sandwiches. Through floods, world wars, and recessions, the Linnig family has never stopped. That modest roadside stand is now 20 acres that can accommodate 1,000 people from all walks of life with an appetite for getting together with friends and family over the best fried cod and onion rings in America.

I congratulate Mike's grandchildren, Bill, Theresa, and Nancy, who continue to run this beloved Louisville institution. Let's keep it going for another 100 years.

RECOGNIZING DEEJAY TED
"GUNNER" OUSLEY

(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 would remind some of the Members in the back that it is crowded back there. There are a few more seats down front if they want to come down here.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize radio deejay Ted "Gunner" Ousley, who is retiring in June after a career that spanned six decades.

Gunner started his career at AM 1470 in Maryville, Tennessee, before working at 94.3 in Knoxville and the Hit Kicker 100.3 before moving to WIVK, or "WIVK" as we call it, 107.7, where he spent the last 28 years.

Gunner has interviewed some big names in country music over the years, like Jason Aldean, Blake Shelton, and Taylor Swift. Yes, she used to sing country music. When she was 15 years old, she did.

Gunner loved our veterans and troops and has used his job to help them however he can. Back in 2004, he spent 3 months with the 489th Special Operations in a combat zone of Iraq and started a weekly radio show called "Voices from the Front" that allowed troops to communicate with their families back home and was used by many troops all over the world through the years. He has also hosted the Veterans Day parade every year in Knoxville.

Gunner has also worked with other charities, like St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Knoxville Area Rescue Missionary, Alzheimer's Tennessee, and many others.

He is a man who truly loves his country and his community. He also became the first inductee into the Tennessee Radio Hall of Fame Career Class of 2024.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Gunner on a great career and wish him the best in retirement. I always remember him being good to my daddy, who was a World War II veteran.

IMPLEMENTING THE REPO ACT

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address a matter of profound importance: the implementation of the bipartisan and bicameral REPO Act.

This legislation, signed into law on April 24, grants the President the authority to seize Russian sovereign assets frozen in the United States and transfer them to Ukraine for its reconstruction.

As co-chair and cofounder of the Ukraine Caucus, I cannot overstate the urgency of this action.

Russia's illegal and unprovoked full-scale invasion of Ukraine demands a decisive response from the international community. By swiftly implementing the REPO Act, we can provide crucial support to Ukraine. REPO proceeds will demonstrate our unwavering commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty and efforts to rebuild once the war is over.

Let me commend the administration's efforts to collaborate with our G7 and European allies in this endeavor.

Together, we can establish an international compensation mechanism that leverages frozen Russian assets for Ukraine's benefit.

The time to act is now. Let us show the world America's resolve and stand resolute with Ukraine against Putin's aggression and tyranny.

□ 1415

IN MEMORY OF LUKE
RATHSCHMIDT

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

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, today I stand before you to honor the memory of Luke Rathschmidt, a dedicated veteran, community leader, and beloved father, who tragically passed away this past weekend.

Luke's sudden departure leaves a void in the hearts of all who knew him. Luke was the inspiration behind United for the Troops, a charity founded by his parents, Jim and Patty Rathschmidt, which sends care packages to our brave soldiers overseas. This initiative began with a simple act of love: A care package sent to Luke during his deployment with the U.S. Army.

His family's effort blossomed into a movement that has brought a touch of home to tens of thousands of our brave men and women abroad.

A revered member of the Mahopac community, Luke was also the commander of VFW Post 5491, where he was known for his leadership and being a pillar of support for fellow veterans. His commitment to service was paralleled only by his dedication to his family, including his two children, Jaelynn and Brandt, and the love of his life, Tracy.

Luke's legacy is in the lives he touched, the community he strengthened, and the country he served. We mourn his loss, but celebrate his incredible, impactful life.

I extend my deepest condolences to the Rathschmidt family and all who were fortunate enough to know Luke. He was truly larger than life, and his memory will indeed last a lifetime.

CONGRATULATING SELMA'S
ASHER HAVON ON WINNING
"THE VOICE" SEASON 25

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

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Selma's own Asher HaVon for winning season 25 of "The Voice." A native of my hometown of Selma, Alabama, Asher got his start singing in the church and even performed for President Obama during his visit for the 50th anniversary of the Selma and Montgomery march.

Throughout this season on "The Voice," Asher's outstanding vocal abilities have taken America by storm. His first-place win makes him not only the first Alabamian to win "The Voice," but also the first openly LGBTQ person to earn such a title.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the one and only Asher HaVon of Selma, Alabama, for his first-place finish as the winner of "The Voice."

We in Selma are so proud of you, and we can't wait to see everything that you will continue to achieve.

We are indeed Selma Strong.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT'S INTER-
FERENCE IN OPERATIONS OF
VULCAN MATERIALS COMPANY

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

Mr. STRONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today regarding the Mexican Government's unprecedented interference in the lawful operation of Alabama-based Vulcan Materials Company.

Vulcan has maintained a presence in Quintana Roo, Mexico, since 1980, supporting thousands of American jobs and fostering both economic and infrastructure development in the U.S. and abroad.

This month marks the second year since the Mexican Government illegally invaded and shut down Vulcan's deep-water port in Mexico. Since then, Vulcan has faced increasing aggression and harassment by the Mexican Government, including President Lopez Obrador, threatening to unlawfully seize Vulcan's port and limestone quarry.

Mexico's actions not only jeopardize our bilateral relationship, but threaten U.S. jobs and infrastructure development. The Alabama delegation stands united behind Vulcan.

I call on the Mexican Government to immediately cease this brazen defiance of rule of law and end its unjust interference in the legitimate operations of American businesses.

HONORING JO ANNE BERNAL'S
CAREER IN SERVICE

(Ms. ESCOBAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ESCOBAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor El Paso County Attorney, Jo Anne Bernal, a trailblazer and proud native El Pasoan whose unwavering dedication to public service has profoundly improved our community.

In November 2009, Ms. Bernal broke barriers as the first woman elected as county attorney in El Paso, marking a historic moment in local governance. Under her leadership, the County Attorney's office is a hub of legal expertise, protecting our community's values and interests.

Ms. Bernal's duties include representing and prosecuting juvenile offenses, addressing deceptive business practices, and aiding victims of domestic and sexual violence. She is a staunch advocate for victims' rights, prioritizing dignity and full legal support, including to undocumented individuals and the LGBTQIA+ community.

It is my privilege to recognize Ms. Bernal for her exemplary service, leadership, and dedication to our community, and I wish her and her family the best upon her retirement.

HONORING BRAVE MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE MADE THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE

(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, as we approach Memorial Day, we honor the brave men and women who have made the ultimate sacrifice protecting our great country and preserving the freedoms we hold dear.

As Benjamin Franklin said: It is "... a Republic, if you can keep it." It has been kept for nearly 250 years, largely thanks to patriots who have sacrificed so much.

Let us renew our commitment to the ideals for which they fought. As Abraham Lincoln said: "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

May we strive to build a Nation worthy of their sacrifice, where liberty and justice are more than words, but a reality. Their legacy will live on through our dedication to these principles.

On Memorial Day, we will be flying a flag to remember our Nation's heroes, but it is up to us, the people, to keep our flag flying, and we do this by continuing to strengthen our faith in America, our patriotism, our economy, and our national security.

May God bless America and those who have died protecting it.

JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court recently circulated guide-

lines to its employees that cautioned against anything "... that might signal a political display."

Those guidelines for employees are apparently lost on some of the Justices themselves, who fly upside-down American flags, display symbols of insurrection and Christian nationalism, and take gifts from political operatives. Supreme Court Justices should set the highest standard and avoid even the appearance of conflicts of interest.

Mr. Speaker, I am increasingly concerned about attacks on the American system of justice from the inside and out. As an attorney, I am bound by a code of ethics that states: "A lawyer should demonstrate respect for the legal system and for those who serve it, including judges, other lawyers, and public officials," which is why it is so shocking to see colleagues who have practiced law standing outside of the trial of the former President in an attempt to undermine those proceedings as they are going on.

They should know better, and they do know better, but loyalty to Donald Trump is apparently the only loyalty some attorneys serving in elected office adhere to these days. As Members of the House and members of the bar, we must do better.

HONORING 100 YEARS OF BORDER PATROL

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor 100 years of the United States Border Patrol.

What began as a small unit of mounted watchmen has become one of our Nation's most important law enforcement agencies.

The Border Patrol is tasked with protecting the American people, securing our borders, and enhancing our Nation's economic prosperity. The mission has become increasingly more difficult because of the open-door policies enacted by this administration. While I condemn the policies that have led to the border crisis, I continue to stand with the frontline men and women of the United States Border Patrol.

These men and women place themselves in harm's way to stop the flow of illegal immigration and to stop human trafficking and drug trafficking into our country. These officers deserve our thanks, our support, and, most importantly, our prayers.

MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS MONTH

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

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during Mental Health Awareness Month, a time to reflect on the stark reality that more than one in five

adults in America live with a mental illness.

Adults aren't the only ones who struggle with their mental health. Children, teens, and young adults face unprecedented mental health challenges every day but are far less likely to get the support that they need. While mental health is important all year long, during May, we raise awareness, educate others, and remind those struggling: You are not alone.

I was proud to secure \$6 million in Federal funding for WakeMed's new Mental Health & Well-Being Hospital to improve access to mental healthcare in my community. Let's continue to fight for a future where every American has access to the resources that they need to live a healthy and fulfilling life.

JUSTICE ALITO

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

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the judicial code of conduct advises that a United States judge should uphold the integrity and independence of the judiciary and avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety.

Just days after January 6, the Alitos flew an upside-down American flag, an image that sickened me, an image that was adopted as a Stop the Steal emblem. The United States Flag Code states that an upside-down flag can be displayed only as a signal of dire distress and instances of extreme danger to life or property. Dire distress is not a political dispute and not a political fight with your neighbor.

Justice Alito has served on the bench for 18 years. He knows better. No matter why the Alitos flew our flag in this disrespectful way, Justice Alito has failed to avoid impropriety and even the appearance of impropriety itself.

I call on Justice Alito to recuse himself from all cases involving January 6 and the 2020 election.

This Justice knows better.

EXPANDING THE RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS WITH DISABILITIES

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, over 60 million Americans live with a disability, including many of our seniors and veterans. When they travel, these passengers deserve a safe and dignified flying experience, but I have heard all too often from constituents living with disabilities that their air travel experience can be anything but safe and dignified. Inaccessible restrooms and aircraft, damage to wheelchairs, or an absence of assistive devices can make air travel unpleasant or even impossible.

I was proud to vote for the bipartisan FAA Reauthorization Act, which expands the rights of passengers with disabilities and makes important strides for consumer protection and accessibility, including protections for powered wheelchairs, safer handling of assistive devices, new aircraft with accessibility standards, deadlines for DOT to investigate and respond to disability-related complaints, improved accessibility for airline mobile apps, and important updates to emergency medical kits on commercial planes.

Many of these measures are key provisions from the Air Carrier Access Amendments Act, which I have proudly fought to advance since coming to Congress and will continue working to include.

CELEBRATING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF MS. FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN

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

Mr. GOLDMAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 50th anniversary of a trailblazing advocacy organization, the Ms. Foundation for Women. For a half century, the Ms. Foundation has been at the forefront of the fight for gender and racial equity in our country.

Since its founding in New York City by Gloria Steinem, Patricia Carbine, Letty Cottin Pogrebin, and Marlo Thomas, the Ms. Foundation has invested over \$90 million in 1,600 organizations fighting for equal justice worldwide. From working to end domestic violence to fighting for women's rights in the workplace and helping to lead the charge against the AIDS epidemic, the Ms. Foundation has always been at the forefront of critical national issues.

In the fight for reproductive justice and freedom alone following the disastrous Dobbs decision, the Ms. Foundation has distributed more than \$1 million in grants to organizations across the country to help vulnerable women and women of color access the healthcare they need.

For the past 50 years, the Ms. Foundation has been devoted to making the United States a more just place for all people, and I look forward to working alongside them for the next 50 years.

□ 1430

HOUSING CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES

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

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to sound the alarm on the housing crisis in the United States of America.

Over half of U.S. renters are paying more than 30 percent of their income in rent, and we have over 650,000 who are unhoused.

Here is what we need to do: Stop Wall Street from buying up single-family homes. I have a bill to end the corporate subsidies.

Second, cap rent so it doesn't go higher than inflation. The President can do this because many corporate landlords are reliant on financing from our Federal agencies.

Third, let's make sure that we build 7 million in new, affordable housing units.

Finally, let's make sure that those with prior criminal records aren't banned from public housing, and we have a tenant's bill of rights.

HONORING THE CAREER OF SENATOR LOU D'ALLESANDRO

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

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the career of a true New Hampshire original, the dean of our State Senate, Lou D'Allesandro.

Senator D'Allesandro, or Lou, as he is universally known, will be retiring from the New Hampshire State Senate after serving the people of District 20 for 26 years.

New Hampshire's working families and middle class have no greater champion than Lou D'Allesandro. The work he has done on their behalf to improve public education, to create jobs, and strengthen our economy will be felt for decades to come.

His legacy is as much the bills he has passed and the laws that bear his name as it is the generations of young men and women he has taught, coached, and mentored, leaving a lasting impression on them all.

In addition to being a lifelong public servant, Lou is an educator, a coach, and someone so dedicated to his family, including his amazing wife, Pat.

Lou's life work has made a tremendous difference on New Hampshire and all of its families and communities.

Mr. Speaker, I join all Granite Staters in thanking him for his years of service, and as he often says: I hope Lou D'Allesandro has a great, great American day.

HONORING NAVY SPECIAL WARFARE OPERATORS CHRISTOPHER J. CHAMBERS AND NATHAN G. INGRAM

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

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise this Memorial Day weekend to honor Navy Special Warfare Operator 1st Class Christopher J. Chambers and Navy Special Warfare Operator 2nd Class Nathan Gage Ingram, who tragically died during a mission in the Arabian Sea on January 11 of this year.

I knew Chris personally. He was a native of Prince George's County, Maryland, and a beloved son of the Cheverly

community. He participated in the Boys and Girls Club and was a member of the Cheverly swim team.

Chris' presence as a leader impacted the lives of many, including my kids, while he coached them during their swim team participation.

He attended Bishop McNamara High School and graduated in 2009 from the University of Maryland, College Park.

Chris began his service in the United States Navy in 2012, graduating from SEAL training in 2014. A decorated servicemember, his awards include the Navy/Marine Corps Achievement Medal with Combat "C" and three Navy/Marine Corps Achievement Medals.

He is survived by his parents, Charles and Lois Chambers; his wife, Alyssa Chambers; and daughter, Kennedy Chambers.

Nathan Gage Ingram of Texas enlisted in the United States Navy in 2019 and went on to graduate from SEAL training in 2021.

As we approach this Memorial Day, let us pause to remember Chris, Nathan, and all brave servicemembers who made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of our Nation. We thank them for their service, and our prayers are forever with their families and their loved ones.

CONDEMNING ANTI-SEMITISM AT U.S. UNIVERSITIES

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

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD).

CONGRATULATING MATTHEW GAPINSKI FOR 42 YEARS OF DEDICATED FEDERAL SERVICE

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from California for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Matthew Gapinski of Jacksonville, Florida, for his 42 years of dedicated Federal service to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and to our Nation.

He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1984 and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Following graduation, he spent 8 years on Active-Duty assignments in Korea, North Carolina, and, Kevin, in your State, California.

He continued his service in the U.S. Army Reserves as commander of a company and served on Active Duty with the 350th Civil Affairs for Operation Iraqi Freedom in 2003 and 2004. He retired from the Army Reserves in September 2008 at the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Matt graduated from Stanford University with his master's in environmental engineering and science and began his civilian career in 1994 working at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Following that role, he worked for the Army Corps at the San Francisco District in the planning division and then to the Savannah division as a project manager and eventually the Jacksonville District as a senior project manager.

Since 2007, Matt has been the executive assistant and congressional liaison for the Jacksonville District where he served as the main point of contact for all congressional inquiries related to the district's civil works and military programs.

I can tell you, in that role, he also supported Jacksonville District Commanders, the South Atlantic Division Commanders, Chief of Engineers, and the Assistant Secretaries of the Army for Civil Works in their annual testimony before Congress and in their written responses to inquiries from Congress.

During this time, Matt also served temporarily as the acting deputy commander of the Jacksonville District and chief of the Military, Interagency, and International branch.

Through his expert knowledge of the civil works process, Matt consistently provided timely and accurate information and service to the public, to Members of Congress and their staff, and really was just an amazing resource for all of us in northeast Florida.

Matt has received numerous awards in recognition of his outstanding efforts, including the Superior Civilian Service Medal and the Legion of Merit.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Members to join me today to thank Mr. Gapinski for his contributions to the Corps of Engineers, his local community, and the United States of America.

I sincerely wish Matt and his wife, Nina Kannatt, every success in the future and a very restful retirement.

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Florida for his words.

Today, the Education and the Workforce Committee held a hearing with the presidents of three universities: UCLA, Northwestern, and Rutgers.

At the hearing, I joined the Anti-Defamation League in calling for the resignation of at least one of them, but I will provide some reflection on what transpired today and what has transpired at several hearings that we have now had.

We have had the chance to hear testimony and question seven university presidents now, including Columbia, Penn, Harvard, and MIT. Two of those presidents, from Penn and from Harvard, have already resigned following the hearings.

What is striking about these hearings is just how difficult it is for these university presidents to answer in a straightforward way to the clearest questions of right and wrong. It is striking the way that they have been unable to take the most commonsense steps on their campuses to stop lawlessness and to curb this terrible rise in anti-Semitism.

When you look at the folks who testified today or, for that matter, any of

the seven presidents we have heard from, I don't think there is any of us who would suggest that these individuals are themselves anti-Semitic or prejudiced, and, yet, they seem to believe that appeasing anti-Semites, appeasing anti-Semitic constituencies on their campuses and thereby institutionalizing, normalizing, to use the word that the Anti-Defamation League does, anti-Semitism at their universities, they seem to believe that is what they have to do in order to keep their jobs.

This is, itself, a fundamental failure of leadership and a reason to doubt the fitness of any of these particular individuals to lead major universities, but it also speaks to the overarching challenges we now face in American higher education where they feel the need, these leaders of our top universities, to cater to the most bigoted and backward forces at the expense of their own students' safety, well-being, and education.

I think it is vitally important that the Education and the Workforce Committee continues to shine a light on the horrible things that are unfolding at American universities, while at the same time trying to direct our higher education system in the direction of badly needed reforms because we have seen how many longstanding problems have gotten us to this point.

Mr. Speaker, I will go into a little more detail about what transpired today. I asked each of the three university presidents, the president of Rutgers, the president of Northwestern, and the chancellor of UCLA, if physically blocking a student from entering their campus on the basis of the student's race, ethnicity, or religion is an expellable offense, and I was rather taken aback by the responses. Not one of them could give a simple "yes," that is, by its very nature, an expellable offense.

Instead, they said it depends upon the circumstances, the context, and so forth.

I found that to be a rather shocking response. I think the correct response would have been: Well, yes, of course. If the facts show that someone is physically blocking a student from entering campus, is using force to deny them access to our university that they are paying tuition to, and they are explicitly doing so in order to exclude people of that person's race, ethnicity, or religion, that is by its very nature something that would mean you should never be able to set foot on that campus again, any individual who would engage in such conduct. Yet, not one of them could give that response.

What is worse is this, of course, is not a hypothetical situation. It is something that we saw happen repeatedly at several campuses and, in particular, at UCLA.

I played a video clip for the chancellor that showed exactly this happening: A Jewish student with a Star of David who was trying to gain access to

his campus to go to class, who has his student ID card in his hand and a group of self-appointed enforcers lock arms and form a blockade to stop the student who tries to enter, who puts his hands in the air to show he means no harm, and they physically, by force, stop him from entering his own university.

I asked the chancellor of UCLA: Who are these people who formed these blockades? Are they students? He didn't know.

I asked: Have they been disciplined? He didn't know. It seems very clear that they got away with this absolutely monstrous conduct that should have no place in the United States of America.

To make things even worse, a member of the committee, the Representative from Minnesota, Congresswoman OMAR, actually tried to minimize what had happened.

In her questions, she suggested that this wasn't such a big deal because there are other pathways available to that student. Apparently it is okay to block people from moving about, their freedom of movement, based upon their Jewish identity if there are other places that they are allowed to walk. It is absolutely unbelievable.

UCLA's response to this situation was, of course, deeply problematic in a number of other ways. The situation there was allowed to build and build and build. The encampment got larger and larger and larger, and eventually things spiraled out of control until eventually the chancellor did the right thing and called upon law enforcement to come and enforce the rules for those who refused to leave.

□ 1445

It never should have gotten to that point. Indeed, we now know that the police chief had advised the university not to allow an encampment, yet UCLA allowed it anyway.

Chancellor Block claims that there is a systemwide UC policy that prevented them from moving more quickly. If this is so, the University of California needs to change its policy.

If it is really true that the university will not seek the assistance of law enforcement until violence actually manifests itself, that is a deeply problematic policy on a number of levels. Number one, it allows for the violence to happen until you actually do anything to protect students. Number two, it allows for all manner of other illegal activity to continue unabated so long as those engaging in it characterize their actions as a protest.

We saw all kinds of illegal activity in this anti-Semitic encampment at UCLA. We saw self-appointed students set up checkpoints, as I mentioned before, stopping Jewish students from being able to get to class.

The university did very little, it would seem, to stop this from happening. Indeed, the chancellor couldn't even tell me what happened to the students caught on video who were responsible.

This particular university leader, Chancellor Block, has served for 17 years and is retiring. He will not be at that university very soon. I would leave it to the judgment of the UC system to decide what the consequences for him, in particular, should be, with just a few months remaining in his tenure.

I will say there is news just today that a new encampment has started at UCLA, and I would suggest that the chancellor needs to learn from what just happened and make sure that that is taken care of in short order.

Generally, I don't think it is my role to be deciding which university leaders should stay and which should go. Ideally, that would be decided upon using the appropriate channels and that when you have clearly fireable conduct, the board of regents, the governance boards, would take appropriate action.

Where I would draw the line on a broad level, on a general level, and say that anyone who crosses that line is unfit to lead a university is the line that was drawn by the Anti-Defamation League as well as the Brandeis Institute and others in the specific case of the president of Northwestern, who also testified today.

What was different about what happened at Northwestern from some other universities—and I believe Northwestern was the first prominent university to do this—is that the university president actually ended the encampment by giving the lawless members of that encampment what they wanted. He agreed to their demands. I want to go through in detail, just to have it on the record, what those demands were.

First, I will read you the statement from the Anti-Defamation League as well as the Brandeis Center and StandWithUs.

It says as follows: "As the three leading organizations in the United States holding colleges and universities accountable for creating hostile environments for Jewish students, we are shocked and dismayed by the agreement Northwestern University President Michael Schill reached on behalf of Northwestern University with encampment protesters yesterday.

"For the last 7 months, and longer, Jewish Northwestern students have been harassed and intimidated by blatant anti-Semitism on campus, worsening since October 7."

Yesterday, at the time this was written, "President Schill signed an agreement with the perpetrators of that harassment and intimidation, rewarding them for their hate.

"For days, protesters openly mocked and violated Northwestern's codes of conduct and policies by erecting an encampment in which they fanned the flames of anti-Semitism and wreaked havoc on the entire university community. Their goal was not to find peace but to make Jewish students feel unsafe on campus. Rather than hold them

accountable, as he pledged he would, President Schill gave them a seat at the table and normalized their hatred against Jewish students.

"It is clear from President Schill's actions that he is unfit to lead Northwestern and must resign. President Schill capitulated to hatred and bigotry and empowered and emboldened those who have used intimidation, harassment, and violence to achieve their ends. Instead of issuing fines and suspensions in accordance with university policies, he awarded protest groups with scholarships, professorships, and a renovated community home. Instead of permanently shutting down the encampment and making the campus safe for all, he told protesters they can stay until June 1. Instead of reaffirming a longstanding university policy rejecting the anti-Semitic boycott, divestment, and sanctions campaign, he created new pathways to its implementation. And instead of holding the perpetrators accountable, he committed Northwestern to actively defend, protect, and shield students from anyone else, such as potential future employers who may choose to hold the protesters accountable for their harassing and discriminatory conduct."

The statement concludes: "A prestigious institution that is supposed to be preparing our students for the future catastrophically failed to teach responsibility, respect for community values, and the fundamental principle that no one is above the law regardless of how deeply or passionately they believe in their own cause."

They reiterate: "We call on President Schill to resign immediately and trust that if he fails to resign, the Board of Trustees will step in as the leaders the university needs and remove him."

That statement was issued a couple of weeks ago—of course, before the testimony that we heard today. President Schill still has not resigned, and the board of regents still has not removed him. It can only be concluded that the board of regents is endorsing the institutionalization and normalization of anti-Semitism that President Schill is responsible for by appeasing these demands.

There is the substance of the demands, which are deeply rooted in anti-Semitism, and then there is also the means by which they were achieved, those means being force. This is what I found particularly upsetting about the agreement reached by this president, President Schill of Northwestern, as well as President Holloway of Rutgers: They congratulated themselves for it. They said this was the way to negotiate a peaceful resolution. As a matter of fact, the exact words of the president were that they negotiated with their students through dialogue rather than force, engaging our students with dialogue rather than force.

Every part of that statement is utterly preposterous. First of all, a lot of them weren't students. I believe he even admitted to that. Second of all,

this was not dialogue. The president, for one thing, did not even consult with his own anti-Semitism committee to ask if they were okay with this agreement. In fact, six members of that committee resigned after he reached the agreement with the encampment.

When he was asked at the hearing today if he had consulted with Jewish students, he said that was impractical. What an utterly preposterous statement. He decides to change university policy in response to the demands of an anti-Semitic encampment, and he says it is impractical to even consult with Jewish students.

Engaging our students with dialogue rather than force—it wasn't just students. It was not dialogue; it was one-sided. The entire negotiation, as it was, was predicated on force. The only reason he talked to them at all is because they set up an illegal encampment that was used to terrorize students, and they refused to leave when they were ordered to.

What precedent does that set? What incentive does that set for others who want to achieve their objectives, even if they are unobjectionable objectives, that the way to get what you want on this campus is to use force, defy the rules, defy the law, refuse to leave when you are told to, to try to be as disruptive as possible?

What is worse is that after Northwestern University's president did this, we have seen this chain reaction where other universities are doing the same thing, one of which is Rutgers, whose president, President Holloway, was with us today. He reached a similar agreement. He said something similar. He said: "We engaged students in a conversation that led to a peaceful resolution"—again, an utterly preposterous statement.

The entire negotiation was predicated on force. It was not a conversation. It was a one-sided agreement with only those who are willing to resort to the use of force in order to get their way.

I was glad to hear today, by the way—it was confirmed by President Holloway—that he is no longer under consideration to be the next president of Yale University, of which I am an alum. There are many of us who are deeply concerned about the message it would send if Yale, which has had many of its own problems when it comes to anti-Semitism on campus, accepted as its new president someone who was just responsible for institutionalizing anti-Semitism at his own university.

There have been others as well throughout the country, several of which are in my State of California. There has been one instance, at least, where there has been accountability.

The president of Sonoma State, after reaching an agreement with the encampment there with a number of deeply anti-Semitic provisions like cutting off study abroad to Israel and even scrubbing university materials of

any reference to Israel, and then even appointing the encampment as a permanent governing council to enforce that agreement, that university leader was placed on leave and has now resigned. That was the right thing for the leader of the California State University system to do.

However, there are other campuses in California, in the CSU and UC systems, that have reached similar capitulation agreements with the lawless encampments on their campuses and who have followed this same script of rewarding the use of force, of institutionalizing and normalizing anti-Semitism, of setting a precedent that the way to get your way on their campuses is to break the rules, break the law, refuse to do what you are asked to do. They all need to face discipline, as well.

There were a number of other remarkable statements at today's hearing with the three university presidents, though, of UCLA, Rutgers, and of course Northwestern. In particular, the president of Northwestern said that he will not be commenting on the speech of their students, faculty, or staff, a completely preposterous statement.

This individual has commented on all manner of political issues. I was able to find a number of examples just googling on my phone as he said it. The idea that he wouldn't call out, fire, or condemn a high-ranking university official who makes overtly racist statements absolutely defies belief.

Incredibly, when asked by my colleague BURGESS OWENS if he would have dealt with a KKK demonstration in the same manner, he said he would not engage in a hypothetical, refusing to even condemn this most offensive of speech—or more than speech, of course, when we are dealing with the conduct that we have seen play out on these campuses.

The president also said—and the president I am referring to is President Schill of Northwestern—that a police option on that campus was not possible. This is how he justifies appeasing the demands of the encampment rather than enforcing the law.

I find it quite difficult to believe that there couldn't have been a sufficient police response coordinating with local law enforcement to ensure that those who were in the encampment left.

□ 1500

It is absolutely hypocritical when you look at the record of this president, President Schill, who actually reduced police and defunded police when he was the president of the University of Oregon.

The committee, I know, is committed to continuing this investigation of anti-Semitism across American higher education, but it is also important to understand the need for broad reform in higher education based upon what we have learned.

There have been some encouraging signs lately. We saw, for example, MIT

just recently said it is no longer going to require so-called diversity statements in the faculty hiring process. Even the Washington Post came out with an op-ed opposing the use of these diversity statements in hiring.

I think our work is only just beginning. The hearings that we have seen so far have been deeply disturbing.

It is highly important that we continue them and that we continue to keep an eye on every university that is failing to adequately address anti-Semitism in order to protect the students, to protect their safety, and to protect their right to an education.

We also need to think about fundamental reform when it comes to academic freedom, when it comes to free speech, when it comes to faculty hiring, and when it comes to so many of the other issues related to even the value of a higher education degree in America today.

I truly believe this can be a turning point. America's universities have long been national assets that have helped us to become the greatest country in the world, the greatest economy in the world, the leader in innovation on all fronts, and that is now in danger.

I look forward to continuing to work with the committee and colleagues on both sides of the aisle. We had a number of colleagues across the aisle who asked very good questions and expressed appropriate concerns today, as well.

I look forward to working together to reclaim our universities as national assets rather than the liabilities that they have increasingly become.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to address a concerning situation in the world of artificial intelligence that has developed over the last couple of weeks following the release of OpenAI's newest ChatGPT model, which has demonstrated some truly breathtaking, amazing features and capabilities that are going to have wide-ranging applications that I think we are only just beginning to understand.

After that release, there has been an exodus from the company of employees who are there to focus on issues related to safety. The reason for this was stated by Jan Leike, who is the leader of the team at OpenAI responsible for safety and alignment issues.

This is what Jan Leike said: "I joined because I thought OpenAI would be the best place in the world to do this research. However, I have been disagreeing with OpenAI leadership about the company's core priorities for quite some time, until we finally reached a breaking point."

I believe much more of our bandwidth should be spent getting ready for the next generation of models on security, monitoring, preparedness, safety, adversarial robustness, superalignment, confidentiality, societal impact, and related topics. These problems are quite hard to get right, and I am concerned we aren't on a trajectory to get there.

Jan writes: "Over the past few months, my team has been sailing against the wind. Sometimes we were struggling for compute, and it was getting harder and harder to get this crucial research done. Building smarter-than-human machines is an inherently dangerous endeavor. OpenAI is shouldering an enormous responsibility on behalf of all humanity. But over the past few years, safety culture and processes have taken a back seat to shiny products. We are long overdue in getting incredibly serious about the implications of AGI," meaning artificial general intelligence. "We must prioritize preparing for them as best we can."

This is what the outgoing leader of safety and alignment issues at OpenAI recently said on Twitter, on X.

I am not intending to criticize OpenAI. I have no basis to assess the veracity of the claims that were just read. I, like everyone else, have been truly dazzled by what the company has been able to accomplish.

I think that this exodus of safety employees and this particular testimonial for the person leading the alignment team should be a wake-up call for many of us who have perhaps not been giving this issue of safety and alignment in the development of artificial intelligence the attention that it deserves.

In fact, I don't know if there has ever been a time where the consequences, the stakes, of a particular issue are so wildly disproportionate to the small level of attention that is being paid to it.

The basic issue here is that as AI systems become more advanced, as their capabilities become more sophisticated, the risks are heightened as well when it comes to many things—when it comes to privacy, when it comes to confidentiality, when it comes to potential misuses, which are limitless, and when it comes to the alignment of those capabilities with the well-being of the machine's creator, with the well-being of humanity.

This is an issue that the company has been focusing on at OpenAI. They have, of course, this whole team there.

There has been some discussion about what percentage of their overall compute has been dedicated to it. If you believe the testimony here, it is less and less, but the company itself, as well as perhaps to a greater degree other leading AI companies, understand this to be an extremely important issue, especially as these models scale up and become more sophisticated and new capabilities emerge, sometimes perhaps in an unsophisticated way.

The important thing that has been understood by many is that we need to make sure our ability, our sophistication in aligning those systems with our own objectives, proceeds in a way that is commensurate to the sophistication of their capabilities.

I am concerned that that is no longer the case, that perhaps things are developing more quickly on the capabilities end than on the safety end.

I think the wake-up call that we need to take from what has happened at OpenAI is that we simply can't rely on any particular company, or even all of them collectively, to prioritize safety to the extent that is needed.

I do think there is some role for us here in Congress to catalyze safety research and to try to ensure the proper incentives for companies to invest in safety as much as they are investing in product development and other things.

There are some States, and perhaps even some folks here, who are already hamstringing this new technology, that would stand in the way of developing more advanced models. Personally, I think that is the wrong approach for a number of reasons.

First of all, it is not at all clear that it is going to actually be successful in limiting the development of these technologies, and if it is, it would only apply to us here in the U.S. in our jurisdiction whereas our potential adversaries in other countries could continue to develop this technology unabated and in a way that poses a risk to the United States, our competitiveness, and our national security.

Moreover, to try to block the further development of AI will limit the manifold benefits that are now appearing before us, which are limitless.

As these models become more and more advanced, so, too, do their applications in the fields of medicine, in the fields of transportation, and, basically, in any field that you can think of.

We have seen applications already, and these applications are only going to become greater and greater and have enormous potential to save lives, to extend lives, and to enhance the quality of life.

The position, from a humanist point of view, should be one of not trying to hold the development of that potential back but, rather, trying to ensure that it proceeds in a manner that unlocks the benefits while mitigating the risks.

Those risks will, perhaps, become most pronounced as we work toward what is commonly called AGI, which was referenced in that series of tweets, artificial general intelligence.

There is a lot of debate on this topic among people who know a lot more about it than I do, but there are many who believe that it is not that far away, that it is much closer than we might have thought even a few years ago—that is, the creation of an AI system that has the capacity to outperform human intelligence across multiple domains or across all domains.

What is more, once AGI is achieved, if, indeed, it is achieved, then the capabilities could well accelerate in a very rapid manner from there on out.

That is why many who focus on issues related to AI safety have ur-

gently emphasized the need to get the safety question right before that threshold is crossed.

Indeed, when Sam Altman, the CEO of OpenAI, was here last year, I asked him straight up how close they were to developing AGI. He basically said they were one big breakthrough away. That was a while ago.

I don't think anyone really knows how close we are or what that will look like, but I think there is an urgent need to prepare for that day by doing everything we possibly can to ensure that as capabilities develop in an unpredictable way, we have done the groundwork to make sure that those capabilities are aligned to our objectives, serve human purposes, and don't have the potential to serve other purposes or to misinterpret their commands in a way that has grave consequences.

I have introduced a bill, a bipartisan bill, that I think is a modest proposal that will help us get there. It will have the National Institutes of Health create a grant program that will fund basic research into AI safety. I think that is something that would be helpful, that would be a start.

In fact, I ran the idea by the CEO of OpenAI itself, Sam Altman. He thought it was a good idea. I think that it would help us get moving in the right direction, but I think it is also important at the same time that we make sure that the companies themselves have the right incentives to prioritize safety and alignment in the way that is needed.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. We also have an AI task force being led by my colleague from California JAY OBERNOLTE, who has done some tremendous work in this area.

I think it is urgently important that we begin to think about our role in ensuring that artificial intelligence ushers in the best possible future while mitigating the risks that are in front of us.

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RECOGNIZING FOLSOM POLICE DEPARTMENT'S
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few moments to recognize some truly outstanding individuals from my district.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to include the members of the Folsom Police Department's Special Investigations Unit for the Police Honor Roll. The SIU team consists of one sergeant, Sergeant Brandon Monsoor, and three detectives, Detective William Maslak, Detective Justin Cain, and Detective Andrew Graham, whose responsibilities include narcotics prevention and weapons enforcement along with fugitive apprehension. I believe that their work surrounding fentanyl poisonings throughout the last year is truly worthy of recognition.

Along with several other areas of this country, the city of Folsom has seen an

increase in fentanyl-related deaths. These tragedies are the direct result of individuals who carelessly furnish this product to often unsuspecting customers on the illicit drug market.

In early 2023, the SIU team decided to address this issue by developing criminal homicide cases against drug dealers that knowingly sold this dangerous product. This was no small task, as these types of cases had never been attempted or prosecuted in Sacramento County. They began by coordinating with the Sacramento district attorney's office to determine the type of evidence that would be required to bring this type of case to conclusion. These cases are inherently difficult to prosecute. They require swift and relentless action by detectives upon notification of an overdose, a significant amount of digital evidence, and out-of-the-box investigation techniques.

In July 2023, SIU detectives were notified of a potential fentanyl poisoning within the city of Folsom. The victim was a 24-year-old female who recently moved to the area to begin work as a preschool teacher. The detectives worked all night to eventually identify her supplier, develop probable cause to arrest him for homicide, and coordinate with the district attorney's office. Approximately 48 hours later, her supplier was arrested for murder, the first case of its kind within Sacramento County.

Since that first case, the SIU team has successfully arrested three other individuals for manslaughter or homicide after knowingly supplying this dangerous drug to their customers. They remain the only investigative unit in our region to bring this type of case to the Sacramento district attorney.

The Special Investigations Unit has truly distinguished itself and had an incredible impact on the community we serve. I believe they have very much earned the right to be recognized on the Third District Police Honor Roll.

RECOGNIZING REBEKAH PEREZ

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Rebekah Perez, an English teacher at Loyalton High School in Loyalton, California. Rebekah is a remarkable and gifted educator who enriches the lives of her students and her community alike.

Before accepting her position at her hometown high school 8 years ago, Rebekah taught in title I schools in southern California for 5 years. Rebekah is one of those teachers who changes lives for the better. Her advanced placement students have scored in record-passing rates at Loyalton High School.

As a former educator, I understand the essential role that a teacher plays in the lives of their students, and Rebekah has high expectations for her students. She provides excellent support to ensure they can meet those expectations.

Knowing that reading literature and participating in thoughtful discussions

are essential for rural students to get a glimpse and understanding of the bigger world, its diverse cultures and complexity drives Rebekah's work.

Active in her community, she serves on the board of her church and as a 4-H project leader. Her big laugh and huge smile makes students, colleagues, and parents alike feel like they have come home and are deeply cared for. Rebekah's positive leadership at Loyaltan is reflected in a sign she has made for her classroom. I love this. It says: "Get excited, people."

Whether teaching English, providing academic advisement, leading the accreditation process, serving as a senior class adviser, or coaching young people, Rebekah brings infectious, joy-filled excitement to all those around her.

Loyaltan High School shines so bright because of her great work, and we are forever grateful that she has chosen to teach at Loyaltan High School.

Therefore, in honor of her passion, dedication, and her commitment to her students' success, it is my privilege to recognize Rebekah Perez as the truly outstanding teacher that she is.

RECOGNIZING ELAINA STOLL

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take a moment to recognize the outstanding and prominent educators of California's Third Congressional District.

I will briefly highlight a teacher from the Bishop Unified School District, Elaina Stoll, who has dedicated 34 years of her career to educating the students of her community.

Ms. Stoll graduated from Bishop Union High School in 1983 and then returned in 1990 to serve and spend two decades as a primary teacher. She later became a reading specialist for Bishop Unified and continued to further her education by obtaining her master's degree in education administration with an emphasis in reading.

Ms. Stoll has worked tirelessly on strengthening Bishop's Reading Intervention Program, implementing phonics-based small group instructional strategies, and creating systemic improvements across the grade spans.

She approaches her work pertaining to students with high levels of enthusiasm and love and strives to meet best practice standards. She is known for her unique ability to motivate others to meet the high standards set by her performance.

I commend Ms. Stoll for her exceptional dedication to education and to promoting student success and academic achievement.

Therefore, on behalf of the United States House of Representatives, I am pleased to recognize Ms. Elaina Stoll for her significant contributions to the Bishop Unified School District and to the students of the Bishop community.

RECOGNIZING ELIZABETH ISAACS

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I will take a moment to recognize Ms. Elizabeth

Isaacs, a kindergarten teacher in the Folsom Cordova Unified School District at Oak Chan Elementary School.

Ms. Isaacs teaches kindergarten at Oak Chan and has been employed there since 2015. However, her experience goes back 19 years.

Ms. Isaacs' mission is to make the world a better place, and she finds herself continuously motivated by the positive impact she has on her students' lives.

Ms. Isaacs teaches in innovative ways to keep her students motivated and engaged and is passionate about instilling her students with the knowledge and tenacity that is needed to help each child reach their full potential.

Just the idea that she is contributing toward this development of her students brings her great joy and satisfaction.

Ms. Isaacs' students and the opportunity to teach kindergarten have contributed to her unwavering commitment to education. Every day, she comes to class feeling cherished, challenged, and fulfilled.

Growing up, Ms. Isaacs learned how education has the power to affect meaningful change in the world. Even as a child, she enjoyed playing school with her siblings, where she took on the role, of course, as the teacher.

Both of her parents were educators, and she grew up helping set up bulletin boards in her mother's classroom at White Rock Elementary in the Folsom Cordova Unified School District. Additionally, she appreciated being able to observe her father's lectures as a professor at the McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento.

It is a true honor to represent exemplary teachers such as Ms. Elizabeth Isaacs in the United States Congress. Therefore, in honor of her passion, dedication, and belief in the transformative power of education, in honor of her commitment to her students' success, it is my privilege to recognize Ms. Elizabeth Isaacs as the outstanding teacher that she is.

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

RECOGNIZING LEE GREENWOOD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. STRONG) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. STRONG. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for his Special Order. The gentleman I am soon to recognize was raised in his district in California.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a true American patriot, Grammy Award winner Lee Greenwood.

May 21 marked the 40th anniversary of his song "God Bless the USA." This song has withstood the test of time and remains an anthem for Americans to proudly express their love of God and country.

"God Bless the USA" is one of the most recognizable, patriotic songs in America, uniting people both in times of celebration, like the Fourth of July, and during some of our Nation's darkest hours, like 9/11.

Lee wrote "God Bless the USA" in 1983 and published it in 1984. Lee Greenwood has performed "God Bless the USA" for 10 American Presidents and traveled on 20 USO tours.

Not only is he a tireless entertainer, doing more than 160 concerts this year, but he also cares deeply about his family. He cares about America, our military, and our veterans. He is a supporter of Helping a Hero and has been a part of hundreds of welcome-home ceremonies for our brave and courageous wounded warriors.

I thank Grammy Award winner Lee Greenwood for his contribution to this great Nation.

I end by saying: God bless the USA.

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

OMISSION FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 2024 AT PAGE H3413

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to a joint resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Energy relating to "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Furnaces".

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of S. Con. Res. 34 (118th Congress), the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the following Senators to the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

The Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER).

The Senator from Minnesota (Mrs. KLOBUCHAR).

The Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER).

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 115-123, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader of the Senate, reappoints the following individual as member of the Commission on Social Impact Partnership:

Carol B. Kellermann of New York (For a two year term beginning June 6, 2024).

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(z) of House Resolution 5, the House stands adjourned until 11 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 3 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 24, 2024, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-4302. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's Discrimination Financial Assistance Program Application; to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-4303. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hazard Communication Standard [Docket No.: OSHA-2019-0001] (RIN: 1218-AC93) received May 21, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

EC-4304. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Annual Report to Congress: Qualifying Payment Amount Audits, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 300gg-111(a)(2)(A)(iii); July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title XXVII, Sec. 2799A-1(a)(2)(A)(iii) (as added by Public Law 116-260, div. BB, title I, Sec. 102(a)(1)); (134 Stat. 2761); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4305. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Federal Energy Management Program, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Clean Energy for New Federal Buildings and Major Renovations of Federal Buildings [EERE-2010-BT-STD-0031] (RIN: 1904-AB96) received May 3, 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-4306. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 23-071; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4307. A letter from the Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Appellate Jurisdiction Update received May 22, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-4308. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2024-0029; Project Identifier MCAI-2023-01182-T; Amendment 39-22741; AD 2024-08-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4309. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1817; Project Identifier MCAI-2023-00664-T; Amendment 39-22732; AD 2024-07-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4310. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; ATR-GIE Avions de Transport Regional Airplanes

[Docket No.: FAA-2024-0222; Project Identifier MCAI-2023-01072-T; Amendment 39-22735; AD 2024-08-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4311. A letter from the Attorney-Adviser, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Certification of Dispatchers (RIN: 2130-AC91) received May 21, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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. LUCAS: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 7630. A bill to require a plan to improve the cybersecurity and telecommunications of the U.S. Academic Research Fleet, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-521. Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LUCAS: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 7685. A bill to strengthen and enhance the competitiveness of American industry through the research and development of advanced technologies to improve the efficiency of cement, concrete, and asphalt production, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-522). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCHENRY: Committee on Financial Services, H.R. 555. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to ensure the supply of certain medical materials essential to national defense, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-523). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCHENRY: Committee on Financial Services, H.R. 1166. A bill to enhance authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to respond to the public health emergencies, to provide additional oversight of such authorities, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-524). 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. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 8516. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 840 Front Street in Casselton, North Dakota, as the "Commander Delbert Austin Olson Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 8517. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal land in Arizona to La Paz County, Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SELF, Mr. PALMER, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 8518. A bill to require that the prevailing wage utilized for purposes of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United

States Code (commonly referred to as the Davis-Bacon Act), be determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MASSIE (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Ms. BOEBERT, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. FINSTAD, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. LUNA, Mr. OGLES, Mr. PERRY, Mr. ROY, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 8519. A bill to prohibit the obligation or expenditure of Federal funds for disinformation research grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD (for herself, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. CARBAJAL):

H.R. 8520. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to implement the Climate Ready Tribes Initiative; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CLYBURN, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 8521. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Joan Trumpauer Mulholland in recognition of her unique and substantial contributions to American life through her life-long commitment to social justice and equality for all citizens, exhibited both through direct action, at great personal risk, and through ongoing educational activities; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. BICE (for herself and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 8522. A bill to improve connections between the Department of Agriculture and national and homeland security agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CASTEN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 8523. A bill to require Transmission Organizations to allow bids from aggregators of certain retail customers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts (for herself, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. LIEU, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 8524. A bill to effectively staff the high-need public elementary schools and secondary schools of the United States with school-based mental health services providers; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LIEU, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. HOYER, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CORREA, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. SCANLON, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ROSS, Mr. IVEY, Ms. BALINT, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. AMO, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. CHERFILUS-

MCCORMICK, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COSTA, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. CROW, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELUZZO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIMALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MANNING, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MFUME, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUPERSBERGER, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHKOWSKY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TLAB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 8525. A bill to hold law enforcement accountable for misconduct in court, improve transparency through data collection, and reform police training and policies; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Ms. SALINAS):

H.R. 8526. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide criteria for use of Federal funds to support trauma-informed practices in schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. MENG, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. GOLDMAN of New York):

H.R. 8527. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Climate Justice Working Group to help guide the Nation's just and equitable transition towards a clean, climate-resilient, zero-emission economy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. D'ESPOSITO:

H.R. 8528. A bill to increase the criminal penalties for assaulting a Bureau of Prisons correctional officer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 8529. A bill to authorize assistance to train and retain obstetrician-gynecologists and sub-specialists in urogynecology and to help improve the quality of care to meet the health care needs of women in least developed countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EZELL:

H.R. 8530. A bill to require Facility Security Committees to respond to security recommendations issued by the Federal Protective Service relating to facility security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 8531. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to promulgate regulations relating to the disclosure of certain commercial data, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida (for herself, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Ms. LETLOW):

H.R. 8532. A bill to identify and address barriers to coverage of remote physiologic devices under State Medicaid programs to improve maternal and child health outcomes for pregnant and postpartum women; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FROST (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. LAWLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. LIEU, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. DELUZZO, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 8533. A bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall update the regulations to issue regulations to phase out the use of bleed air systems in certain aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Ms. FOXX, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BURLINSON, Mr. OGLES, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, and Mr. ADERHOLT):

H.R. 8534. A bill to prohibit a student athlete from being considered an employee of an institution, a conference, or an association based on participation in certain intercollegiate athletics; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. HOUCHIN:

H.R. 8535. A bill to establish the Benjamin Harrison National Recreation Area and Wilderness in the State of Indiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. JACKSON LEE,

Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BALINT, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. TLAB):

H.R. 8536. A bill to establish the Office of the Ombudsperson for Immigrant Children in Immigration Custody, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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. JOYCE of Ohio (for himself and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 8537. A bill to require a study on public health impacts as a consequence of the February 3, 2023, train derailment in East Palestine, Ohio; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself and Mrs. BICE):

H.R. 8538. A bill to establish an inter-agency committee to coordinate activities of the Federal Government relating to biotechnology oversight, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself and Mrs. BICE):

H.R. 8539. A bill to establish the Office of Biotechnology Policy in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KUSTOFF (for himself, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. TENNEY, and Ms. SEWELL):

H.R. 8540. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance the employer-provided child care credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LUNA:

H.R. 8541. A bill to amend the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act to provide for criminal penalties for acquiring a wild free-roaming horse or burro with the intention of transferring such animal for processing into commercial products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 8542. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Dr. Joseph B. Kirsner, in recognition of his service to the United States during World War II and his contributions to the medical field, particularly gastroenterology; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. BUCHSON, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. MOLINARO, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 8543. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Public Health Service Act to permanently authorize certified community behavioral health clinics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MORELLE (for himself and Ms. PEREZ):

H.R. 8544. A bill to require original equipment manufacturers of digital electronic equipment to make available certain documentation, diagnostic, and repair information to independent repair providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Ms. ROSS, Ms. MANNING, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. HUDSON, Ms. LEE of Florida, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. EDWARDS, and Mr. HUNT):

H.R. 8545. A bill to amend the Camp Lejeune Justice Act of 2022 to make technical corrections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 8546. A bill to require the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration to take certain actions to improve the processing of claims and appeals for disability insurance benefits and supplemental security income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 8547. A bill to direct the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish a universal design standards certification system and to establish a refundable tax credit for individuals and groups that construct or renovate buildings and residences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.R. 8548. A bill to remove aliens who fail to comply with a release order, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OGLES (for himself and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 8549. A bill to prohibit any person convicted of an unlawful activity on or after October 7, 2023, on a college campus from being eligible for public service loan forgiveness; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. OGLES (for himself and Mr. DONALDS):

H.R. 8550. A bill to provide for the prohibition on the use of United States passports for travel to, in, or through the Turks and Caicos Islands; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OGLES (for himself, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BURLISON, and Mr. MCCORMICK):

H.R. 8551. A bill to require the Director of National Intelligence to prepare and make available a report on the wealth and corrupt activities of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Ms. OMAR (for herself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. PRESSLEY):

H.R. 8552. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit criminal corporations from making disbursements of funds in connection with a campaign for election for Federal, State, or local office; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 8553. A bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 to establish a separate unit within the Department of Justice for the investigation and enforcement of such Act, to provide the Attorney General with the authority to impose civil money penalties for violations of such Act, and to require agents of foreign principals who are registered under such Act to disclose transactions involving things of financial value conferred on officeholders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. OMAR (for herself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. FROST, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois,

Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TORRES of New York, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 8554. A bill to eliminate certain subsidies for fossil-fuel production; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure, Financial Services, Science, Space, and Technology, Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, Foreign Affairs, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCANLON (for herself and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 8555. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to provide for better protections for children raised in kinship families outside of the foster care system; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. STANSBURY):

H.R. 8556. A bill to amend section 254 of the Communications Act of 1934 to ensure that certain telecommunications assistance available to assist school buses is preserved consistent with the Declaratory Ruling in the matter of Modernizing the E-Rate Program for Schools and Libraries adopted by the Federal Communications Commission on October 19, 2023 (FCC 23-84; WC Docket No. 13-184), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCHRIER (for herself and Mr. VALADAO):

H.R. 8557. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and expand the use of prescribed fire on land managed by the Department of the Interior or the Forest Service, with an emphasis on units of the National Forest System in the western United States, to acknowledge and support the long-standing use of cultural burning by Tribes and Indigenous practitioners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Oversight and Accountability, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 8558. A bill to give Presidential Proclamation 9645 the full force and effect of law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. STEEL (for herself and Ms. TENNEY):

H.R. 8559. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to protect small businesses from unemployment insurance premium increases by reason of unrepaid State advances; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAKANO (for himself, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. LEVIN):

H.R. 8560. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, and the United States Housing Act of 1937, to make certain improvements to the supported housing program for veterans commonly known as "HUD-VASH"; to the Committee on Financial 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 Ms. TENNEY (for herself, Mr. TONKO, Ms. STEFANK, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. LANGWORTHY, and Mr. MOLINARO):

H.R. 8561. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to address significant under projection of MA local area growth due to wage index reclassification; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. TOKUDA (for herself and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 8562. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the provision of direct housing loans and medical care from the Department of Veterans Affairs for Native Hawaiians; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. TOKUDA (for herself and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 8563. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a floor on the work geographic index for physicians' services furnished in Hawaii; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WENSTRUP (for himself and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY):

H.R. 8564. A bill to require certain elements of the intelligence community to submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report with respect to biotechnology threats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. ADAMS, and Mrs. SYKES):

H.R. 8565. A bill to advance research, promote awareness, and provide patient support with respect to endometriosis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. VEASEY):

H.R. 8566. A bill to require reports and certain actions with respect to the Republic of Georgia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. LATTA:

H.J. Res. 153. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission relating to "Safeguarding and Securing the Open Internet; Restoring Internet Freedom"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BOEBERT (for herself, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. OGLES, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. ROSENDALE):

H.J. Res. 154. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Land Management relating to "Fluid Mineral Leases and Leasing Process"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DUARTE (for himself and Mr. NEWHOUSE):

H.J. Res. 155. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the National Marine Fisheries Service relating to “Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations for Interagency Cooperation”; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DUARTE (for himself and Mr. NEWHOUSE):

H.J. Res. 156. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to “Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations for Interagency Cooperation”; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. HAGEMAN (for herself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Ms. MALOY, Ms. BOEBERT, and Mr. ZINKE):

H.J. Res. 157. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the National Marine Fisheries Service relating to “Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat”; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. HAGEMAN (for herself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Ms. MALOY, Ms. BOEBERT, and Mr. ZINKE):

H.J. Res. 158. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to “Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Listing Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat”; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself, Ms. BOEBERT, Mr. ZINKE, and Ms. HAGEMAN):

H.J. Res. 159. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to “Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations Pertaining to Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants”; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. OGLES, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. BABIN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. SELF, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. MOORE of Alabama):

H.J. Res. 160. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services relating to “Nondiscrimination in Health Programs and Activities”; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. VASQUEZ:

H. Con. Res. 108. Concurrent resolution commemorating the 100th anniversary of the designation of the Gila Wilderness; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WENSTRUP (for himself, Mr. CORREA, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H. Con. Res. 109. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that assisted suicide (sometimes referred to using other terms) puts everyone, including those most vulnerable, at risk of deadly harm; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H. Res. 1253. A resolution reaffirming that the United States is not a party to the Rome

Statute and does not recognize the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK (for herself, Mr. JAMES, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mrs. KIM of California):

H. Res. 1254. A resolution recognizing the strategic importance of Kenya to the United States and celebrating the 60-year anniversary of United States-Kenya relations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GUEST (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. CARSON, Mr. EZELL, Mrs. BICE, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DeREMER, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. TRONE, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. MILLS, Mr. HUNT, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. MCCORMICK, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. LATTI, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MANN, Mrs. McCLAIN, Ms. MACE, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. LESKO, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. McCAUL, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. BACON, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. CLYDE, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. D’ESPOSITO, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. MEUSER):

H. Res. 1255. A resolution calling upon all Americans on this Memorial Day, 2024, to honor the men and women of the Armed Forces who have died in the pursuit of freedom and peace; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BURCHETT, and Ms. TENNEY):

H. Res. 1256. A resolution condemning the United Nations moment of silence for Ebrahim Raisolsadati as a blatant disregard of the United Nations Charter; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H. Res. 1257. A resolution expressing the need for enhanced public awareness of Huntington’s Disease and support for the designation of a “National Huntington’s Disease Awareness Month”; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H. Res. 1258. A resolution recognizing and Honoring the Unwavering Journey of our Armed Forces from Enlistment to Their Lasting Contributions as Veterans; 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. VEASEY (for himself, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BARRAGAN, and Mr. BACON):

H. Res. 1259. A resolution expressing support for the designation of May 2024 as “Na-

tional Physical Fitness and Sports Month”; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WEXTON (for herself, Ms. WILD, Ms. TOKUDA, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. McLELLAN, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. PORTER, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. CARAVEO, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. ROSS, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. TONKO, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. KILMER, Mr. ROSE, Mr. NICKEL, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. BALINT, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HIMES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. RYAN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. POCAN, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. MANNING, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. STANTON, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. LANDSMAN, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LAWLER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BACON, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. SYKES, Mrs. BICE, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. LOFGREN, and Ms. SCHOLTEN):

H. Res. 1260. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the month of May 2024 as “Progressive Supranuclear Palsy Awareness Month”; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 8516.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 840 Front Street in Casselton, North Dakota, as the “Commander Delbert Austin Olson Post Office”

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 8517.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, clause 2 which provides Congress with the power to “dispose of

and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory and other Property belonging to the United States.” in this case the sale of federal land for economic development.

The single subject of this legislation is:
Land Conveyance

By Mr. GOSAR:
H.R. 8518.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, which grants Congress its spending power.

The single subject of this legislation is:
This legislation adjusts the formula the federal government uses to spend money on federal contracts and is authorized by the Constitution under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, which grants Congress its spending power.

By Mr. MASSIE:

H.R. 8519.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8
First Amendment

The single subject of this legislation is:
Federal grants relating to First Amendment activity.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 8520.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:
To amend the Public Health Service Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to implement the Climate Ready Tribes Initiative.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 8521.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

article 1 section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:
Congressional Gold Medal Honoree

By Mrs. BICE:

H.R. 8522.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: 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:
Agriculture

By Mr. CASTEN:

H.R. 8523.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:
To require Electricity Transmission Organizations to allow bids from aggregators of certain retail electricity customers, and for other purposes.

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 8524.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

The single subject of this legislation is:
Mental health

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 8525.

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 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To hold law enforcement accountable for misconduct in court, improve transparency through data collection, and reform police training and policies.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 8527.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:
Environment

By Mr. D'ESPOSITO:

H.R. 8528.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:
To increase the criminal penalties for assaulting a Bureau of Prisons correctional officer.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 8529.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To authorize assistance to train and retain obstetrician-gynecologists and sub-specialists in urogynecology and to help improve the quality of care to meet the health care needs of women in least developed countries.

By Mr. EZELL:

H.R. 8530.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:
To require Facility Security Committees to respond to security recommendations issued by the Federal Protective Service relating to facility security, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 8531.

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, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires commercial data operators to disclose to users what types of user data are collected, and the usage and value of that data. Commercial data operators must also provide users with a way to delete this data. Commercial data operators that issue securities must report the value of their user data and the value of any third-party contracts made for the collection of user data.

By Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida:

H.R. 8532.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:
maternal health

By Mr. FROST:

H.R. 8533.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:
To require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall update the regulations to issue regulations to phase out the use of bleed air systems in certain aircraft, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 8534.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:
Prohibiting student athletes from being classified as employees under federal law.

By Mrs. HOUCHIN:

H.R. 8535.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:
To establish the Benjamin Harrison National Recreation Area and Wilderness in the State of Indiana, and for other purposes.

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 8536.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 4 provides Congress with the power to establish a “uniform rule of Naturalization.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

Immigration

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:

H.R. 8537.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:
To require a study on public health impacts as a consequence of the February 3, 2023, train derailment in East Palestine, Ohio.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 8538.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:
Biotechnology

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 8539.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:
Biotechnology

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 8540.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, 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 expands the Employer-Provided Childcare Tax Credit (IRC Section 45F).

By Mrs. LUNA:

H.R. 8541.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill would shorten the adoption wait period from one year to six months and makes it a felony to knowingly transfer a wild horse or burro for slaughter.

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 8542.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 6

The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill would award Dr. Joseph B. Kirsner with a Congressional Gold Medal in recognition of his service to the United States during World War II and his contributions to the medical field, particularly, gastroenterology.

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 8543.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

section 8 of article I of the Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
health care

By Mr. MORELLE:
H.R. 8544.

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 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Right to Repair.

By Mr. MURPHY:
H.R. 8545.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I; Section 8; Clause 1 of the Constitution states:

The Congress shall have the Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Camp Lejeune Justice Act of 2022 to make technical corrections.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 8546.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration to take certain actions to improve the processing of claims and appeals for disability insurance benefits and supplemental security income, and for other purposes.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 8547.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish a universal design standards certification system and to establish a refundable tax credit for individuals and groups that construct or renovate buildings and residences, and for other purposes.

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.R. 8548.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To remove aliens who fail to comply with a release order, and for other purposes.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 8549.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit any person convicted of an unlawful activity on or after October 7, 2023, on a college campus from being eligible for public service loan forgiveness.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 8550.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide for the prohibition on the use of United States passports for travel to, in, or through the Turks and Caicos Islands.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 8551.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Director of National Intelligence to prepare and make available a report on the wealth and corrupt activities of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 8552.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Elections

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 8553.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

strengthening existing laws to ensure that lobbyists who represent foreign governments operate in full transparency and are not able to unduly influence our elected officials

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 8554.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Energy

By Ms. SCANLON:

H.R. 8555.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To better support kinship caregivers for children exposed to substance misuse or other trauma.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 8556.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article V of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Clarifying E-Rate Act of 2024

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 8557.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Forestry

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 8558.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Foreign Relations as it relates to the Middle East

By Mrs. STEEL:

H.R. 8559.

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:

Taxation

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 8560.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill seeks to reform the HUD-VASH program by expanding eligibility.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 8561.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires skilled nursing facilities, nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled, and nearby inpatient rehabilitation facilities to establish an essential caregivers program during a public health emergency.

By Ms. TOKUDA:

H.R. 8562.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the provision of direct housing loans and medical care from the Department of Veterans Affairs for Native Hawaiians.

By Ms. TOKUDA:

H.R. 8563.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a floor on the work geographic index for physicians' services furnished in Hawaii.

By Mr. WENSTRUP:

H.R. 8564.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require certain elements of the intelligence community to submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report with respect to biotechnology threats, and for other purposes.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 8565.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

The Endometriosis CARE Act would invest \$50 million annually in endometriosis research through the National Institutes of Health and commission a nationwide study on disparities in endometriosis prevalence, detection, treatment and outcomes.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 8566.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To support the democratic aspirations of the people of Georgia against malign Russian influence.

By Mr. LATTI:

H.J. Res. 153.

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:

Provide for congressional disapproval of the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission relating to "Safe-guarding and Securing the Open Internet; Restoring Internet Freedom".

By Ms. BOEBERT:

H.J. Res. 154.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8: The Congress shall

have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and Excises, to pay debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

The single subject of this legislation is:

a CRA resolution of disapproval that would nullify Biden's rule entitled Fluid Mineral Leases and Leasing Process.

By Mr. DUARTE:

H.J. Res. 155.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the National Marine Fisheries Service relating to "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations for Interagency Cooperation".

By Mr. DUARTE:

H.J. Res. 156.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations for Interagency Cooperation".

By Ms. HAGEMAN:

H.J. Res. 157.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation disapproves of of the rule submitted by the National Marine Fisheries Service relating to "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Listing Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat", and states that such rule shall have no force or effect.

By Ms. HAGEMAN:

H.J. Res. 158.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation provides Congressional disapproval of the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife Plants; Listing Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat", and states that such rule shall have no force or effect.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.J. Res. 159.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Repealing a regulation related to the Endangered Species Act of 1973

By Mr. ROY:

H.J. Res. 160.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution—to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To disapprove of the "Nondiscrimination in Health Programs and Activities" rule.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 16: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 472: Mr. MOSKOWITZ.

H.R. 655: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 798: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 957: Mr. MOSKOWITZ.

H.R. 976: Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 1015: Mr. CASTEN, Mr. STEIL, and Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 1088: Mr. CASAR, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.

H.R. 1179: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 1385: Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 1406: Mr. KILMER, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mrs. FOUSHEE.

H.R. 1447: Ms. STEVENS, Ms. OMAR, Mr. BOWMAN, and Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 1509: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 1572: Ms. MENG, Ms. OMAR, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 1692: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 1701: Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 1788: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 1806: Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 1831: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H.R. 1834: Ms. PETTERSEN.

H.R. 2424: Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 2539: Ms. SALINAS.

H.R. 2630: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.

H.R. 2713: Mr. VAN ORDEN.

H.R. 2827: Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE.

H.R. 2891: Mrs. DINGELL and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 2923: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 2933: Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 2941: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 2971: Mr. FINSTAD.

H.R. 3006: Mrs. PELTOLA and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 3018: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 3038: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.

H.R. 3124: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 3164: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 3228: Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 3486: Mr. CLYBURN.

H.R. 3491: Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 3576: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 3887: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 3916: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3949: Mr. GARBARINO.

H.R. 3998: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 4070: Mr. ADERHOLT.

H.R. 4646: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4674: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 4818: Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 4858: Mrs. RAMIREZ and Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 5003: Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 5040: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 5044: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 5113: Mrs. PELTOLA.

H.R. 5140: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 5159: Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. PFLUGER.

H.R. 5397: Mr. CAREY.

H.R. 5526: Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 5545: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 5547: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 5614: Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 5646: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H.R. 5995: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 6089: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.

H.R. 6161: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 6201: Mr. CURELLAR and Mr. MENENDEZ.

H.R. 6225: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 6257: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 6271: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 6293: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 6404: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 6612: Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 6664: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 6727: Mr. SABLAN, Mr. AGUILAR, and Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 6763: Mr. ESPAILLAT and Mr. YAKYM.

H.R. 6766: Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 6860: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 6945: Mr. DAVIDSON.

H.R. 6982: Mr. DELUZZIO.

H.R. 7007: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 7012: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 7035: Mr. FALLON and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 7070: Ms. SEWELL and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 7133: Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 7142: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 7162: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 7170: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 7191: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 7257: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 7266: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 7297: Mr. LUCAS and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 7380: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 7384: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 7470: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 7478: Mr. WILLIAMS of New York.

H.R. 7543: Ms. MCLELLAN.

H.R. 7544: Mr. MOORE of Utah.

H.R. 7563: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 7629: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 7634: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 7661: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 7770: Ms. SALINAS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. COSTA, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 7771: Ms. SALINAS and Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 7779: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 7866: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.

H.R. 7914: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 7940: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 8045: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 8060: Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 8093: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 8117: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 8120: Mr. LALOTA.

H.R. 8249: Mrs. FOUSHEE.

H.R. 8281: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS and Mr. COLLINS.

H.R. 8282: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia and Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 8290: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 8295: Mr. MCCORMICK.

H.R. 8331: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. PELTOLA, and Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 8343: Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 8370: Mr. TONKO and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 8390: Mr. EVANS and Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 8404: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 8409: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 8419: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 8422: Mr. MOSKOWITZ.

H.R. 8425: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 8426: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 8434: Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 8437: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 8458: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 8466: Mrs. STEEL and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 8473: Mr. MOYLAN.

H.R. 8474: Mr. MOYLAN.

H.R. 8475: Mr. MOYLAN.

H.R. 8476: Mr. MOYLAN.

H.R. 8477: Mr. GARBARINO and Mr. EDWARDS.

H.R. 8478: Mr. GALLEGO.

H.J. Res. 25: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.J. Res. 82: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Mr. THANEDAR.

H.J. Res. 133: Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.J. Res. 134: Mr. DUNCAN.

H.J. Res. 135: Mr. MILLS.

H.J. Res. 136: Mr. BIGGS.

H.J. Res. 138: Mr. BEAN of Florida.

H.J. Res. 144: Mr. MURPHY.

H.J. Res. 148: Mr. MILLS.

H.J. Res. 152: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H. Con. Res. 44: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mr. DELUZZIO.

H. Res. 376: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.

H. Res. 443: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H. Res. 881: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H. Res. 1131: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H. Res. 1188: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. MILLS.

H. Res. 1199: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H. Res. 1206: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MRVAN.

H. Res. 1219: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H. Res. 1244: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. CARSON, and Mr. PETERS.

H. Res. 1246: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H. Res. 1248: Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE and Mr. TONKO.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

PT-12. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Kenneth Johnson, relative to formally request the Department of Justice and U.S. House of Representatives to conduct investigations of U.S. District District Court Judge Leigh Martin May; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.



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No. 90

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Today's opening prayer will be offered by our guest Chaplain, Pastor Adam Weber, of Embrace Church, from Sioux Falls, SD.

The guest Chaplain offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Gracious Lord, we thank You for this day. Help us to not take this day or any day for granted.

Thank You for the breath in our lungs. Thank You for hearing our voice when we cry out, for hearing our voice when we ask for Your wisdom. Today, I lift up the Senate body to You. Would You fill them with Your love, Your joy, Your peace, Your grace, and Your truth. Fill them with Your wisdom which starts and ends with You, O Lord. Would You guide and lead and direct them. Help their thoughts, their conversations, and their decisions today to be pleasing to You.

I am so grateful that You are all-powerful Lord, and we are mere instruments in Your hands. Today, we dedicate this day, our country, and our lives to You, and we pray this in Your holy and precious Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, May 23, 2024.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNOCK thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican whip.

WELCOMING THE GUEST CHAPLAIN

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, let me just say a word of welcome today to Pastor Adam Weber. You heard him offer the opening prayer today. I am very privileged to have him here, and Adam is someone whose family I have known for a long time. I sort of watched him grow up, if you will. He is a Milbank, SD, native, a graduate of Augustana College, and at the young age of 24, started a church called Embrace Church in Sioux Falls, SD. And at that time, I think their first service had 32 people.

His office was a Chevy Cavalier, and a decade later, it was one of the fastest growing churches, literally, in this entire country. They have continued to grow through the years and they will do it the same way they always have and that is one person at a time.

Embrace's heart is to relentlessly reach the next person for Jesus. It is something that Adam lives out. He seeks out strangers. He goes for what he calls "nonfluff" conversations, and he reaches people, lots and lots of people, with the good news of the Gospel.

And I have had the opportunity to attend services at Embrace along with my wife. Adam also has a podcast

which reaches literally thousands and thousands of people that I have listened to.

He interviews people from all walks of life and talks to them about their spiritual formation, and it is very meaningful to his listeners and certainly has been important in my life, too, as we try to apply the truth of the Scriptures at a time when we face enormous challenges as a country and in a lot of our communities across the country.

So I am delighted to have Adam here, thankful for his ministry, and grateful to Chaplain Black for making it possible for him to be Chaplain for the day. And I would tell my colleagues what I have said many times before, and that is that we do have a Bible study the Chaplain leads on a weekly basis, Thursday at noon, and encourage all of my colleagues to attend.

It has been enormously important to me through the years in keeping me anchored and grounded on the solid rock at times when things can be very uncertain and sometimes tumultuous around us. So I am grateful for the Chaplain for his leadership here and delighted to have Pastor Adam Weber from Sioux Falls, SD, and Embrace Church with us here today in the U.S. Senate.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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S3861

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BORDER ACT OF 2024—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 397, S. 4361.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 397, S. 4361, a bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security and combatting fentanyl for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

BORDER ACT OF 2024

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, first let me add my greetings to our Chaplain from South Dakota and welcome him under JOHN THUNE's auspices. So welcome, Pastor. Pastor, welcome.

Three months ago, something truly stunning happened here on the Senate floor. Senate Republicans filibustered the strongest, most comprehensive border security bill Congress has seen in a generation. And they did it because Donald Trump wanted to exploit the border for political gain on the campaign trail.

Well, today, we are going to try again. We will vote to move forward on a border security bill that Democrats and Republicans spent months on together. I hope our Republican colleagues join us to reach a different outcome.

We all know the situation at the border is unacceptable and demands attention from Congress. Democrats believe that, our Republicans have been saying it, and that is why 3 months ago we sat down with them to write a strong and necessary and bipartisan border security bill.

Poll after poll shows that a large majority of Americans across party lines support our position of getting a bipartisan bill done, and only 8 percent are in opposition.

When Republicans like Donald Trump say: Don't support a bipartisan bill, wait till next year, they are in a distinct minority with the American people from one end of the country to the other.

People want us to get things done. People want us to come together. And when they hear that the only reason Republicans backed away from this bill is not that it wasn't strong enough but that Donald Trump said he wanted chaos at the border, they don't like that.

This is our bill. The public is on the same page, and in polling data, Democrats, Republicans, and Independents are all on the same page: act on a bipartisan bill; get something done; don't play political games.

And this is a bill that will hire thousands of new border agents, a bill that will finally reform asylum, a bill that will commit billions to stop the flow of

fentanyl, a bill endorsed by the National Border Patrol Union, the Chamber of Commerce, and the very conservative Wall Street editorial page.

So to my Republican colleagues, you wanted this border bill. Today, we vote on this border bill, and it is time to show you are serious about solving the problem.

Look, I understand that today's bill is not going to win every single Democratic vote or every single Republican vote. That was never the goal of this bill. The goal was rather to come up with something that could get 60 votes, a majority on both sides of the aisle. That is how it was crafted.

And it is far different than what the Republicans have done. Look at what happened to H.R. 2. It didn't get a single Democratic vote here in the Senate. It did not even get the support of every Senate Republican.

If anything is political theater, it is H.R. 2. It is not designed to solve the problem. It is designed to make a political point. The bill we are bringing up was designed to solve the problem. And Republicans and Democrats labored together in good faith to get that done, and it would have gotten done had Donald Trump not said: I don't want this done. Blame it on me. I want chaos at the border so I can win reelection.

That is not what the American people want, as I mentioned. The polling data is clearly on our side.

The bipartisan border bill is something so different than H.R. 2 because it is a serious attempt at legislation that Republicans helped put together.

Now, people might forget, but there was actually a lot of bipartisan interest in getting this bill passed before Donald Trump killed the bill and told the country, "Please blame it on me." That is what he said, blame it on him.

My friend the Republican leader openly admitted that "it's actually our side that wanted to tackle the border issue. We started it." That is what Leader MCCONNELL said.

My friend, the Senator from Texas, similarly said: "It makes no sense to me for us to do nothing when we might be able to do things better."

That is just what we are doing today, I would say to my friend the Senator from Texas.

A few weeks before our bill was released, our colleague from Iowa warned:

We stand the risk of losing the chance to actually get something done on the border now, because I don't see this opportunity coming up again any time soon.

Again, that is what we are doing, just what our Republican Senators asked us to do for months. And I would be remiss not to include the good observation of my friend from South Carolina.

He said:

H.R. 2 was unable to get any Democratic support in the House; we lost one Republican in the Senate. So to the conservative world: you have a unique opportunity to get border security reform.

And he added:

This moment will pass. Do not let it pass.

I can't say it any better. And what they said then is perfectly applicable now. What made them change when they had such conviction that we had to get something done in a strong bipartisan way? One thing. Donald Trump said turn around, reverse yourself, 180-degree reversal, and they did.

The words I have mentioned are not the words of Senators who think this was all political theater. They sound like the words of Senators who were hoping to get something done. But as I mentioned, it wasn't until after Donald Trump swooped in that they changed their tune.

So we are going to try again today. I hope Republicans join us on today's vote to reach a different outcome than the one in March. If Republicans were truly serious about calling the situation at the border an emergency, they shouldn't delay any longer. You can't call something an emergency one day and then suddenly kick the can down the road the next day.

Let me finish with this: America is proud of its immigrant tradition. We always have been—and always will be—a nation comprised of people who come from across the world looking for an opportunity here in this country, knowing that there is no place better than America. If you work hard, you can provide a good life for yourself and your family. That is what has importuned people for generations. We should never let go of that.

We must always work to give people more opportunity to come here to treat them humanely and embrace people who want to contribute to our economy. There is nothing more American than that.

Immigration has been one of the great causes of mine since my earliest days in the Senate. Over 10 years ago as part of the bipartisan Gang of 8—led by myself and my late friend, the late John McCain—that wrote comprehensive immigration reform.

We passed that historic bill because both sides were able to work together. The lesson of that bill is—passed the Senate with 68 or 69 votes bipartisan—we can only do these things in a bipartisan way, only.

So today, knowing that lesson, we need to try and work again together. We know our Nation is stronger because of immigration. We know that the status quo at the southern border is unacceptable, the results of decades of neglect going back administrations on both sides. So to all those who said for years we must act on the border, this is the chance to show you are serious about fixing the problem.

This is our chance to show the American people that we are willing to reach across the aisle and work to solve one of the most vexing problems that affects our country and what the public overwhelmingly wants in poll after poll.

I urge my colleagues on both sides to join us in moving forward today. A

chance like this, sadly, only comes once in a blue moon.

To my Senate Republican colleagues: Please, do not let this moment pass.

BIG OIL

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, it is a disturbing tale as old as time: While Big Oil companies bask in record-breaking profits, hard-working Americans are feeling the pinch of high prices at the pump. Instead of working to lower gas prices for Americans ahead of a busy Memorial Day weekend, Big Oil executives seem to be huddling to find ways to keep gas prices high and keep profits soaring.

One of those ways included Big Oil executives spending their time cozying up to Donald Trump who, as we all know, is no enemy of Big Oil. A few weeks ago, the Washington Post released a disturbing account of a meeting Donald Trump held with Big Oil executives at Mar-a-Lago, where Donald Trump promised Big Oil Executives that he will gut the clean energy investments and jobs made possible by the legislation we Democrats passed in exchange for \$1 billion for his reelection efforts.

This is sickening. Donald Trump would quite literally be bought by the biggest polluters in the world and be totally beholden to the fossil fuel agenda and Americans will pay the price at the pump. Donald Trump is not even hiding it. Sadly, Big Oil's greediness doesn't stop with Donald Trump.

A recent report showed that big oil companies were also among the biggest perpetrators of stock buybacks, using their soaring profits to further line the pockets of wealthy executives and shareholders.

Stock buybacks aren't good for the economy. Stock buybacks aren't good for workers. Stock buybacks aren't good for anyone but the wealthy oil executives and shareholders. It shows that instead of investing and finding new energy—which we would hope they would do it with clean energy—they are instead just raising their stock prices.

There is something deeply wrong with big oil companies continuing to rake in the cash at the expense of the American people. So Democrats will keep working to shine a spotlight on oil companies' unfair practices and hold them accountable.

RIGHT TO CONTRACEPTION ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on choice, next month America will mark a dark and somber anniversary. June 24 will be 2 years since a radical MAGA majority on the Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*. It was one of the worst—if not the worst—Supreme Court decision of modern times. In one fell swoop, MAGA justices pulled off one of the most draconian reversals of individual liberty ever.

Today, at least 20 States have near-total bans or severe restrictions on abortion.

Senate Democrats will put reproductive freedoms front and center when we return after the Memorial Day State work period.

Two days ago, I began the process for the Senate to consider the Right to Contraception Act, led by Senators MARKEY and HIRONO. We will consider that bill in June, and there will be more action to come after that.

At a time when tens of millions of Americans are worried about reproductive health—tens of millions of American women are worried about reproductive health, although many male Americans are worried as well—Senate Democrats will focus on protecting fundamental freedoms like the right to vote, access to IVF, continued access to contraception, and more. Democrats will never relent until we reverse the immense damage that the Supreme Court has inflicted on this country, and the American people have the right to know where their elected officials stand on protecting the rights and reproductive care.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, we are nearing the end of President Biden's term, and the American people's patience for his failure to secure our southern border is running thin. After 3 years in office, nearly every conceivable metric has distinguished the Biden administration from its predecessors for all of the wrong reasons. Since the President took office, Customs and Border Protection has seen the highest annual total for border encounters on record. CBP has reported more than 7.8 million encounters with illegal immigrants at the southern border, and this doesn't even count the 1.6 million known "got-aways."

Fentanyl and other lethal drugs pushed by China through Mexico and across our border are the primary cause of death among American adults between ages 18 and 45.

And reports of individuals on the Terror Watch List trying to sneak across the southern border have literally soared on President Biden's watch. Five years ago, CBP didn't encounter a single individual on the list between southern border ports of entry. Last year, they encountered 169.

This is what broken borders look like. This is humanitarian and national security failure of the highest degree.

And it is no mystery how we got here. President Biden and Vice President HARRIS were promising open borders 4 years ago on the campaign trail, and they started following through, literally, on day one. The Biden administration rescinded policies like "Remain in Mexico" that helped CBP hold the crisis at bay. They froze construction of physical barriers at the border out of spite for their predecessor, a move that most Americans now say they want to see reversed.

Every Senate Democrat voted to let President Biden repeal title 42, a pandemic-era policy that represented border officials only meaningful tool to stem the flow of illegal arrivals.

The administrations supposed border czar traveled widely to discuss the root causes of migration, but for months, she couldn't find time to visit the border itself. And for years, Washington Democrats have refused to call the situation what it obviously is: a crisis.

At every step, the American people have been left, literally, scratching their heads. In some cases, they have been left with unimaginable grief, like the family of Laken Riley, the student murdered by a man who shouldn't have been allowed into the country in the first place. And in every case, they have wondered why their elected leaders are missing in action.

Families are wondering why Senate Democrats opposed Senator BLACKBURN's proposal to allow State and local law enforcement to cooperate with ICE to detain and deport criminals; why they voted down Senator BUDD's legislation that would have prohibited granting legal status or citizenship to individuals who have assaulted a law enforcement officer; why they blocked the proposal that would have required that individuals DHS deemed to be "special interest aliens"—potential national security risks—are detained at the border and not released into the interior by the thousands. They are wondering why leftwing groups are exploiting the crisis to line their own pockets.

But one thing the American people don't have to wonder about is why Washington Democrats are suddenly chomping at the bit to convince their constituents that they care about border security. After all, working families are the ones telling pollsters the border is their very top election-year concern. The American people aren't fooled. They know that the President's summary reversal of commonsense border authorities is what started the crisis, and they know the solution is not cynical Senate theater.

The solution is a President who is willing to exercise his authority, to use the tools he already has at his disposal, and to start cleaning up this mess. If Senate Democrats wanted to start fixing the crisis tomorrow, they would be urging the President to do exactly

that. The American people have every right to expect secure borders, along with safe streets and stable prices. They don't have time for distraction, and neither do Senate Republicans.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Melissa Griffin Dalton, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of the Air Force.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota. MILITARY APPRECIATION MONTH AND MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, May is a month dedicated to honoring our military. We have Armed Forces Day, which we celebrated this past Saturday; Memorial Day, which will be observed on Monday; and the entire month is observed as Military Appreciation Month.

Ronald Reagan is reported to have said:

Some people live an entire lifetime and wonder if they have ever made a difference in the world. The Marines don't have that problem.

I would just expand on that a little bit and say that our military members don't have to ask that question and don't have that problem. If you want to see people living a life of purpose, just look to the men and women of the U.S. military—the men and women who get up every day ready to defend our freedom, to the point of laying down their lives if necessary.

Many of our military members enter right after high school or college. At an age when their counterparts are thinking about graduations and internships and taking the first steps toward careers, these men and women take a different path. They embrace a life of regimentation and rollcalls, of tough physical and mental demands, a life that asks them to forgo comfort for sacrifice, up to and including the sacrifice of their lives, and they do it willingly.

Most of us don't often see the sacrifices our military men and women make, so it can be easy for us to forget, as we go about our daily lives, that those lives are only possible because these men and women spend their lives working to defend our country.

During this Military Appreciation Month, my thoughts turn to those South Dakotans serving in our Armed Forces and particularly to the men and women of the South Dakota National Guard and our airmen at Ellsworth Air Force Base. Our South Dakota military members represent the very best of our State, and I am grateful every day for their service and sacrifice.

I am proud to report that the 28th Bomb Wing at Ellsworth Air Force Base was named the best bomb wing in Air Force Global Strike Command during the past year. I am excited that Ellsworth broke ground this spring on a new weapons generation facility—part of the construction to prepare the base to become the first home of the B-21 Raider.

I am also proud that the Black Hills region, home to Ellsworth and the South Dakota National Guard's Camp Rapid, was named to the 2024 Class of Great American Defense Communities. South Dakotans know and value the sacrifices made by our military men and women, and I am tremendously proud of how the Black Hills region has worked to support our airmen and National Guard members.

A discussion of Military Appreciation Month would not be complete without mentioning our military families. It is not just our men and women in uniform who serve and sacrifice; it is their families as well.

Life as a military spouse or as a son or daughter of a military member is often challenging. There are frequent moves and deployments, and most of all, there is the knowledge that one day your husband or wife, your mom or your dad could be asked to give up their life for their country. So, as we honor our military members this month, it is right that we honor and remember the sacrifices of their families as well.

In his 1941 proclamation of Bill of Rights Day, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said:

Those who have long enjoyed such privileges as we enjoy forget in time that men have died to win them.

Those who have long enjoyed such privileges as we enjoy forget in time that men have died to win them.

As we go about our lives in peace and safety, it can be all too easy to forget that that peace and safety have been purchased at a price, that they have been purchased with the blood of the men and women who have laid down their lives to secure them. On this Monday above all, on Memorial Day, we should resolve to remember—to remember and to recommit ourselves to living lives worthy of their sacrifice.

May God take to Himself all those who have fallen in the service of our

country, and may He comfort their families, and may He bless and protect the men and women of the U.S. military. I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island.

NOMINATION OF MELISSA GRIFFIN DALTON

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise to express my support for Ms. Melissa Dalton's nomination to be Under Secretary of the Air Force.

Ms. Dalton is an exceptionally qualified leader with a long and distinguished career in service to the United States. She has more than two decades of experience in defense and intelligence policy, including an extensive background in Department of Defense strategy, policy, operations, processes, and workforce issues. Ms. Dalton currently serves as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Hemispheric Affairs and served previously by performing the duties of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Strategy, Plans, and Capabilities.

The Armed Services Committee held a nomination hearing for Ms. Dalton 4 months ago, on January 23, and it is critical that we approve her nomination now.

If confirmed, Ms. Dalton will face a number of pressing challenges for the Air Force. The service has operated at a high tempo for the past two decades, supporting around-the-clock operations in the Middle East and around the world. This mission has strained Air Force personnel and aged the combat aircraft fleet more quickly than anticipated. This high "op-tempo" also challenged Air Force leaders to adequately invest in modernization efforts. With China posing new, unprecedented challenges to our airpower in the Indo-Pacific and with emerging technologies like hypersonic weapons and uncrewed aerial systems, or UAS, creating new threats around the world, the Air Force must adapt quickly to stay ahead.

In particular, the Air Force must continue to strengthen and improve its acquisition system. In order to field new capabilities to match the speed of technological change, the next Under Secretary will need to take steps to ensure that the Air Force has a secure and reliable industrial base and a trained and qualified workforce. At her confirmation hearing, Ms. Dalton pledged her immediate, unwavering attention to these issues. This was an important commitment and one that I support.

If confirmed, Ms. Dalton will help lead the Air Force at a critical moment as we continue our long-term strategic competition with China and Russia. This will require thoughtful, resolute leadership with a deep understanding of the issues. Throughout her career, Ms. Dalton has developed and implemented just these sorts of leading-edge defense policies, and she reemphasized her commitment to them during her confirmation hearing.

Ms. Dalton is an outstanding nominee to serve as Under Secretary of the

Air Force, and I am proud to support her nomination.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes and confirm this great leader.

With that, 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. REED. 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.

VOTE ON DALTON NOMINATION

The ACTING PRESIDENT Pro Tempore. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Dalton nomination?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the pending nomination.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN).

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 181 Ex.]

YEAS—56

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rounds
Booker	Hoeven	Sanders
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Schatz
Butler	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Kelly	Shaheen
Cardin	King	Sinema
Carpenter	Klobuchar	Smith
Casey	Lujan	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Moran	Warner
Cramer	Murkowski	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Welch
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Fetterman	Ossoff	Wyden
Gillibrand	Padilla	Young
Hassan	Peters	

NAYS—39

Barrasso	Ernst	Ricketts
Blackburn	Fischer	Risch
Boozman	Graham	Romney
Braun	Grassley	Rubio
Britt	Hawley	Schmitt
Budd	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Lankford	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lee	Thune
Cotton	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Vance
Daines	Paul	Wicker

NOT VOTING—5

Hagerty	Menendez	Warren
Manchin	Mullin	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). Under the previous order, the

motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

The Senator from California.

BORDER ACT OF 2024

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, when I was a kid growing up, the last thing I thought I would do when I grew up was to be involved with government and politics. But when I returned home from college, I came home to California to find hateful TV ads warning of an "invasion" at our border. These were in support of a ballot measure demonizing immigrant families and communities like mine.

A generation of Latinos in California grew up knowing that officials who were elected to represent us were actually more than happy to scapegoat our families as the root cause of the State's challenges. But instead of just putting our heads down and waiting for the political tides to turn, my generation decided to get involved, and we started a movement that put more people from our communities into positions of power.

Now, three decades later, the State of California is not just home to more immigrants than any other State in the Nation; we also represent the largest economy of any State in the Nation. That is not a coincidence.

But, sadly, today, we are also seeing some of the same hateful rhetoric once again. And when I hear it, I feel it, and I think about my children and a whole new generation of Latinos across the country that see leaders of the Republican Party demonizing immigrants and people who look like us.

Yes. The Republican Presidential nominee warned that immigrants are "poisoning the blood of our Nation," echoing rhetoric from Nazi Germany. That is happening.

I have had to come down to this Chamber earlier this year, just a couple of months ago, to object to one of our colleagues seeking to declare an "invasion at our southern border." That is the moment that we are in, and it is an undeniable part of the context in which the bill that we are going to be voting on soon was written.

The proposal before us was initially supposed to be a concession, a ransom to be paid to Republicans to pass urgent and critical aid to Ukraine—not my words, theirs. The proposal was 3 months ago.

But guess what? We passed the foreign aid. It was the right thing to do. And so I can't help but ask: What is this concession for now? Because it surely cannot be the new starting point for negotiating immigration reform.

I am disappointed because this bill contains some of the same tried-and-failed policies that would actually make the situation worse at the southern border. It includes arbitrary border closures and practically eliminates the right to seek asylum for people fleeing for their safety or for their very lives.

Now, many of us have acknowledged—both sides of the aisle in both

formal conversations and informal conversations—that one of the biggest reasons that so many people come to the southern border is because it is so hard to come to the United States legally. So I look at this bill. And guess what. It fails to address the root causes of migration or to establish more lawful pathways.

And it is not just what is in the bill that troubles me; it is what is not in the bill. If enacted, this bill would fail to provide relief for a single Dreamer, for a single farmworker, or a single essential worker or long-term resident of the United States who has been here for years—in some cases decades—working, paying taxes, contributing to the strength of our communities and our country and the success of our economy.

So the Senate is voting on this package now for a second time? But still no votes on the Dream Act—which, by the way, does enjoy bipartisan support? It is hard to swallow.

And there is more. We hear that there are some extreme Executive actions coming soon. Now, for as much as has been accomplished by this body, this Chamber has also served as a backdrop for some of the most vile rhetoric in our Nation's history. The same hatred that met Irish and Italian immigrants coming through Ellis Island permeated these walls to help pass the Chinese Exclusion Act, before spreading west to villainize immigrants from Mexico and Latin America at our southern border.

And every time political leaders villainize immigrants, communities like mine feel the effects. Just ask any Latino kid who has been told to go back to where they came from. Ask anyone speaking Spanish in America who has been told to speak English. Ask any Asian American who was harassed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Colleagues, what chapter of our Nation's history are we choosing to write today? I ask because, yes, there will come a time when history judges us. And what will you say? Will you say that you worked to defend the American dream for future generations? Or settled and denied opportunity for future generations?

Today, countless immigrants and children of immigrants will ask whether Republicans and Democrats will leave them behind once again. Colleagues, I urge you to vote no today and to be more thoughtful in how we address border safety.

I urge you to join me in staying true to our values in modernizing our immigration system. I urge you to join me today in doing what is right for Dreamers, farmworkers, and other long-term undocumented members of our communities. They deserve better, and we—should be better than this.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, it has been more than 100 days since Republicans killed a border deal that they

specifically demanded and they actively helped to write. From start to finish, this bill is not some partisan Democratic wish list. In fact, the previous speaker, the senior Senator from California, is correctly upset at our lack of attention to legal immigration, to the plight of DACA individuals, and to try to anchor our policy and our core values of understanding that we are a Nation of immigrants and maybe even, separate and apart from that, immigration is one of the most effective anti-inflation policies out there.

But the vote we are about to take is not about immigration. It is about border security, and it is fair to say that the Democratic conference has come a long way on border security. We negotiated with one of the most conservative Members of the U.S. Senate, JAMES LANKFORD. And when I heard that CHRIS MURPHY and JAMES LANKFORD were negotiating, I was not hopeful—not because I don't think they are serious legislators, but I just figured they were too far apart. And so when they came to a conclusion, I didn't love everything in that bill; but I still support it, and here is why: because it makes real reforms and meaningful investments to address a real crisis at the border that needs to be fixed.

There is no contradiction between believing in legal immigration and believing in the core values of the United States and believing in the need for order and security on our northern and southern borders.

And so this bill will expedite the asylum process; it would provide immediate work authorizations; it would expand legal immigration pathways; it would provide billions of dollars to law enforcement to stop the flow of fentanyl.

Those are all necessary measures, but the reason the bill failed back in February, the reason the border continues to be the way it is today, is Donald Trump. Donald Trump woke up one day and decided that doing nothing on the border would help him politically. He literally said: Blame me. Blame me.

And so the funny thing about this situation is if you describe what happened exactly accurately, which is that we—with CHRIS MURPHY and KYRSTEN SINEMA and JAMES LANKFORD—negotiated the toughest border package in many generations that has a chance to pass, a bipartisan bill where Democrats were understandably uncomfortable, that when this thing came out, I was in conversations with Republican Members of the Senate, and they were saying they expected a vote in the high 70s, close to 80 votes. They were very comfortable that this was going to win going away. And then Donald Trump said: Kill it. And that is what happened; it got killed.

And so the thing about describing things factually in this instance is it sounds like I am trying to, you know, lob rhetorical bombs or make a partisan statement, but that is just lit-

erally what happened: We negotiated this thing. They told us: Work with JAMES LANKFORD. They told us: Reform the asylum process. They told us: CBP needs more resources. They are overwhelmed. They told us: We need technology.

We did all those things. CHRIS MURPHY negotiated all those things. It is not easy for—I am not sure if he would like to be called this—an unreconstructed progressive to negotiate such a bill.

He is looking at me right now. I think he doesn't love that term.

But they voted to kill it anyway. Republicans chose to preserve chaos at the border, and now this crisis is on them. So spare me the crocodile tears. Spare me the press conferences. Spare me the unanimous consent requests. Spare me the cable news hits. Spare me the memes. Spare me the TV ads. You had your chance.

And now the beauty of this is you have your chance again. An hour and 45 minutes from now, you can decide: Am I going to vote for the strongest border package in a generation? Or am I going to vote no because my boss is Donald Trump and he doesn't want this to pass? The choice is theirs.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 160

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, President Biden has opened our homeland to the world's criminals. Under his leadership, over 9 million illegal immigrants have crossed our southern border—9 million people. That is more people than the population of 75 percent of our States.

Month after month and year after year, the Biden administration is shattering all the wrong records. For example, CBP has reported 1.6 million known "got-aways" in the last 3 years, a stark increase from the 1.4 million known "got-aways" we saw in a 10-year span from 2010 to 2020. And that is just the known "got-aways." Who really knows how many people have gotten past CBP undetected?

And these aren't just plain old numbers, folks. OK? They are people that, too often, include violent criminals who harm Americans. Hardly a day goes by without hearing of another American who has fallen victim to crimes perpetuated by the illegal immigrants the Biden administration has let flood into our country.

We all read the stories of the illegals arrested on serious criminal charges and post bail, never to be heard from again.

Everyone knows the story of Laken Riley, the 22-year-old nursing student, beaten to death by an illegal immigrant who was in police custody in New York City before being let go.

But the crisis only continues. Just last Friday, news broke that Raul Santana, a Mexican national who is in the United States illegally, had his bail dropped from \$1 million to \$100,000. What did he do? Well, he struck and

killed Washington State Trooper Christopher Gadd while driving drunk and high at 112 miles per hour.

For more than 8 years, I have warned against the dangers of letting illegal immigrants—who have already broken our laws—roam the country and continue their lawlessness.

I have repeatedly called on this body to step up and protect innocent Americans from criminals who are in our country illegally and pass my bill, Sarah's Law.

Eight years ago, Iowans Michelle and Scott Root woke up to every parent's worst nightmare. Their daughter Sarah was killed by a drunk driver.

Sarah, a 21-year-old from Council Bluffs, had just graduated from Bellevue University in Nebraska with a 4.0 GPA. She had a bachelor's degree in criminal investigations.

She was headed home after celebrating her important life milestone with her friends and her family. She had her entire life ahead of her. But like Trooper Gadd, she was struck and killed by an illegal immigrant drunk driving.

Before the Root family could even lay Sarah to rest, her murderer posted a \$5,000 bond, was released, disappeared, and has never been seen again.

These tragedies don't have to continue happening. Today, we can act to ensure no family will be subject to the pain and anguish Sarah's parents have experienced every day for the past 8 years.

My bill, which is named for Sarah, would close the appalling loophole that let Sarah's killer go free. It would merely require ICE to detain otherwise deportable illegal immigrants charged with killing or seriously injuring another person. It also requires ICE to inform victims and family members of necessary information pertaining to the investigation.

Had Sarah's Law been on the books when Sarah and Laken and Trooper Gadd were murdered, law enforcement would have to detain their killers instead of opening the door for them to simply flee. The Roots, the Rileys, and the Gadds would have been kept up-to-date on Federal immigration authorities' efforts to remove their loved one's murderers from the country.

Simply put, folks, this should be easy. This should be easy. Sarah, Laken, and Trooper Gadd's deaths are tragic and, unfortunately, doomed to be repeated, thanks to the administration's broken and ill-informed policies and my Democrat colleagues' refusal to take up this very simple legislation.

Those who come here illegally and harm our citizens should, without question, be a priority for removal. It is just common sense, folks. Otherwise deportable illegal immigrants who commit violent crimes in the United States should face justice.

We can no longer prioritize illegal immigrants over public safety. We must pass Sarah's Law to send this

message loud and clear for Sarah's family and for countless American families that Sarah's Law would protect.

As in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 160 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; further, that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I don't think we are in disagreement on the Senate floor on this matter. I think we all agree that noncitizens who are convicted of serious violent crimes—who have committed serious violent crimes—should be detained, and they should be subject to removal proceedings.

The good news is that is the current law. That is the current law. This bill is a reiteration of current law.

Let me tell you what current law requires.

Current law requires the detention of any individual with serious criminal convictions, including those who have committed crimes of violence or theft offenses, including murder, rape, and assault. That is the current law.

Furthermore, this administration has given specific direction to the Department of Justice to prioritize the detention or removal of individuals who have committed violent offenses.

And so, as with earlier unanimous consent requests, this unanimous consent request is essentially a reiteration of current law.

I have a great deal of respect for my colleague. We worked together on a number of important matters. But I find myself asking the question, Why are we being asked to simply restate current law when it comes to the detainment or removal of immigrants who have committed violent crimes who right now are subject to removal for those crimes?

And I come to two conclusions: The first is that it is a means of distracting the conversation from the vote that is going to happen in an hour and a half.

We went through a painstaking process to negotiate a bipartisan compromise. That process was begun at the request of Senate Republicans. In the room was their appointed negotiator and representatives of their chosen leader of the conference. It couldn't be more official than that: their appointed negotiator, Senator LANKFORD, and the leader of their caucus, Senator MCCONNELL, in the room for 4 months negotiating a bipartisan border security bill.

At the end of that process, we achieved a result. We got an agreement with the people that the Senate Republican caucus told us to get an agreement with. Within 24 hours, almost every Senate Republican had sided against that bill.

I submit, everybody probably had different reasons for it, but it was very clear that up until the point where Donald Trump said: Don't do anything; I want the border to be a mess, there were plenty of Senate Republicans who were very invested in that process. Included in that bipartisan compromise are important reforms in the way that we try to make sure that anyone with a violent history never enters the United States.

Under current law, if you have a criminal history outside of the United States or a previous criminal history inside of the United States, that doesn't become relevant to your asylum claim until you present before an asylum judge.

Under the bipartisan bill, that question of whether you have a violent history and whether you should enter the United States happens at the border as part of your credible fear screening. That would be a really important bipartisan reform to make to make sure that anybody with a violent history never enters the United States.

The current law isn't good enough. The bipartisan bill would have made that law better and made this country safer. But Republicans are going to, almost to an individual, vote against that later today.

And so what we are left with are these unanimous consent agreements that don't come close to providing the kind of security that the bipartisan border bill does.

But it also serves a second purpose. It also has a secondary impact. I wish my Republican colleagues didn't care only about crimes committed by immigrants. I know they care about crimes committed by others, but it seems that there is a disproportionate amount of energy on this floor dedicated to crimes committed by immigrants, which gives the impression to the American public that there is a specific problem related to immigrant communities; that they commit crimes at rates that are higher than natural-born Americans, when in fact the opposite is true.

I worry that there is an effort afoot to try to turn us against each other, to make us fear immigrants, when in fact immigrants commit crimes at a rate much lower than natural-born Americans. U.S. citizens are over two times more likely to be arrested for violent crimes than immigrants are. Immigrants are 60 percent less likely to be incarcerated in this country than natural-born Americans are.

The mass shooter in Las Vegas wasn't an immigrant. The mass shooter at Pulse Nightclub wasn't an immigrant. The mass shooter at Sandy Hook wasn't an immigrant. The mass shooter in Uvalde wasn't an immigrant. The mass shooter in El Paso wasn't an immigrant. The mass shooter in Sutherland Springs wasn't an immigrant. The mass shooter in Lewiston, ME, wasn't an immigrant. The mass shooter in Parkland wasn't an

immigrant. And yet there wasn't a rush to the floor by my Republican colleagues after those mass shootings to try to fix the problem.

I grieve for every single victim of crime in this country. And I think we should be all working on ways to better protect our citizens. But I worry that these UC requests are an effort, one, to try to paper over the fact that Republicans are about to vote against a bipartisan border bill that would make this country safer and being in facilitation of an effort—whether intentional or unintentional—to try to make us specifically afraid of immigrants, when in fact the truth is that the people who are coming to this country are fleeing economic destitution, trying to save their children's lives, are coming from places in which they were victims of terror and torture and violence and when they get to the United States are actually less of a threat to our public safety than those who were born in the United States.

For that reason, I would object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Iowa.

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, I will just respond briefly to a number of points made by my colleague in opposition to this bill.

And, one, I just want to say that this UC—this bill—I am not trying to detract or distract from the vote that will happen this afternoon. This is an effort I have engaged on for 8 years. I have brought this bill to the floor many times in an effort to see it passed for Sarah, for her family and for others who are in this similar situation.

So I would hope that we would be able to pass it today. I know that I will again, in the future, be bringing this bill to the floor.

As my colleague pointed out, we do—we do—appreciate the fact that there is crime all across the United States. And for those who are impacted by that crime, we do wish that they had not had to go through that crime. But the fact of the matter is, there is a difference between American citizens who are committing crimes and illegal immigrants who are committing crimes against American citizens.

The difference is that many times those illegal immigrants whom, in my bill, I am asking ICE to detain so that they can go to their hearings—I am asking ICE to detain them—not voluntarily detain, maybe have someone release them early, but they will be detained to face justice. Many times those illegal immigrants are operating under assumed names, under assumed Social Security numbers. We don't know their true identities. Many times they don't have roots in communities.

So what has happened—and we know this to be true because it happened in the case of Sarah Root and her killer—is that Edwin Mejia—that is at least one of the names that this gentleman used while he was in the United States—when he was released on bond,

he was able to slip into the shadows, and the authorities were not able to trace him. They were not able to find him.

Why? Because he was an illegal immigrant, operating under many assumed names, operating out of many different communities, with who knows which family or what contacts.

When American citizens are committing crimes, oftentimes we can trace them. We know who they are. We know who their family members are. We know where they have worked. It is very different with those who enter the country illegally. We can't trace them. We can't find them. The families like Sarah Root's family—Michelle Root and Scott Root will never see justice for their daughter because the man who killed her was released and slipped right back into the shadows where he came from. This family in Council Bluffs, IA, will never see justice for their daughter. Many of these other families will never see justice for their loved ones because our law does not require ICE to detain and hold those murderers—those killers—until they have been seen by a court of law.

That is what my bill does. It requires the detention. It does not allow ICE to voluntarily keep them. It requires them to keep them—justice for our families.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 3933

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I will be making a unanimous consent request here in a second, and Senator BRITT will be joining me in that endeavor.

We are going to have a vote at 2 o'clock about a bipartisan bill. I applaud the effort to change our immigration laws and get control of an out-of-control situation. Unfortunately, it doesn't matter what law is on the books, if the administration is not going to enforce the ones that already exist.

We had a vote in February on this bill. One of the problems I had the entire time is that parole is being abused by this administration. Since February until now, April, 77,800 people have been paroled in the United States, and I believe that is an abuse of the statute that is on the books. There were 1.3 million in fiscal year 2023. Over 1.2 million were paroled by the CBP alone.

Now let's talk about the parole statute, if we have that. If we don't, well, let me tell you what the law says.

It basically says you can be paroled for two reasons: a unique humanitarian need or a special benefit to the country. The statute that they are using to parole all of these people has limitations as to how it can be used. On average, the statute in question during the Obama-Trump years was used—about 6,000 people, on average, were paroled in the United States using the statute that the Biden administration has been abusing. In fiscal year 2019, it was 7,525;

in fiscal year 2018, 6,466; in fiscal year 2015, during the Obama years, 4,598; in fiscal year 2019, again, 7,500. In fiscal year 2022, the Biden administration paroled 795,561 and, in fiscal year 2023, 1.2 million plus.

Why are they doing parole differently than Obama and Trump? They are abusing the statute. Why are they just waiving so many people into the country? That is for the voters to decide. I think they are just basically abusing the statute because they don't want to turn anybody around and send them back. So they just let people come into the country in violation of the law.

Again, the parole statute in question is limited to two circumstances: a unique benefit to the country or a special benefit to the country. A unique humanitarian situation is that your mother is dying. A special need to the country is you are a witness in a trial, and we need to get you in for a limited situation. Parole is not permanent status.

As for Laken Riley—and we will ask unanimous consent to vote on the bill authored by Senator BRITT—the man accused of murdering her and who was indicted in Georgia, Mr. Ibarra, in September 2022, was apprehended by the Border Patrol. He was released through parole. And it took me forever to find this out, the reason for parole: The subject was paroled due to detention capacity at the central processing center in El Paso, TX. The reason for parole: The subject was paroled due to detention capacity at the central processing center in El Paso, TX. They had no room for the guy, and he is now being charged with murdering this young woman in Georgia. He was arrested in 2024.

Senator BRITT will tell us what her bill does here in a moment. She is trying to find a way to make sure this never happens again. The two crimes he was charged with should result in an immediate expulsion from the country. That is what her bill does. But I want the country to know that the man accused of killing this young lady in Georgia was released into our country by the DHS—illegally, in my view. They violated the statute. They gave him parole for a reason that doesn't exist in the statute.

And you wonder why we don't want to pass another bill. The reason we don't want to pass another bill is we don't trust you, the Biden administration. Why create a new law that isn't going to be any more effective than the current law?

From the time we had this debate until the end of April, did things get better? No. There have been 77,800 people paroled from the original debate until now. So, clearly, they haven't changed their idea or policies regarding the abuse of parole. The average for Obama-Trump was around 6,000 for the entire year using the parole statute in question. This is 77,800 since February. So why are we skeptical? Because of the way they do business in the Biden administration.

Secretary Mayorkas has all the power he needs to stop this. You will never convince me that 77,800 people were individually screened. They have a program to waive people through based on country, not individual status. They promised me that an individual analysis was done on each parolee. I asked him that, and he said yes. Well, we found one parolee accused of murdering a young lady in Georgia who was not individually analyzed and released based on the criteria of the statute. He was released because they had no place to put him. So what we want to do today is try to find a way to deal with the situation that led to the murder of this young lady.

The law has a loophole in it, I guess, for lack of a better word. I am going to recognize Senator BRITT now to tell us what her bill does, because what do we know about the Georgia case? We know the man charged with the murder of Ms. Riley was released into the United States under parole, not based on statutory requirements but just because we were full. If I were the Riley family, I would be pretty upset. They might want to think about suing.

Right now, I would like to yield to Senator BRITT from Alabama, who has tried to find a solution to this problem.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mrs. BRITT. Mr. President, first, I would like to say thank you to my colleague from South Carolina for his leadership on this critical issue.

The Laken Riley Act is the bipartisan border bill that should be on the Senate floor today. I am proud to be the lead Senate sponsor of this critical legislation along with my colleague from North Carolina.

The Laken Riley Act passed the House of Representatives in an overwhelmingly bipartisan fashion. The gentleman from Georgia, from Congressional District 10, secured 37 Democratic votes for this bill on the House floor, and here in the Senate, this bill is bipartisan and has a cosponsor list of 47 Senators. I am confident that a bipartisan majority of Senators supports the Laken Riley Act and would vote for it today. The House already did its work in a bipartisan fashion on this legislation, and now it is our turn here in the Senate. Frankly, it is well past time.

We should send this bipartisan bill to the President's desk immediately. If this bill had been the law of the land, Laken Riley would still be alive today. Now this body has an opportunity and a responsibility, in my opinion, to prevent this kind of unimaginable tragedy from happening to more families across America.

The Laken Riley Act is straightforward. It says that ICE would be required to detain and deport illegal aliens who commit theft offenses. It would also allow States to seek an injunction against any action taken by the Secretary of Homeland Security or

the Attorney General that violates immigration law to the detriment of the State or its citizens.

My colleague from South Carolina has been at the forefront of exposing the Biden administration's unprecedented abuse of immigration parole, which is directly relevant to the Laken Riley case.

Under the Trump administration and the Obama administration, parole was granted at our southern border, on average, to fewer than 6,000 people a year. However, under President Biden, grants of parole have skyrocketed, and now we know that over 1.3 million people have been paroled in the past year. One of those grants of parole went to Laken Riley's alleged killer after he crossed the southern border illegally in 2022. This abuse of parole continues to have devastating consequences for families and communities in every corner of our Nation.

President Biden could stop this abuse of parole today, if he wanted to, but he doesn't, and he won't. The President refuses to reverse course. It is past time to force his hand on that and pass the Laken Riley Act. It will secure our homeland. It will help to safeguard our streets. It will help to defend our families.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I will be making the unanimous consent request in just a minute, as I am just about to wrap up.

I sent a letter yesterday to Secretary Mayorkas, wanting to know about the two people who tried to get into the Marine base, Quantico. Apparently, both of them were illegal, claiming to be Amazon contractors but were not. There is a lot of mystery around this, and I want a response to my letter.

Who are these people? What do we know about them? Have they any affiliation with terrorist groups? What were they up to?

I think we need to know as a nation what went on, because I find it very odd that two fighting-age illegal immigrants joined together to try to falsely get into a Marine base. That sends shivers up my spine.

So I ask unanimous consent that this letter be printed in the RECORD, if I may.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, May 21, 2024.

Secretary ALEJANDRO MAYORKAS,
U.S. Department of Homeland Security,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY MAYORKAS: I am writing today to seek information from your agency regarding the reported arrest of two Jordanian nationals posing as delivery drivers while attempting to infiltrate Marine Corps Base Quantico on May 3, 2024.

As soon as possible, please inform me and the committee on the status of these two individuals. Please explain how they came to the United States. Were they here illegally? Are either of them on any terrorist watchlist?

Please provide the committee with the answers to these questions and any other information relevant to their background and intent, including copies of the complete and most current alien files for each individual. This will allow us to make an informed decision about how to address the recurring threat posed to our national security by this kind of incident, which is not isolated.

I would hope for and expect an immediate reply.

Sincerely,

LINDSEY O. GRAHAM,
Ranking Member,
Senate Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 3933 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; further, that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, we all agree that noncitizens who are convicted of violent crime should be detained and removed from the United States—period. Sadly, the Laken Riley Act does nothing to address violent crime.

Under current law—current existing law—noncitizens who enter the country illegally, violate the terms of their status, or have their visas revoked can be detained now, under the law, by officials of the Immigration and Customs Enforcement, better known as ICE.

Current law also requires—requires—the detention of individuals with serious criminal convictions—those who have committed murder, rape, or any crime of violence or theft offense—with a term of imprisonment of at least 1 year.

The law also gives ICE discretion beyond that to detain a noncitizen in any case in which a noncitizen has been charged with a crime. To make this decision, ICE assesses the individual's circumstances in the case, ensuring the Agency's limited resources are used effectively to protect national security and public safety.

The reality is that Congress has never appropriated nearly enough money for ICE to detain every—every—undocumented immigrant who is charged with a crime.

And, remember, the vast majority of Senators on the other side of the aisle—including the sponsors of this measure—blocked the bipartisan national security supplemental in February that would have given ICE more funding to detain more undocumented immigrants who might pose a threat to our country. They voted against it.

They will have another chance to vote to provide that additional funding in just a short time today. I hope they will finally take this opportunity. Vote for more ICE agents if you want more ICE enforcement of existing laws that are serious on the books.

Here is the reality: The sweeping approach in this bill would actually harm national security. Why? Because it

would eliminate ICE's discretion to prioritize dangerous individuals—certainly, people who are being convicted of a violent crime or charged with a violent crime or more serious offenders than, perhaps, those who are guilty of theft. We don't know the circumstances in each case.

This proposal would, instead, require ICE to treat those arrested for non-violent crimes the same as individuals who are actually convicted of violent crimes. With limited ICE agents, you have to make a choice: What is the priority? Who is the most dangerous individual?

This proposal before us would overwhelm ICE facilities and make us less—not more—safe.

For example, this law would require ICE to detain every immigrant who is simply arrested for shoplifting—arrested—even if it quickly becomes clear the person is innocent, because this bill does not require a charge or conviction.

Tell me, does it make sense to treat a noncitizen arrested for shoplifting the same as someone convicted of murder? I think we all know the answer.

This bill would also grant State attorneys general the standing to sue Federal immigration authorities if a State disagrees with immigration enforcement decisions made by the Federal Government.

For example, this bill would give a State attorney general the standing to challenge the use of the parole authority—like Uniting for Ukraine, which allows Ukrainians fleeing Putin's war to temporarily come to the United States—if the State can show harm of \$100.

Let me tell you, they talk a lot about parole and how many—70,000 or so in the last 6 months or so. Among those were the Ukrainian refugees. They were brought to the United States from the war-torn zone because of Vladimir Putin's invasion. And 36,000 of them came to Chicago. The conditions of their coming to Chicago: a background check; secondly, they had a sponsoring family so that they have someone who will help them assimilate into the United States; and, third, they were given the right to work.

We have had little or no publicity, negative publicity, about these Ukrainians. We are a very proud Ukraine-American community. They are absorbing these individuals who are the victims of the war in Ukraine. These are part of the parole numbers that have just been alluded to.

In contrast, we have received 46,000 migrants sent by the Governor of Texas on over 880 buses to Chicago without any warning, without any preparation. That has been a difficult situation, and it has really put a taxing strain on the governments in the area. But to argue that parole for Ukrainian refugees is wrong—I disagree with that. It was a humanitarian

gesture on the part of the United States, and it has worked well, at least in our community. The situation with the Governor of Texas is a sharp contrast in this circumstance.

Laken Riley's murder, by any standard, was a tragedy. Every description I have read about this young woman suggests she was an amazing person, and the fact that she lost her life is terrible. There are no excuses. We must do everything possible to prevent crimes like this from happening. But this legislation before us makes our system less orderly and less safe. It does nothing to help the situation, the circumstances that affected her.

The reality is that most immigrants in the United States are law-abiding individuals who are seeking a better life in our Nation.

Many studies have shown that immigrants are less likely to commit crimes than natural-born U.S. citizens. But Donald Trump recently said that undocumented immigrants were "poisoning the blood of our country"—a phrase that closely mirrors one used several times in Hitler's "Mein Kampf." He has also promised to round up and deport every single undocumented immigrant in our country, including Dreamers who grew up here.

When the bipartisan border supplemental came to a vote, the vast majority of Republicans opposed it at the request of Donald Trump. Do you know what he said publicly and clearly? "Blame it on me" if the bill fails. I am blaming it on him.

The former President has made it clear he does not want a solution to our challenges at the border—he wants a campaign issue for November.

I urge my colleagues to reject Donald Trump's advice, support the actual solutions which will be before us in the next hour and a half.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, to my colleague from Illinois, Senator DURBIN, we do a lot of things together. I enjoy working with you. But, here, we have a fundamental disagreement.

No. 1, you are entitled to your opinion but not your facts. There were 77,800 people paroled in the U.S. since February who came from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela. That doesn't count the people from Ukraine. They all showed up at the border. They were paroled in. There is no way that two statutory requirements were applied to 77,800 people.

Why did they just wave them through? All I can tell you is that parole has been abused. The average was 6,000 per year for Trump and Biden during their Presidency. From April to now, it is 77,800—nothing to do with Ukraine.

As to the people from Ukraine, I want to help them, but we have a refugee law where you can apply for refugee status if you are in a war zone or

things are bad where you live. They are taking the parole statute and just granting to anybody and everybody they choose to grant. The bottom line is we are either a rule-of-law nation or we are not.

This has nothing to do with ICE funding. We were not talking about funding ICE here. This is a decision by the executive branch to abuse the law on the books.

The tools available apparently are not being used by anybody.

Why does Senator BRITT offer legislation? Because we have a real-world example where the system failed. Let's make it stronger.

Why did this bill pass overwhelmingly in the House? Because it makes sense.

If you learned nothing from the Laken Riley case, learn the following: She is a victim. Her family is a victim of a broken immigration system. Her family is a victim of willful disregard of the law by the Biden administration.

The man accused of murdering this young lady was allowed to come into the country on parole based on "we have no place to put you," not the statutory requirements to get paroled.

This is a big issue. We should learn from the death of this young lady. We should change our parole system. We are not. That is why we are not going to add a new law that won't be enforced.

Until you prove to me you are serious about following the law as written, you are going to have a problem with us on this side of the aisle and, hopefully, a few Democrats.

We should learn from the Laken Riley case and do what Senator BRITT encourages us to do, which is to change the law, to address the situation so we have no other Laken Riley cases.

Apparently, the death of this young lady has taught us nothing as a body. We have learned nothing from this case. We are doing nothing different, and it breaks my heart.

It looks like the murder of this young lady should be a wake-up call to a parole system broken and to fix this never-ending catch-and-release—you are caught for crimes, and you are released before the Sun goes down to commit more crimes. It needs to come to an end.

We will have a chance, as a democratic people, to vote in November. If you think the system is working the way it is intended to work, and you are OK with what is going on, vote for Biden. You are going to get more of the same. If you think this is broken, it needs to change, you ought to think about voting for somebody else.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I know there is another unanimous consent request to be made, so I will be very brief.

I have always taken Senator GRAHAM's concerns about parole at face

value. In fact, the last 30 days of the negotiations over the bipartisan border bill were dedicated to this question of reforming parole.

In fact, the bill we are going to vote on in a matter of minutes involves the most significant, most serious reform of parole likely in the history of the country.

We entered that conversation at the urging of Senator GRAHAM. He was intimately involved in the negotiations over the reform of parole.

The reforms are significant: an elimination of 236(a) parole, the parole that is used between the borders; a substitution for that process with a new rigorous examination of every individual who is arriving credentialed for asylum; major reforms to the humanitarian parole program to make sure that it is truly used only for humanitarian purposes.

So the irony of the complaints that are being made about the overuse of parole is that the bipartisan border bill—negotiated with Senator GRAHAM—involves the most significant reforms to parole, the most significant restrictions to the President's parole authority, that anyone here in this Senate has likely ever negotiated.

That is why it is regrettable that we are debating unanimous consent agreements instead of coming together to vote on a proposal that addresses many of the concerns raised by my colleagues.

Mr. DURBIN. Will the Senator from Connecticut yield for a question?

Mr. MURPHY. I would yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Would the Senator from Connecticut yield for a question?

Mr. MURPHY. I would.

Mr. DURBIN. What intervening event prohibited or stopped this bipartisan measure from passing on the floor of the Senate?

Mr. MURPHY. Thank you for the question, Senator DURBIN.

As I mentioned, we negotiated this bill in good faith. We negotiated it with the appointed representatives by the Republican conference. Senator GRAHAM was amongst those in those conversations.

We thought we had achieved a product that could get the broad support of the Republican conference because they ticked off to us their priorities.

And they were legitimate priorities. We heard them loud and clear. They said: We want to reform the asylum system. We want to raise the standard for a credible fear. We want more detention beds. We want to reform parole. We want to give the President a new authority to shut down the border at times of emergency.

Obviously, Democrats came to that conversation with priorities as well. We wanted to expand the number of family visas and work visas. We wanted to make sure that immigrants can exercise their legal rights.

We achieved a compromise, an old-fashioned compromise.

The night we released that bill, Senator DURBIN, I thought that we were on a path to passage. But it was President Trump who intervened and said, plain and clear, as Senator McCONNELL has admitted: I want nothing to pass before the election. He said I want nothing to pass before the election, because President Trump's team decided that it would be better for the border to be a mess to help his political prospects instead of solving the problem.

I hear Senator GRAHAM when he says: Well, we don't trust the Biden administration. Well, we didn't trust the Trump administration. That is a road to nowhere.

If we don't pass reform legislation when the other party's President is in power, we will never do the business of the people. We had a chance to do that until the intervention of President Trump.

I wish—I wish—that instead of choosing his political prospects this November, we were choosing to secure the border in a bipartisan way.

Mr. DURBIN. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, we are going to have a vote on that bipartisan measure. It will be an opportunity for those who have amendments to come forward with those amendments after we pass it; is that not correct?

Mr. MURPHY. That is correct. And, of course, this is a motion to just proceed to debate.

So this isn't final passage. If Members think there are imperfections in this bill, if they want additional restrictions on parole authority, they could vote to proceed, and then we could get into a process by which we could try to solve any remaining differences that have arisen since the announcement of the bipartisan bill with Republican leadership with their designated negotiator.

I wish we could just get onto this bill so we could try to sort this out instead of allowing this issue to become a perpetual political football, as seems to be the interest of many of my Republican colleagues.

Mr. DURBIN. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I have found this conversation so interesting.

I will remind my colleagues that H.R. 2, a border security bill, actually did come to the Senate, and it has been here since May 15 of 2023—an actual border security bill—and the fact that the provisions in front of us are not border security provisions are things that are of concern.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1843

Mr. President, I have come to the floor to talk about the Biden administration ending a policy that we had during the Trump years, and it was familial DNA testing at the southern border.

Now, they chose to end this. Nobody has benefited more from this reckless decision of the Biden administration

than these cartels that are abusing and recycling minors to help illegal aliens. Yes, indeed, they are recycling children. They are recycling children who have no relationship to the adults that are bringing them in, because these illegal aliens, being pushed by the cartels, are attaching children to the adults so that they appear as a family unit at the border, and that will help them to get asylum.

While more than 400,000 migrant children have crossed our border under this administration, reports show us that as many as 30 percent of those children that are DNA-tested by border agents are not related to the illegal aliens who are posing as their family members.

So I come to the floor to call for a motion to proceed to S. 1843, the End Child Trafficking Now Act, to restore familial DNA testing at the border. The bill would criminalize child recycling. It would require DHS to deport illegal aliens who refuse a DNA test. It would mandate a maximum 10-year sentence for illegals who fabricate family ties to a minor and require HHS to process such children as unaccompanied minors.

Protecting migrant children should not be controversial. If my Democrat colleagues object, they are making their position clear on this issue.

So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session; further, that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 1843 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). Is there objection?

The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I understand this bill is intended to "require a DNA test to determine the relationship between" asylum-seeking adults at the border and "any accompanying children." However, it fails to accomplish this goal, and our current laws already include provisions to allow for DNA testing.

Under current law, as written, DHS and the State Department already have the necessary authority to collect DNA when there is any question about the familial relationship between a noncitizen and a minor child traveling with them.

At the southwest border, the Department of Homeland Security currently conducts DNA testing when there is any question about the validity of the parent-child relationship, and additional scrutiny is placed on individuals who are not related to the child to ensure that a child is not being trafficked.

Due to what I assume is a drafting error in this proposal before us, I have to note that this bill will not even apply to families seeking asylum at the border. As it is currently written, this bill only applies to someone who is "admitted" to the United States, but under our immigration laws, asylum

seekers at the border "enter" the United States but are not usually "admitted." There is a big distinction here. That means that this bill would apply to any noncitizen family coming to the United States through our legal immigration system but not families crossing the border to claim asylum—exactly the opposite of what the Senator says she wanted to achieve.

The family relationships of those who are coming to our country through the legal immigration system are usually validated by multiple agencies before applicants are issued a visa. For example, assume that a family from Mexico wanted to come to Disney World in Florida and applied for visitors visas for that purpose for themselves and their children. They would need to prove at the airport, under this bill, that they are the relatives or guardian of the children or submit to a DNA test. Is that what we are going to expend our energy on? If the family refuses, the adults may be arrested. The children would be treated as unaccompanied children and placed in custody. Is that what we want to achieve?

This bill would require every such family to prove their relationship with their children at the airport or other ports of entry. The burdensome requirements in this bill could bring our system for processing lawful travelers to a halt and deter legitimate trade and tourism in the United States.

As the Senator from Tennessee knows, protecting kids has been one of our top priorities in the Judiciary Committee. Last year, we held two hearings on the safety and well-being of children seeking refuge in the United States. We heard from child trafficking experts and government witnesses. Following up on these hearings, the committee is in the midst of ongoing investigation into the issue.

We all agree that no child should be abused, exploited, or trafficked, whether the President is a Republican or a Democrat.

I vigorously opposed the Trump administration's inhumane family-separation policy, and I have demanded that the Biden administration do more to protect migrant children.

It is easy to criticize the executive branch, but let's take a look at the reality of the situation. We need to look in the mirror. It has been decades—over 30 years—since Congress passed meaningful immigration legislation. In less than an hour, at 2 o'clock, every Senate Republican and Democrat will have a chance to make history, to start us on a bipartisan conversation for a better immigration system.

Instead of lobbying pro-partisan attacks, let's come together across the aisle to fix the broken immigration system. We should provide funding for enforcement against child labor violations and ensure child migrants have the services they deserve.

I have introduced legislation to improve sponsor vetting and placement,

help children navigate our legal system, and better protect minors in government custody. I welcome my colleagues from either side of the aisle to join me. I would be more than happy to sit down with any of my colleagues to discuss solutions that would prevent child trafficking. Sadly, this bill does not accomplish that goal at all.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I think the esteemed chairman of the Judiciary Committee is misreading the bill because this would apply to people who are entering the United States. It would apply to those who are coming to the southern border.

This is a process that had been in place. The Biden administration chose to stop this process. What we understand is that they chose to stop this because the test takes 45 minutes—45 minutes to determine if that child is or is not related, 45 minutes to determine if that child should be left with those adults. Thirty percent of the children that are DNA-tested at that southern border are found to not be related to the adult who is holding them by the hand, who is bringing them into the country.

So I would ask my colleagues, is 45 minutes too much time to take to be sure that a child is secure?

We have had 10 million people come to that border. We have had 400,000 of those children. Don't we want to provide the best for these children and separate them from traffickers?

By the way, HHS has lost track of 85,000 of these children. They can't tell the Presiding Officer's committee where those children are. They can't tell the Judiciary Committee where those children are—85,000 children. We do not know if they are dead or alive. We do not know if they are being labor trafficked, sex trafficked. We do not know what is happening.

DNA testing is a way to help save some of these children. We should return to this policy.

By the way, again I will mention that H.R. 2 has been in here. The Homeland Security Committee has had 374 days to have a markup on a border security bill. They chose not to. The Judiciary Committee could have had a markup on a border security bill. They did not do it. But they are bringing a political stunt bill to the floor today to try to push it through to give cover to vulnerable Members of your party.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following my unanimous consent request, the following Senators be allowed to speak prior to the scheduled rollcall vote: Senator LANKFORD for up to 5 minutes, Senator SINEMA for up to 7 minutes, and Senator MURPHY for up to 7 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4175

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, for over three decades, the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act—or RECA, as it is frequently described—has stood as a testament to our Nation's enduring commitment to righting the wrongs of the past. Where it has hurt someone, it wants to do something about it.

Since 1990, this vital program has distributed over \$2.4 billion to more than 38,000 individuals adversely affected by the fallout from atomic weapons testing and the uranium industry labor. These Americans suffered due to Federal activities and decisions beyond their control, enduring illnesses that spanned generations.

Yet, as we speak, RECA is on the brink of expiration. On June 10, just 18 days from now, unless we act, the Sun will set on a program that has provided essential relief to those still living with the horrific consequences of radiation exposure.

Among these are not only just the downwinders affected by nuclear tests but also the hard-working uranium miners, mill workers, and transporters contracted by the Federal Government in connection with Federal activities. Their suffering was part of the price of our national security during the Cold War, and their plight must not be forgotten.

So while we debate the merits and the potential expansions of RECA, it is unthinkable that we would interrupt access to aid for those currently suffering, those current beneficiaries, those currently eligible for RECA compensation. They consist of people whom no one disputes have been harmed. So we don't want to interrupt coverage to them simply because we are talking about who else might also need to be covered under this program.

The bill I propose is a clean extension of the existing program. It maintains the existing RECA framework, ensuring no disruption in access to compensation while we deliberate on how best to enhance and extend its reach. I don't dispute that it is appropriate to expand and extend its reach in certain respects because there are some people not currently covered by it, but, again, we don't want to harm those who are the current beneficiaries, and there is no reason why their coverage should lapse.

The proposal previously passed by the Senate to expand RECA includes regions and additional compensation claims in a variety of jurisdictions. In some of those instances, they are abundantly backed by data; in others, they are not. In some of those areas, there may be victims who are covered by other programs; in others, there may not be. Some of them are clearer than others. I think some of the clearest cases are those involving victims in the State of Missouri and in the State of New Mexico, and we will talk more about those in a little bit.

The current bill does have some challenging aspects to it—challenging from

the standpoint of moving forward toward passage. The bill as it stands risks inflating the deficit by at least \$60 billion—that is at the low end—and it may jeopardize the longevity of access to necessary resources for Americans who depend on RECA compensation for the reimbursement of costs associated with medical care or survivor benefits in the event a family member tragically passed away due to exposure.

That I will not do, and I am not alone. You see, the House of Representatives has thus far declined to take up and pass Senator HAWLEY's previous bill, with some signaling concern and raising some of the concerns that I just restated.

It is deeply troubling that amidst urgent need, we might find ourselves entangled in one form or another of brinkmanship, sitting on our hands, waiting for an unjustly expansive and unattainable bill—one that no one believes can be passed by the House. Expecting that that bill will be passed at the eleventh hour puts real lives at risk if what that means is that the existing RECA structure can't be reauthorized.

So I refuse to stand by and let the program lapse while we continue to search for a solution for legitimate victims in Missouri and New Mexico. We can't allow access to RECA's benefits to be held hostage during those negotiations.

Now, I, too, am in favor of some of the expansions, including and especially the expansion for New Mexico and for Missouri. I think those categories of would-be beneficiaries do need to be added. But we can't allow access to the benefits for the existing RECA beneficiaries to be held hostage during those.

But until we can iron out some of the details more carefully, it is no less imperative that we pass a straightforward extension that will allow support for the existing beneficiaries to continue without interruption. Those people haven't done anything wrong. There is no reason why they should be punished based on the fact that we haven't yet found a solution that can pass through both Houses of Congress and make it to the President's desk.

With the clock ticking down to just 18 days, less than 3 weeks before RECA expires, every moment that jeopardizes benefits for those suffering the consequences of our Nation's past actions is significant, and we should find that troubling. Now, these individuals do not have the luxury of time that seems at times so abundant in Washington. They need our help now, and they deserve swift and unencumbered continuation of access to the support that RECA provides while we work out the other issues.

I urge my colleagues in Congress to not allow RECA to lapse. Let's pass this clean reauthorization. Let's do it right now, and let's send a clear message that America takes care of its own.

To that end, Mr. President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 4175 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; further, that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWLEY. Reserving the right to object. Mr. President, I have literally grown hoarse coming to this floor defending the rights of Americans poisoned by their own government to be compensated by that government when, through no fault of their own, they have been exposed to nuclear radiation, nuclear waste, nuclear contamination in the soil, in the water, in the air.

I just listened to my friend from Utah describe this eleventh-hour bill after the Senate has spoken to this issue multiple times—multiple times. After that has been done, now my friend from Utah comes and says we need a clean extension—a clean extension—clean. There is nothing clean about this bill. No, it leaves Missouri filthy dirty with nuclear radiation.

Let's just remember how it happened. All the way back in the Manhattan Project, the U.S. Government used the city of St. Louis as a uranium processing site. And did the U.S. Government clean up the nuclear radiation after the fact? No, it did not. Did the U.S. Government warn the people of Missouri that they were, in fact, being poisoned by nuclear radiation? No, they did not.

What they did instead is they lied to the people of Missouri while the nuclear contamination seeped into our ground water, seeped into our soil. For 50 years and more, the people of St. Louis and St. Charles and large parts of my State have been exposed to nuclear radiation. We have the highest rates of breast cancer in the Nation in North St. Louis County. Entire schools cannot go to school because their classrooms are filled with nuclear radioactive material.

What has the Federal Government done? Not a thing. What would this bill do? Not a thing. Would it clean it up? No. Would it clean the lungs of the survivors who even now are dying from the poison they have been exposed to? No. Would it clean the areas of the Navajo Nation that have been overrun with nuclear radiation? No. Would it clean the mines that our veterans went to for decades exposed to nuclear radiation? No.

No, it would do none of these things.

This bill, I think, partakes of an entirely different philosophy, the philosophy expressed by the junior Senator from Utah, Mr. ROMNEY, who said recently it is too expensive for the Federal Government to actually make right what it has done to all these good

Americans for decades on end. No, instead what we need to do is pass this bill that the senior Senator from Utah is now advocating. It is a small fraction, he says. He is right about that. And it is reserved for those individuals who have been determined to have actually suffered.

Let's just be clear. If you live in Missouri, you are not deemed to have actually suffered under this legislation. If you live in New Mexico, you are not deemed to have actually suffered under this legislation. Heck, if you live in Utah, you are not deemed to have actually suffered. Is there any expansion for the State of Utah in the legislation proposed by the senior Senator? No, there is not.

Mr. President, we have been here before. We have been here for months. We have been here going on years now. Senator LUJÁN and I have passed through this Chamber—not once but twice—legislation that would reauthorize this critical program and finally do justice to the hundreds of thousands of Americans poisoned by their own government. And this body has passed it twice. The last time by 70 votes.

The time now is to act. It is not the time for further delay. It is not the time to look away. It is not the time to change the subject. It is the time for the House to act.

Study after study has shown the expanse of the nuclear radiation. Here is a study from 1997, from 2005, another from 2005, from 2023, all showing that the nuclear radiation is far beyond the contours of the original RECA bill passed in 1990. Yet my friend from Utah wants to keep doing the same old thing, leaving out in the cold hundreds of thousands of Americans.

I will not consent to it, Mr. President. This body will not consent to it. We have been here before. We have had this debate. We have settled it, and this is not the time to reopen it. This is the time for the House to act, no more excuses, no more delays, no more changing of the subject, no more blaming of the victims. This is the time to stand up and be counted for the House to act.

Before I object, Mr. President—and I am going to object—I want to yield to my friend, the Senator from New Mexico, who has been such a champion in the fight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to talk about the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act yet again.

I appreciate this opportunity because as I have learned, every opportunity we get to talk about the families, to share the stories of the families who are dying of cancer and suffering—for the Federal Government has ignored them for decades—we are able to earn one more vote, one more Member who will stand courageously in that well and say: We can do the right thing, and we can ensure that we are going to provide

support and coverage for these families.

I come to the floor today to share the same concerns as my friend Senator HAWLEY. I have proudly been working on the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act since I was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 2009. Prior to that, my predecessor in the Senate and in the House, Tom Udall, was working on this policy and these issues. I have had the honor of speaking with the late Senator Orrin Hatch—may he rest in peace—about the faults that were made when this legislation was passed in 1990 and amended in 2000, of the families that were left out.

After we hear about this approach, we get a chance to talk a little bit more about another idea, and I hope to be able to share some quotes from Senator Orrin Hatch about how we should be working together.

But today, Mr. President, for this portion, I want to share the story of Mary Dickson. Mary grew up in the fallout of nuclear testing. She lived downwind of the Nevada test site where an estimated 100 nuclear tests were detonated above ground.

She has said that all around these testing sites, Utah families were going about their daily lives, drinking milk from the local dairies, eating vegetables from the gardens that they tended to. Heck, the kids would even mix sugar with snow so they could pretend it was ice cream, she wrote.

In my home State of New Mexico, where the first bomb was tested at the Trinity Test Site just miles from the town of Ruidoso and Tularosa, kids at summer camp not only heard the terrifying sounds of the bomb but saw the white ash falling down from the sky. Those kids thought it was snow as well. They went out and played in it because there was no warning. As a matter of fact, the U.S. Government did something worse. They lied to these families and said it was just a drop of munitions. These kids were playing in radioactive waste. These kids ate radioactive waste.

Some of these kids are now adults fighting for their lives. Far too many of these adults face cancer diagnoses. Many face a diagnosis that was similar to their parents or their siblings or their grandparents or their neighbors. Mary faced her diagnosis at 30. Others gave birth to babies with birth defects. Far too many died far too young.

The Senator from Utah and I agree that the people of Utah deserve justice. I and others, like Senator HAWLEY, agree that those impacted in other States deserve justice as well. Today's exercise is not the answer.

The Senate has already acted twice—once to amend the National Defense Authorization Act with Democrats and Republicans, 61 votes strong. The same people that once said that the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act could not pass through the legislative branch—through the House or through

the Senate—they were taken aback that there was this enormous vote and success only a few months later to see another bill authored by Senator HAWLEY that I was proud to work with him on with the advocates. The advocates should be at the table as we are having these deliberations. Where are their voices?

Sixty-nine votes said yes. Now it sits in the U.S. House of Representatives, where recently even Speaker JOHNSON's office commented on taking action to make sure that this program will not die. I appreciate that.

I certainly hope that the families I have had the honor of meeting with, that I know Senator HAWLEY has met with, that all Senators share and agree that we should take further action on the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act meet with them as well.

I hope the Senators start with Mary Dickson. Learn her stories. Invite her in. Get to know her, her advocacy, her plight because by learning her story, we are going to help countless others all across America. I strongly urge my colleagues to stand with all the victims.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, for a year now, Senator LUJÁN and I have been coming to this floor and warning—warning—that the Radiation Exposure Act is going to expire. And that is why this body took action, not once but twice, in overwhelming bipartisan fashion to expand and extend RECA in a way that does justice to every American, every veteran who has been poisoned by their own government. And now it is incumbent upon the House to act.

I want to be clear. I will not consent to any short-term stopgap, any half-way measure. I will not give my consent to it.

It will not pass this floor with my consent. This body has acted. This body has spoken. And there can be no turning back now. We are not going to turn our backs on the victims, not any longer. It has been 50 years in the State of Missouri. It has been just as long in New Mexico. It has been just as long for the Navajo Nation. It has been just as long for the uranium miners, our veterans.

There can be no going back now, and so I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Utah.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4403

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I deeply appreciate the insights offered today by my friends and colleagues, and that they truly are. The senior Senator from Missouri and the junior Senator from New Mexico have made an impassioned plea—an impassioned plea that I am deeply sympathetic to for a variety of reasons, including and especially the fact that they are both right as to their respective States. The folks in Mis-

souri deserve to have this coverage, and so do people in New Mexico. There are also additional people not covered by the existing program in Utah who need to be covered.

In all three instances with respect to Utah, New Mexico, and Missouri, we need to get this done. You know, taking into account all of the arguments that they have made and the evidence that I have reviewed, I am prepared to do what it takes, and I am prepared to get this done today.

As I mentioned, this isn't just an abstract concept to me; this is near and dear to my heart. Many people I know and love have had their lives altered and, in many cases, ended by exposure to downwind radiation.

One of those people was a loving husband and father who raised seven children, who was taken at the prime of his life, at the peak of his career, just days after his 61st birthday, as he was surrounded by his wife and their seven children, one of whom stands at this desk today.

My father died from this in 1996, just 28 years ago, and we didn't know at the time—didn't know until years after that he had, in fact, been a victim of and then died of a cancer linked to his exposure as a child growing up in eastern Arizona, spending his summers in Reserve, NM, a small sawmill camp where his family lived each summer. He was exposed to downwind radiation, and that led to his untimely death.

My dad would be nearly 90 if he were alive today, and I can only imagine the youth and the vitality we would still see in him. I am convinced he would still be practicing law. I am convinced he would still be a runner. His life and that of so many others in Utah, Missouri, and New Mexico have been cut tragically short by this exposure, which is why we need to get this done.

So, look, in light of these concerns and the political realities we face, again, I want to make sure that RECA doesn't lapse, and so I want to offer an updated version of the Downwinders Act.

This bill would extend the benefits of the program to those in Missouri exposed to the hazards of improperly stored nuclear waste, while also addressing the historical oversights in New Mexico and in parts of Utah.

When we look at this, we have to do this to make sure that we are following the science, and in all three of those areas, the science is backed up, and in all three of those jurisdictions, not only does the science back it up, but there aren't other government programs that may overlap with it that provide this compensation.

Remember, if this were not the U.S. Government doing it, this would ultimately be some species of tort law. But because it is the U.S. Government and the U.S. Government, as a sovereign entity—you can't just sue it unless the U.S. Government makes itself amenable to suit, and that is really where RECA came in. Because of the fact that

we are uniquely situated, both by virtue of what the science currently backs up and the absence of other programs to do it, I think it makes sense to accord that to these States.

The other States covered by the legislation now pending in the House, that is stalled out in the House—it passed here, and so that is done. It has moved on from this Chamber. One of the reasons that I understand why it stalled out in the House is because of cost.

Now, I am not aware of the full context of the quote provided by my colleague from Utah in that quote. I don't know whether there was more context there or not. But if that was the whole context, I don't share that approach. I don't share that sentiment. In other words, we don't not do this just because it is expensive. The whole thing is expensive. The loss of life is expensive, and we need to address that.

The issue is, again, one, whether and to what extent claims are backed up by the science and whether and to what extent there are other programs that already cover it in one way or another, such that the bill adequately addresses that.

There are other States in that legislation pending in the House that deal with law in the Marshall Islands, Idaho, Kentucky, Ohio, Alaska, and perhaps one or two other jurisdictions. The claims of those States are not on equal footing. They are different from these claims. The Utah and New Mexico claims are very similar. They stem from the same sequence of events related primarily to exposure to downwind radiation from the atomic weapons testing. In Missouri, they are a little bit different, but they share enough of the same elements, and they are similarly backed by science. In these other jurisdictions, it is a little bit different.

That is where a lot of the—not all but a lot of the expense is accrued and a lot of concerns expressed in the House impeding its quick passage over there that might lead to it not being able to be passed at all.

But, again, look, to ensure we do our due diligence here, where there is uncertainty as to some of the other jurisdictions covered by that bill now pending in the House, my bill that I am offering now includes a requirement that the Federal Government must study and report on other regions that should be eligible for compensation.

We need to get this done. I will continue to fight for the recognition and compensation of all those exposed to radiation through no fault of their own because it is the right thing to do regardless of cost.

With the clock ticking down to just 18 days before RECA expires, every moment that jeopardizes benefits for those suffering the consequences of our Nation's past actions is significant. We can't ignore it. These individuals do not have the luxury of time that seems so abundant here in Washington; they need our help now. They deserve swift

and unencumbered continuation of access to the support that RECA provides.

So I urge my colleagues in Congress to pass the Downwinders Act, this expanded Downwinders Act, and send a clear message: America takes care of its own.

With this legislation, we will be able to take care of our own and expand the coverage to Missouri, to New Mexico, and to the previously unaddressed regions of Utah that have nonetheless been affected.

To that end, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 4403, which is at the desk. 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. Is there objection?

The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I think now I have heard my friend from Utah change his position. Now he is saying he is willing to acknowledge that there needs to be an expansion of coverage for the people of Missouri, for the people of his own State, for the people of New Mexico.

I am glad we have gotten to this point. I am glad we are willing to acknowledge finally that indeed there are those who have suffered, Americans who have been poisoned by their government, who have never been compensated, and it is basic justice to compensate them. I think that is now the position that we are at. It has taken us a long time to get there, but I think that is what I now hear the senior Senator from Utah saying.

I think I also heard him say that cost should not be used as an excuse. Let's just be clear about something. The cost has been paid. It has been paid by the victims. Who is it who is paying the medical bills? The victims are. Who is it who is having to choose whether to do a cancer treatment or be able to afford school supplies for their kids? The victims are. Who are the ones who are having to decide whether they can afford the burial services or not for a loved one who has passed away from nuclear radiation? The victims are. They are the ones paying the cost.

The U.S. Government has gotten off scot-free. Fifty years, the U.S. Government hasn't paid a penny in my State, in New Mexico, the Navajo Nation in Arizona, to the miners, our veterans—nothing. Nothing. They are the ones who made the mess. In Missouri, it is still not cleaned up. As I stand here on this floor, Coldwater Creek is still poisoned, the Westlake Landfill is still burning, and Weldon Spring is not cleaned up. The government hasn't done anything.

I am glad to hear an acknowledgment finally that it is time for the Federal Government to take responsibility for what it has done. We can all agree on that.

We can all agree that the time to act is now, which is why this body has acted. It has done everything Senator LEE has just talked about. We have done it. We did it months ago—months ago. The Senator talks about getting this done today; it has been done. The Senate has done it. We passed this bill with nearly 70 votes months ago.

I urge the Senator to use his good offices in the House to speak to Speaker JOHNSON, who pledged, by the way, to the Congresswoman from Missouri, ANN WAGNER, in a public statement—he said the House would take this up and make sure RECA is renewed.

I believe the Senator is right. They have 18 days—18 days. He made a commitment. Let's keep our commitments.

I urge the Senator to use his good offices, now that we all agree, to get this done in the U.S. House of Representatives. That is where the obstacle is. But I reiterate, I will not be party to any attempt at some halfway measure, some short stopgap bill, or some effort to sweep this under the rug—not anymore. The victims have waited too long. They have waited too long.

I yield to my friend from New Mexico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. President, let me begin by quoting Senator Orrin Hatch, the primary author of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act. In his final years, Senator Hatch said:

Updating this legislation is a moral imperative. RECA, as it is currently written, extends benefits only to uranium miners, millers, and transporters who worked until 1972. But an updated bill would extend benefits to those who worked after 1972, many of whom have developed cancer as a result of radiation exposure.

Let me repeat that. Senator Orrin Hatch said it was a moral imperative to provide justice to what are called Post-71 miners. And what does this bill offer to these Americans who have suffered for our country? Nothing. What does this bill offer to downwinders in Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, Montana? Again, nothing. Instead, this exercise is an attempt to undermine the strong bipartisan coalition that passed historic RECA legislation.

I hope no one misreads what is happening today. There is a bipartisan coalition, there is a bipartisan group of advocates across the country that is growing and growing. There are more cosponsors in the House. The strongest vote that has ever taken place in the U.S. Senate has already passed this bill.

Let me be clear. Our bipartisan coalition will work with anyone who wants to meaningfully help the victims of all radiation and uranium exposure illnesses—including those that voted no when the Senate passed the RECA to the House just a few months ago. But we should help all of them, every one of these families that qualifies.

By the way, just because a community is included as a downwind county,

it doesn't mean all the people living there benefit from the program. They still have to fight and prove that they lived in this community for a number of years, that their critical illnesses and cancers are those that science shows were due to this exposure. They have to fight. It is not just given to them. There is a whole process associated with the science, and study after study continues to show how these families deserve this help.

As a matter of fact, in committee this week, we were having a hearing to help coal miners in America. And some of the experts that were in that room, I asked them about exposure with uranium and the kind of cancers that we should expect, and I asked them specifically about uranium mine workers. And it wasn't surprising when that witness told us that the same uranium mine workers who worked 1971 and before—their cancers—it turns out that the uranium mine workers that worked in 1972 had the same cancer as well.

Senator Orrin Hatch, through his wisdom and his words and in my conversations with this great leader, said: We have to fix these mistakes.

I will close with this. A few years ago, a Navajo elder—and I have shared this with our colleagues before—when she spoke before the House of Representatives, she asked an important question to a panel of Members that were not supportive of expanding RECA, and it was simple: Are you waiting for all of us to die so that the problem goes away?

With a simple vote in the House, taking up this Senate legislation that the Senate passed with 69 votes, authored by Senator HAWLEY, we can answer her question with a resounding: No, we are going to get help to families.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, we have got to keep our eye on the ball, our eye on the fact that the legislation, while pending in the House, is itself mired.

Now, I want to be clear in response to something, a comment made by the senior Senator from Missouri. This is not a new realization on my part. This is not a new willingness on my part to acknowledge the legitimacy of the claims and the suitability of the claims under RECA from Missouri and those from New Mexico. It is not new at all.

In fact, it is not just in this Congress that I support them. And 2 or 3 years ago, in the previous Congress, I introduced legislation because after reviewing the data, I concluded the beneficiaries—the would-be, need-to-be beneficiaries—in Missouri and those in New Mexico deserve to be added.

And so, to be clear, what I am offering here is not the whole thing that exists in the bill that is now passed by

the Senate and pending in the House but appears to be mired with no hope of passage over there. It is not the whole bill, but it is something, and it takes care of our three States. And it is not just because our three States are important and the others aren't. No, it is because the claims arising in our three respective States are materially different than those pending in other jurisdictions.

In most of those other jurisdictions, the scientific data isn't of the same caliber, drawing the same causal link between radiation exposure and liability on the part of the U.S. Government, and, ultimately, the conditions at issue, the types of cancers and related ailments that go along with it. They are materially different.

And so until such time as the science catches up, I think it is going to continue to have difficulty passing in the House. I could be wrong. That is how I see it. That is what I have heard from everyone I trust as to diagnosing the ability of that bill, or lack thereof, to pass in the House.

With respect to the Post-1971 uranium miners and millers, there is a distinction here. It is not a distinction that is necessarily impossible to overcome in every circumstance. But the Congressional Research Service looked at this for us, and we asked them to examine it. They concluded that the Post-1971 uranium millers and miners covered by the Hawley legislation now pending in the House were from the commercial sector. They were not doing this as contractors or as employees or otherwise as agents of the U.S. Government, but rather for private sector industry. And in those circumstances—in many of those circumstances, if not most or all—those can be addressed through tort law and/or through workmen's compensation law.

Now, for those that can't, there may well be an appropriate use of RECA. But if we are going to start expanding this into purely private sector activities, that changes the nature of this bill, and I suspect will continue to make it more difficult to pass in the House of Representatives.

So as to what we have got in Guam, the Marshall Islands, Idaho, Kentucky, Ohio, and Alaska, there may well be worthy beneficiaries there as to whom there exists adequate scientific research to justify the expansion of RECA and as to whom there is no other adequate recourse provided for by some other government program or through State tort law, workers' compensation law, or something else.

As to those, I would be happy to expand RECA, but we have to overcome those two issues. Those haven't been overcome. But they have been overcome as to Utah, as to New Mexico, and as to Missouri.

It is unfortunate that my friend and colleague from Missouri chose, rather than to allow the victims in his State and in New Mexico and the yet-uncov-

ered victims in the State of Utah to be taken within the protective boundaries of RECA today—we could have gotten this done today. I am confident we could have gotten it passed in the House right away. He chose to object to it.

In other words, unless you can have all of his bill passed, including the parts that are not scientifically backed—making it unpassable in the House—he is not going to let even the victims in Missouri or the victims in New Mexico get covered. That is most unfortunate.

We have got to deal with this. I will be back. We have to get this done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

BORDER ACT OF 2024

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, three Senators started, about 8 months ago now, working to try to get some solutions on border security. It is for obvious reasons, because we have record high numbers over and over and over again at our southern border. We had a record high number in October, record high number in November, and record high number in December. In fact, December had the highest number of illegal crossings ever in the history of the country in a single day.

As of yesterday, we had about 5,200 people that illegally crossed yesterday. In fact, almost every day this year, we have had more than 5,000 illegally crossing day after day after day.

This is a very big issue that the American people want solved. It is a frustrating issue that we have not been able to get to a resolution on. It is an issue that people have been frustrated with President Biden because President Biden has not enforced the border the same way President Trump did or the same way President Obama did.

To be clear, this year we will have 2½ million people illegally cross the border. With the same law in place under President Obama, we had half a million people that illegally crossed that year.

And as I have raised over and over again with this administration, if they would just enforce the border the same way President Obama did, things would be very different. But they have chosen not to. They have chosen not to enforce it the same way President Trump did.

Instead, we have absolutely been overrun with people from literally all over the world. To put this in perspective, in the last 3 months, we have had more people illegally cross than any full year under President Obama.

They need to do what they can do. But Congress needs to do what we can do. We have got to change the definition of asylum. We have to change the appeals process. We have got to be able to speed up the process. We have got to provide more clarity so that we don't have people waiting around 8 years for a hearing. We can't just release people at the border, as what has happened day after day after day for years now. We can't have a brandnew parole pro-

gram that the Biden administration literally invented that no President has ever used to release thousands of people a day. We can't have that.

We need to solve this in the administration. We need to solve this in Congress. I wish that is what we were doing today, but we are not.

When Senator MURPHY and Senator SINEMA and I started working on this months ago, we were working to solve it. We were not able to get that done.

But today is not a bill. Today is a prop. Today is a political messaging exercise. Today is an opportunity to be able to have a vote that is sitting out there so people can send fundraising emails out later tonight and say, "Look, I tried to do something," when no work was actually done to try to get something done and completed and passed today.

In fact, I anticipate there will be fewer votes today than there were 2 months ago when this came up—on both sides of the aisle—because everyone sees this for what it is. It is not an effort to actually make law. It is an effort to do political messaging.

That doesn't help us as a country. We still have people that are illegally present here that need attention, and we are not getting it.

Now, we can say—Democrats can bring this bill up and say: Look, we tried to do something.

Well, so what. Republicans can do the same thing. We brought H.R. 2 twice. That has passed the House with a broad, sweeping piece of approval in the House to come over here to be able to change the way that actually asylum is done, the entire process. That has been voted down twice on a strictly partisan vote.

So we can have this vote today, and people can say: Well, Republicans voted against this; so it didn't pass.

Republicans can say: Democrats didn't vote for H.R. 2; so it didn't pass.

That still doesn't solve the problem. At the end of the day, the people in my State say: There is another 5,000 people that illegally crossed the border. Why aren't we sitting down and resolving this?

So, today, I am going to vote no on a bill that I think should pass, but there has been no effort to really get this to pass. Let's get us back to the table. Let's actually resolve this issue as we need to get done.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I stand here today, yet again, as the border crisis continues to devastate my State.

On February 7, I stood here, angry that rank partisanship tanked the single most important piece of border security and immigration legislation produced in decades.

As we all remember, last October, I joined with Senators JAMES LANKFORD of Oklahoma and CHRIS MURPHY of Connecticut to craft this legislation. We worked every single day for over 4

months, navigating difficult policy positions, working carefully to get it right.

After months of tireless negotiations, we delivered a strong product. We produced a bill many thought impossible. We ended catch-and-release. We added more detention beds. We increased deportation flights. We quickly decided asylum claims, and we put Border Patrol back in the field where they belong—securing the border, not stuck inside processing paperwork.

Yet, less than 24 hours after we released the bill, my Republican colleagues blocked it, despite the fact that this is the most restrictive migrant legislation in decades.

My Democratic colleagues blamed Republican political theater for blocking action. So did I. They were right.

I spoke here on the Senate floor twice in defense of our legislation. It turns out that my Republican colleagues were all talk and no action.

Today, though, my Democratic colleagues have chosen more political theater instead of real efforts to solve this crisis.

All talk and no actions goes both ways. Today, the Senate will hold a show vote whose sole purpose is to point the finger back at the other party—yet another cynical political game.

These games demonstrate exactly why Americans have lost faith in their elected leaders: a Congress bickering and fighting for power instead of solving problems and making progress—any kind of progress—for regular people. Today's vote is not an attempt to solve the problem or provide relief to Arizona border communities. Today's vote is to send a message.

But Arizona doesn't need your message. Arizona needs your help. Arizona needs action.

These games of tit for tat, caving to the political messaging game, force both parties further to the fringes and further away from real solutions. Today, the Senate is proving what many Americans already think about Congress: that Senators come here for political games, not to deliver results.

Today's vote won't deliver lasting results for Americans, but the impact of today's vote is actually worse than simply being a useless message, because this vote does send an important message, but it is a message to us as lawmakers.

I have often asked my colleagues in the interest of our Nation to step out of partisan boxes and work with me to find real solutions to real problems. We have done it time and time again. This time it didn't work.

Nearly 4 months later, I am still deeply disappointed that we didn't solve the border crisis for my State and for our country. But to use this failure as a political punching bag only punishes those who were courageous enough to do the hard work of finding compromise in the first place.

So who will be courageous next time? Who will stand up and do the hard

work? Who will take the risks? Who will say: Yes, I will help solve this big challenge our country faces. Why would anyone?

We don't leave today with a political victory. No one wins. No one gets the higher grounds. Instead, we are saying to each other: Don't step out. Don't try to solve big problems. Stay in your partisan corner. Yell some more. Blame the other side.

Today, yet again, the Senate has chosen politics, but my State is still suffering. As I said on the floor back on February 7, if you want to spin the border crisis for your own political agendas, go right ahead. If you want to continue to use the southern border as a backdrop for your political campaign, that is fine; good luck to you. But I have a very clear message for anyone using the southern border for staged political events: Don't come to Arizona for your political theater. Do not bring it to my State.

In Arizona, we are serious. We don't have time for your political games. There are big challenges facing the Senate and our country, and evidently this is not a Senate interested in solving those challenges. Americans deserve better.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BUTLER). The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, I am deeply grateful to Senator SINEMA, Senator LANKFORD, Senator MCCONNELL, Senator SCHUMER, and others who worked with us over the course of 4 months to craft this landmark, unprecedented, bipartisan border security bill that, if enacted, would take the biggest step that we have taken in decades to bring order to our southwest border. It would give a shot of confidence to our constituents that we can find agreement on even the toughest of issues.

I may be coming to a slightly different conclusion, though, on the reason that we are here today than my very good friend Senator SINEMA and my great friend Senator LANKFORD.

I think one of the most important, enduring values in politics is the value of persistence. If you believe something is important, you don't give up the first time.

We worked very hard to achieve this compromise. It is a good-faith compromise. You will see that it is a compromise because there will be Democratic Members who will vote against it today.

We solved some big problems in this bill—reducing the amount of time it takes to process an asylum claim from 10 years down to a handful of weeks or months, giving the President new powers to shut down the border when crossings get too high, giving new legal rights to migrants, allowing for more visas so that folks can come to the United States in a planned way to work or to be reunited with families.

I think that compromise was so important that we shouldn't give up after

failing once. I think the American people have told us that solving the problem at the border is so important that we shouldn't put away that compromise simply because the first time, politics won out.

Maybe I am naive, but I had some degree of hope, some degree of faith that maybe the second time we could come together and vote to proceed to a debate, because, remember, that is all this vote is—not a vote on final passage, a vote to bring this bill before the Senate, to litigate the outstanding issues that Republicans may have about the reforms in this bill.

So I deeply appreciate all of the work that Senator LANKFORD and Senator SINEMA did that went into this bill. I just come to a slightly different conclusion. This does not make me less eager to engage in bipartisan compromise in the future. This doesn't dissuade me from trying to reach future compromises.

Frankly, I think our decision to not give up when we have reached this really important product—I think it may, frankly, put wind behind the wings of those in the future who decide to do something really important on something big and work across the aisle to get it done.

We have a chance right now to come together, to put politics and campaigns aside, to vote to proceed on this landmark bipartisan border security reform bill, and I hope my colleagues do it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I will be very brief.

For years, we have heard that if you want to fix the border, then Congress needs to act. Today, we have a chance to act on the strongest border bill Congress has seen in generations.

To those who have said for years that Congress needs to act on the border, this bipartisan bill is the answer, and it is time to show we are serious about fixing the problem.

It is our chance to hire more Border Patrol agents and asylum officers and immigration judges. It is a chance to stop the flow of fentanyl and give law enforcement the tools they need to scan 100 percent of what is coming into the country. It is our chance to give the President emergency powers to close the border, to update asylum laws, and improve vetting. It is a chance to show the American people we are listening, we are acting, we can still reach across the aisle and work on one of the most vexing problems facing the Nation.

I implore my colleagues, do not let this moment pass.

I yield the floor.

QUORUM CALL

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair now directs the clerk to call the roll to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to waive the quorum call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?
Without objection, it is so ordered.
Is there a quorum?
A quorum is present.

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 motion to proceed to Calendar No. 397, S. 4361, a bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security and combatting fentanyl for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Christopher Murphy, Richard J. Durbin, Tammy Duckworth, Tammy Baldwin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Brian Schatz, Mark R. Warner, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Debbie Stabenow, Gary C. Peters, Margaret Wood Hassan, Jeanne Shaheen, Angus S. King, Jr., Benjamin L. Cardin, Christopher A. Coons, John W. Hickenlooper, Jack Reed.

The question is, is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to S. 4261, a bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security and combatting fentanyl for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS), and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 43, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 182 Ex.]

YEAS—43

Baldwin	Heinrich	Rosen
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Schatz
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schumer
Brown	Kaine	Shaheen
Cantwell	Kelly	Smith
Cardin	King	Stabenow
Carper	Klobuchar	Tester
Casey	Luján	Van Hollen
Coons	Merkley	Warner
Cortez Masto	Murkowski	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Welch
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Fetterman	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Hassan	Reed	

NAYS—50

Barrasso	Booker	Braun
Blackburn	Boozman	Britt

Budd	Hawley	Romney
Butler	Hoeben	Rounds
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cassidy	Johnson	Sanders
Collins	Kennedy	Schmitt
Cornyn	Lankford	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Lee	Sinema
Cramer	Lummis	Sullivan
Crapo	Markey	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Tillis
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Vance
Fischer	Padilla	Wicker
Graham	Paul	Young
Grassley	Risch	

NOT VOTING—7

Hagerty	Mullin	Warren
Manchin	Ricketts	
Menendez	Scott (SC)	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 43, the nays are 50.

Three-fifths of Senators duly chosen and sworn having not voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 647.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Christopher T. Hanson, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term of five years expiring June 30, 2029. (Reappointment).

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 647, Christopher T. Hanson, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term of five years expiring June 30, 2029. (Reappointment)

Charles E. Schumer, Thomas R. Carper, Laphonza R. Butler, Sheldon Whitehouse, Alex Padilla, Brian Schatz, Debbie Stabenow, John W. Hickenlooper, Patty Murray, Tina Smith, Tammy Baldwin, Tammy Duckworth, Christopher Murphy, Jack Reed, Richard J. Durbin, Angus S. King, Jr., Gary C. Peters.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 507.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Tanya Monique Jones Bosier, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 507, Tanya Monique Jones Bosier, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

Charles E. Schumer, Gary C. Peters, Jeanne Shaheen, John W. Hickenlooper, Alex Padilla, Richard J. Durbin, Amy Klobuchar, Jack Reed, Tina Smith, Richard Blumenthal, Tammy Duckworth, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Catherine Cortez Masto, Margaret Wood Hassan, Peter Welch, Sheldon Whitehouse, Raphael G. Warnock.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 511.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Judith E. Pipe, of the District of Columbia, to be an

Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 511, Judith E. Pipe, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

Charles E. Schumer, Gary C. Peters, Jack Reed, Benjamin L. Cardin, Alex Padilla, Laphonza R. Butler, Christopher A. Coons, Tammy Duckworth, Christopher Murphy, Richard J. Durbin, Jeanne Shaheen, Margaret Wood Hassan, Mazie K. Hirono, Sherrod Brown, Tina Smith, Catherine Cortez Masto, Jeff Merkley.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 590.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Stephanie Sanders Sullivan, of Maryland, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Representative of the United States of America to the African Union, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 590, Stephanie Sanders Sullivan, of Maryland, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class

of Career Minister, to be Representative of the United States of America to the African Union, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Charles E. Schumer, Benjamin L. Cardin, Jack Reed, Ben Ray Lujan, Tammy Baldwin, John W. Hickenlooper, Brian Schatz, Christopher Murphy, Richard J. Durbin, Jeanne Shaheen, Margaret Wood Hassan, Alex Padilla, Mazie K. Hirono, Sherrod Brown, Tina Smith, Catherine Cortez Masto, Jeff Merkley.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, May 23, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 653 through 665 and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 624 and 8089:

To be rear admiral

Capt. Lia M. Reynolds

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

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Jered P. Helwig

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Gregory K. Anderson

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Army Judge Advocate General's Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 624, 7037, and 7064:

To be brigadier general

Col. Terri J. Erisman
Col. Christopher A. Kennebeck
Col. Steven M. Ranieri

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Sklenka

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Calvert L. Worth, Jr.

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Michael J. Vernazza

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. John F. Wade

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN1171 AIR FORCE nomination of Anthony K. Onitsuka, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of December 4, 2023.

PN1272 AIR FORCE nomination of Ronald J. Grimley, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 8, 2024.

PN1416 AIR FORCE nomination of Debra L. Sims, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 6, 2024.

PN1417 AIR FORCE nomination of Peter S. Joo, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 6, 2024.

PN1661 AIR FORCE nominations (398) beginning GEOFFREY E. ADAMS, and ending ERICA MARIE ZENTNER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 30, 2024.

PN1662 AIR FORCE nominations (144) beginning NICHOLAS ALBERTO AGUILERA, and ending YONGJUN YOON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 30, 2024.

PN1663 AIR FORCE nominations (311) beginning JESSICA M. ABBOTT, and ending TROY BETTINGER YU, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 30, 2024.

PN1664 AIR FORCE nominations (1071) beginning MARIAH C. ACEVES, and ending ANDREW PAUL ZIMMERMAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 30, 2024.

PN1668 AIR FORCE nomination of Michael W. Struthers, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 30, 2024.

PN1704 AIR FORCE nomination of Paula M. Chavis, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2024.

PN1705 AIR FORCE nominations (2) beginning FRANK J. PANEBIANCO, and ending ANDREW W. WASHER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2024.

PN1706 AIR FORCE nomination of James L. Schneider, III, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2024.

PN1707 AIR FORCE nomination of Zhibin Jiang, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2024.

PN1708 AIR FORCE nomination of Bennet D. Krawchuk, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2024.

PN1709 AIR FORCE nomination of Dariusz P. Barna, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2024.

PN1710 AIR FORCE nominations (4) beginning SALLY L. CRAMER, and ending JONATHAN A. MONSALVE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2024.

IN THE ARMY

PN1598 ARMY nomination of Dionne L. McMillan, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 9, 2024.

PN1599 ARMY nomination of Todd A. Hasenstein, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 9, 2024.

PN1665 ARMY nominations (405) beginning GREGORY J. ABIDE, and ending 0003682611, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 30, 2024.

PN1666 ARMY nominations (502) beginning JACOB P. ABSALON, and ending 0002344681, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 30, 2024.

PN1670 ARMY nomination of Gary R. Weltman, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 30, 2024.

PN1671 ARMY nominations (43) beginning DANIEL A. ABALDO, and ending 0002650956, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 30, 2024.

PN1672 ARMY nominations (323) beginning JI Y. ADAMS, and ending 0002978777, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 30, 2024.

PN1712 ARMY nomination of Caroline M. Kolb, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2024.

PN1719 ARMY nominations (19) beginning BRADY R. CLARK, and ending ANGELINA K. MATHERLY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2024.

PN1721 ARMY nominations (18) beginning EMILY R. BINGHAM, and ending 0002855239, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2024.

PN1722 ARMY nominations (111) beginning AHMAD B. ALEXANDER, and ending 0004136628, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2024.

PN1723 ARMY nominations (27) beginning VANESSA E. BONNER, and ending 0002485564, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2024.

PN1724 ARMY nominations (87) beginning ELIZABETH A. AGUIRRE, and ending 0002517801, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 7, 2024.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN1281 MARINE CORPS nominations (38) beginning SHAWN E. ANDERSON, and ending JOSEPH J. ZWILLER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 8, 2024.

PN1307 MARINE CORPS nominations (3) beginning ROBERT W. BROOKS, III, and ending RAMON R. RAMIREZ, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 10, 2024.

PN1310 MARINE CORPS nomination of Glen R. Pond, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 10, 2024.

PN1321 MARINE CORPS nomination of Matthew T. Migliori, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 10, 2024.

IN THE NAVY

PN1282 NAVY nomination of Stephanie K. Hayes, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 8, 2024.

PN1285 NAVY nomination of Benjamin C. Waite, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 8, 2024.

PN1286 NAVY nomination of Benjamin D. Fitzharris, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 8, 2024.

PN1328 NAVY nomination of Claudia L. Battle, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 10, 2024.

PN1391 NAVY nomination of Daniel A. Hancock, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 25, 2024.

PN1392 NAVY nomination of James L. Clark, III, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 25, 2024.

PN1489 NAVY nomination of William Selde, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 29, 2024.

PN1529 NAVY nomination of Edward L. Gungon, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2024.

PN1617 NAVY nomination of Ty R. Christian, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 9, 2024.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam 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.

TRIBUTE TO SAWIN MILLETT, JR.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, before the Maine Legislature adjourned for the year on May 10, Republican, Democrat, and Independent lawmakers joined together to pass a resolution honoring retiring Representative Sawin Millett, Jr., for his "dedication, expertise, and judgment" in service to our State, followed by a long and robust standing ovation. I know people throughout Maine are grateful for the many accomplishments of this great leader and my good friend.

Sawin's nine nonconsecutive terms representing Maine House District 81 began in 1968 and only scratches the surface of his remarkable résumé. In his hometown of Waterford and throughout Oxford County, he has contributed as a teacher, coach, principal, assistant school superintendent, farmer, and town manager.

At the State level, Sawin has worked with eight Maine Governors in the legislature and as the first executive director of the Maine School Management Association. He has served in five administrations under Republican, Democrat, and Independent Governors as commissioner of education, associate commissioner of mental health and substance abuse services, legislative director, and commissioner of administrative and financial services.

I had the pleasure of serving with Sawin in the cabinet of Governor John McKernan in the 1980s and early 1990s and watched him weigh issues and decide policy questions with the wisdom and deliberation for which he is so widely respected. He is also the hardest working leader I know. For 2 years in the early 2000s, I was fortunate to have him on my team as a State office director.

In both the legislative and executive branches, Sawin is known for his absolute mastery of budgetary issues. His command of the complexities of State government finances has steered Maine through many challenging times, and his integrity and openness have earned him admirers across the political spectrum.

At 86 years of age, Sawin is retiring from the legislature, but not from public service. In addition to spending more time with his family on his beloved farm, he is running for Oxford County Commissioner in the November elections. Continuing his dedication to public service, this is the one level of government in which he has not yet served.

Regardless of the role he has taken on, Sawin has always been a problem-solver, a leader who strives to bring opposing sides together in a spirit of compromise and respect to reach common ground. He is a Maine treasure, a true gentleman, and I wish my friend all the best in the next phase of his inspiring life.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE JAMES K.
BREDAR

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I rise to congratulate James K. Bredar upon the completion of his service as chief judge of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland and his assumption of senior status.

I was pleased to work with former Senator Barbara Mikulski to recommend Judge Bredar to President Obama for appointment as one of my first Maryland Federal judicial nominations in 2010. Notably, the Senate confirmed his nomination by unanimous consent.

Judge Bredar served with great distinction for his nearly 7-year term as chief judge. In particular, I thank Judge Bredar for his vigorous oversight of the Federal consent decree between the U.S. Justice Department and the Baltimore Police Department, which arose out of the Freddie Gray case. This consent decree, when fully implemented, will guarantee effective, fair, and constitutional policing to Baltimore City residents.

I have greatly appreciated Judge Bredar's tireless advocacy for the needs of the judges, litigants, witnesses, court personnel, and visitors to the Federal courthouses in Baltimore and Greenbelt.

The Chief Justice of the United States showed his confidence in Judge Bredar's abilities through his past appointment as a member of the Judicial Conference Committee on Federal-State Jurisdiction, as well his continuing service on the Judicial Conference Committee on the Budget.

I understand that Judge Bredar will continue to perform substantial judicial service as a judge on senior status, including taking on a new assignment to handle the complex litigation arising out of the recent *Dali* ship disaster at the Francis Scott Key Bridge in Baltimore.

I congratulate Judge Bredar again for his remarkable service on the court. Marylanders can be proud and thankful of his extraordinary service to uphold the rule of law and to provide equal justice under the law to everyone who enters his courtroom. Judge Bredar has indeed lived up to his judicial oath to "administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich."

I extend my best wishes to Judge Bredar as he continues his service on the Federal bench in senior status.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT
COLONEL JOSHUA SCOTT KONCAR

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Madam President, today I wish to recognize LTC Joshua S. Koncar, U.S. Army, for his outstanding work on behalf of the people of Illinois and the Nation. Lieutenant Colonel Koncar served as a 2021 Department of Defense legislative fellow in my Washington, DC, office and later as a U.S. Army Reserve congressional liaison from 2022–2024. Lieutenant Colonel Koncar was born in Sharon, PA. The grandson of a World War II veteran, the son of a third-generation steelworker, and brother to a U.S. Marine, Joshua enlisted in the Army Reserve in August 2001. Joshua served in Operation Iraqi Freedom from March 2003 to April 2004 as an operations non-commissioned officer and attained the rank of staff sergeant before receiving a direct commission to second lieutenant in 2007. As a logistician, Joshua has served in various leadership and broadening assignments throughout his Army career. During his congressional tenure, Joshua has been integral in shaping the priorities of the U.S. Army, and as a Defense fellow, he helped me secure several provisions in the Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act—FY22 NDAA—that will make our country stronger and safer. During his time in my office, Joshua led my staff in orchestrating important legislative provisions for the Department of Defense. He authored sections of NDAA language, including one of my top concerns regarding modifying special and incentive pay authorities for reserve component members—Incentive Pay Parity. His contributions—both to office morale and to our collective work—are emblematic of his phenomenal character, competence, and strong work ethic.

Joshua demonstrates a level of professionalism and hard work I have come to expect—but not take for granted—from the Department of Defense and U.S. Army soldiers. Indeed, he follows a long line of accomplished Department of Defense legislative fellows who have made impactful contributions to my office and U.S. national security policy. He distinguished himself as an Army officer, setting a high bar and providing invaluable advice and insights as he advised me on wide-ranging and complex matters under consideration before the Senate Armed Services Committee. Joshua's servant leadership showed in his work as a congressional liaison for the U.S. Army Reserve. His attention to detail and ability to effectively communicate with Congress became apparent as he successfully advanced key Army Reserve legislative initiatives and priorities.

Joshua will soon transition to his new duty assignment and attend Senior Service College at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. On behalf of my colleagues and the U.S. Congress, I thank Joshua for his dedicated service to my staff, the U.S. Army, and

the Nation. Part of what makes the U.S. military the greatest in the history of the world is that servicemembers like Joshua dedicate their lives to service and sacrifice for this country. Lieutenant Colonel Koncar does not do it alone, so I also acknowledge the support of his family—his wife Melissa. I wish them all the best in what I know is a bright future.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT
GENERAL A.C. ROPER

• Mrs. BRITT. Madam President, I wish to recognize and congratulate LTG A.C. Roper on his retirement as the Deputy Commander of the United States Northern Command and Vice Commander of the American element of the North American Aerospace Defense Command. I know that I speak for people across Alabama in expressing my gratitude for his countless contributions to our Nation.

General Roper, a native of Birmingham, earned a bachelor's degree at Troy State University, a master's degree in criminal justice from the University of Alabama, and a master of strategic studies from the U.S. Army War College.

He has served a total of 42 years, between Active and Reserve, including deployments to combat zones, as well as disaster response. In addition to his distinguished military service, General Roper's public service to his community includes 33 years of law enforcement service in Montgomery, Hoover, and Birmingham, where he served as the chief of police. His legacy of dedicated service to his community, State, and Nation is deserving of the highest honor and admiration.

General Roper's remarkable military career began when he was commissioned into the U.S. Army in 1983 at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. His military education includes the Chemical Officer Basic and Advance Courses, Public Affairs Officers Course, Equal Opportunity Advisors Course, Inspector General Course, Combined Arms Staff Services School, Command and General Staff College, Joint Senior Reserve Component Officer Course, Defense Support to Civil Authorities Course, National Defense University's CAPSTONE Course, the NORTHCOM Joint Task Force Commanders Course, and Harvard University's National and International Security Seminar.

He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy, the FBI National Executive Institute, where he served as an adjunct professor of criminal justice. He specialized in protecting critical infrastructure and served on the executive board of the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force.

General Roper's other general officer level assignments included Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Reserve Command, Fort Bragg, NC, and

Deputy Chief, Army Reserve, Office of the Chief of Army Reserve, headquartered at the Pentagon, Washington, DC. Prior to this assignment, he commanded the 76th Operational Response Command in Salt Lake City, UT, which was the USAR's all hazard response command. He also served as Commanding General—80th Training Command (OPCON to TRADOC), Acting Deputy Commanding General—CBRN, 335th Signal Command, and Commander of the 415th CBRN Brigade, where he was dual-hatted as the Task Force Operations Commander, JTF-51, ARNORTH for the C2CRE-A homeland response mission.

During General Roper's service, he deployed to Saudi Arabia during Operation Desert Shield, to Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, and supported Joint Task Force Andrew relief operations in southern Florida.

His awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with two oakleaf clusters, Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with three oakleaf clusters, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Combat Action Badge, and various other accolades. He also served as a principal member of the Secretary of the Army's Army Reserve Forces Policy Committee and the Secretary of Defense's Reserve Forces Policy Board.

On behalf of the people of the great State of Alabama and our Nation, I offer Lieutenant General Roper my heartfelt thanks and wish him a long and happy retirement with his wife Edith and their two daughters. His career is defined by extraordinary devotion to the safety and security of his community and country. We truly owe him a debt of gratitude for his exemplary service to Alabama and the United States of America.●

TRIBUTE TO FLO DAPICE

● Ms. HASSAN. Madam President, I am honored to recognize Flo Dapice of Hopkinton as May's Granite Stater of the Month. At just 16 years old, Flo is working to improve environmental sustainability at her school and in her town by leading her school's Environmental Action Club efforts and by serving in local government positions.

Flo's long-time interest in sustainability made her a perfect fit for the Environmental Action Club at her high school. She led the club in applying for grants from the New Hampshire Energy Education Project and the Hopkinton Public Schools Foundation. The club was awarded more than \$11,000, which allowed it to start a compost program at their school for lunch food waste. The club has evaluated the program and already found a decrease in how much compostable waste is ending up in the trash from last year to this year. Now, Flo and her fellow club members are continuing to work to strengthen the program and, in turn, lead to less food waste at the school.

The next project that Flo and the club are planning is a transition to using metal silverware in the school's cafeteria, instead of disposable plastic utensils. They have already purchased the silverware through more grant funding and are recruiting students to help wash the extra dishes. Flo is also planning to continue her involvement with the New Hampshire Energy Education Project, which works with students and teachers to build a deeper understanding of energy and climate; she recently helped lead a middle school summit with the program.

In addition to sustainability efforts at school, Flo has sought out additional opportunities for public service so that she can make more of a difference. She became interested in local government in middle school during the Covid-19 pandemic, and she now serves as one of two student representatives on the Hopkinton School Board and as a member of Hopkinton's Energy Steering Committee. Her service on the school board strengthened her efforts to apply for grants for her school's compost program, and on both the School Board and the Energy Committee, she has pushed for more ways to reduce carbon emissions.

Flo's dedication to serving her community through combating climate change is a great example of the Granite State spirit of working to make a difference, no matter your age. Her passion for bettering her school and her town is why I am honored to recognize her as Granite Stater of the Month.●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORT KEOGH LIVESTOCK LAB

● Mr. TESTER. Madam President, I rise today to honor the longstanding work of the Fort Keogh Livestock and Range Research Laboratory.

Today, Montana's very own Fort Keogh Livestock Range and Research Laboratory is celebrating its 100th anniversary. Since 1924, Fort Keogh has done critically important and cutting-edge research on a wide range of agricultural areas from beef and cattle to soil and drought, truly making this facility a leader in agriculture across the West. The work being done at Fort Keogh benefits not only our State's family farmers and ranchers, but all of our Nation's rural communities.

As a third-generation Montana farmer, I have seen firsthand the importance of their agricultural research to Montana's producers, and I can say with confidence that the hard work of the folks at Fort Keogh plays a key role in keeping agriculture the No. 1 industry in Montana. Every dollar that is invested in this critical research is returned to the community, and it is research that is done at this facility that informs policy decisions like those we make here.

I am proud to have consistently fought for funding for this facility, and I appreciate all of the people at Fort

Keogh that have kept this facility alive for 100 years.

So thank you to all the folks that have played a role in the Fort Keogh Livestock Lab, and congratulations. I look forward to the next 100.●

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

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

NOTICE OF THE INTENT TO DESIGNATE KENYA AS A MAJOR NON-NATO ALLY—PM 55

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2321k), I am providing notice of my intent to designate Kenya as a Major Non-NATO Ally.

I am making this designation in recognition of Kenya's many years of contributions to the United States Africa Command area of responsibility and globally and in recognition of our own national interest in deepening bilateral defense and security cooperation with the Government of Kenya. Kenya is one of the United States Government's top counterterrorism and security partners in sub-Saharan Africa, and the designation will demonstrate that the United States sees African contributions to global peace and security as equivalent to those of our Major Non-NATO Allies in other regions. I appreciate the support of the Congress in this action.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 2024.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1097. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Everett Alvarez, Jr., in recognition of his service to the Nation.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The President Pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY) announced that on today,

May 23, 2024, she had signed the following enrolled joint resolution, which was previously signed by the Speaker of the House:

H.J. Res. 109. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to "Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 121".

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1097. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Everett Alvarez, Jr., in recognition of his service to the Nation; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. SHAHEEN, from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, without amendment:

S. 3772. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require that plain writing statements regarding the solicitation of subcontractors be included in certain subcontracting plans, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN, from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 3971. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require reporting on additional information with respect to small business concerns owned and controlled by women, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, and small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN, from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, without amendment:

S. 4414. A bill to improve the State Trade Expansion Program of the Small Business Administration.

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.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. SANDERS for the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Stephen H. Ravas, of Maryland, to be Inspector General, Corporation for National and Community Service.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

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. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 4395. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a floor on

the work geographic index for physicians' services furnished in Hawaii; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 4396. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize an individual who is awarded the Purple Heart for service in the Armed Forces to transfer unused Post-9/11 Educational Assistance to a family member, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SMITH:

S. 4397. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide criteria for use of Federal funds to support trauma-informed practices in schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. BUDD):

S. 4398. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a micro-employer pension plan startup credit; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 4399. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to provide for better protections for children raised in kinship families outside of the foster care system; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. BRITT:

S. 4400. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to carry out a study and rulemaking on the definition of the term "small entity" for purposes of the securities laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 4401. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to ensure that the small business regulatory budget for a fiscal year is not greater than zero, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 4402. A bill to establish the Benjamin Harrison National Recreation Area and Wilderness in the State of Indiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 4403. A bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to revise the definition of "affected area" and extend the period in which compensation may be provided, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 4404. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 840 Front Street in Casselton, North Dakota, as the "Commander Delbert Austin Olson Post Office"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LEE, Mr. RICKETTS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VANCE, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. BARASSO):

S. 4405. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to repeal the natural gas tax; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 4406. A bill to eliminate certain subsidies for fossil-fuel production; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. REED, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 4407. A bill to effectively staff the high-need public elementary schools and secondary schools of the United States with school-based mental health services providers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 4408. A bill to ensure the timely approval of requests to export defense articles and provide defense services to the State of Israel and the fulfillment of each such agreement; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. BUTLER, and Mr. KING):

S. 4409. A bill to prohibit the disclosure of intimate digital depictions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

S. 4410. A bill to prohibit United States cooperation with the International Criminal Court, the use of the Economic Support Fund to support the Palestinian Authority, and any Federal funding for the ICC; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 4411. A bill to require Transmission Organizations to allow aggregators of retail customers to submit to organized wholesale electric markets bids that aggregate demand flexibility of customers of certain utilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. BALDWIN:

S. 4412. A bill to require pre-merger notification to identify entities subject to a collective bargaining agreement and affected labor organizations, to require post-merger monitoring for anticompetitive effects and antitrust violations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 4413. A bill to provide for the establishment of a National Synthetic Biology Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 4414. A bill to improve the State Trade Expansion Program of the Small Business Administration; from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship; placed on the calendar.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH:

S. 4415. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to establish a medical readiness program in the Indo-Pacific region, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 4416. A bill to designate the Special Guerrilla Unit National Memorial at Veterans Memorial Park in Middletown, Connecticut; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 4417. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require training on increasing contract awards to small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 4418. A bill to require the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to advocate for increased transparency with respect to exchange rate policies of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. OSSOFF, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 4419. A bill to require the Science and Technology Directorate in the Department of Homeland Security to develop greater capacity to detect, identify, and disrupt illicit substances in very low concentrations; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 4420. A bill to improve connections between the Department of Agriculture and national and homeland security agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 4421. A bill to establish the Office of Biotechnology Policy in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 4422. A bill to require original equipment manufacturers of digital electronic equipment to make available certain documentation, diagnostic, and repair information to independent repair providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 4423. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the provision of direct housing loans and medical care from the Department of Veterans Affairs for Native Hawaiians; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 4424. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and expand the use of prescribed fire on land managed by the Department of the Interior or the Forest Service, with an emphasis on units of the National Forest System in the western United States, to acknowledge and support the longstanding use of cultural burning by Tribes and Indigenous practitioners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. COONS):

S. 4425. A bill to support democracy and the rule of law in Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. VANCE, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 4426. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish a time-limited conditional approval pathway, subject to specific obligations, for certain drugs and biological products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 4427. A bill to provide for Department of Energy and Small Business Administration joint research and development activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 4428. A bill to establish an interagency committee to coordinate activities of the Federal Government relating to biotechnology oversight, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 4429. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide grants to demonstrate pharmacy-based addiction care programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 4430. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to establish a Health Engagement Hub demonstration program to increase access to treatment for opiate use disorder and other drug use treatment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DAINES:

S. 4431. A bill to reinstate the Bull Mountains Mining Plan Modification, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DAINES:

S. 4432. A bill to allow certain Federal minerals to be mined consistent with the Bull Mountains Mining Plan Modification; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. RICKETTS (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 4433. A bill to enhance United States cooperation with European countries to improve the security of Taiwan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 4434. A bill to improve retrospective reviews of Federal regulations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Ms. WARREN):

S. 4435. A bill to limit and eliminate excessive, hidden, and unnecessary fees imposed on incarcerated individuals and their families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. BRAUN):

S.J. Res. 89. A joint resolution to direct the termination of the use of United States Armed Forces for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Joint Logistics Over-the-Shore pier on the coast of the Gaza Strip that has not been authorized by Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. LEE, Mr. CRAMER, and Mrs. BRITT):

S.J. Res. 90. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services relating to "Nondiscrimination in Health Programs and Activities"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 702. A resolution recognizing the contributions of Hispanic and Latino Americans to the musical heritage of the United States and designating May 2024 as "Latin Music Appreciation Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. Res. 703. A resolution designating a day in May 2024, as "Disability Reproductive Equity Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. COONS, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. Res. 704. A resolution recognizing the strategic importance of Kenya to the United States and celebrating the 60-year anniversary of United States-Kenya relations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. TESTER, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. PETERS):

S. Res. 705. A resolution recognizing May 28, 2024, as the 100th anniversary of the U.S. Border Patrol and commending the service of the U.S. Border Patrol to the United States people; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. Kaine, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. BRITT, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WICKER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RISCH, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. Res. 706. A resolution recognizing National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges of children in the foster care system, and encouraging Congress to implement policies to improve the lives of children in the foster care system; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. Kaine, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. KELLY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. REED):

S. Res. 707. A resolution recognizing the significance of Jewish American Heritage Month as a time to celebrate the contributions of Jewish Americans to the society and culture of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. Res. 708. A resolution commemorating the 100th anniversary of the designation of the Gila Wilderness; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LUJÁN:

S. Res. 709. A resolution expressing support for the designation of May 2024 as "Mental Health Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. BENNET):

S. Res. 710. A resolution supporting the designation of May 29, 2024, as "Mental Health Awareness in Agriculture Day" to raise awareness around mental health in the agricultural industry and workforce and to continue to reduce stigma associated with mental illness; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 711. A resolution designating May 2024 as "American Stroke Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KELLY (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. VANCE):

S. Res. 712. A resolution designating May 2024 as "Older Americans Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. COTTON):

S. Res. 713. A resolution designating May 2024 as "ALS Awareness Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. Res. 714. A resolution recognizing and supporting individuals born with congenital disabilities or malformations due to thalidomide exposure; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 6

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHMITT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 6, a bill to reduce a portion of the annual pay of Members of Congress for the failure to adopt a concurrent resolution on the budget which does not provide for a balanced budget, and for other purposes.

S. 160

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 160, a bill to require U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to take into custody certain aliens who have been charged in the United States with a crime that resulted in the death or serious bodily injury of another person, and for other purposes.

S. 291

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 291, a bill 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.

S. 618

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 618, a bill to establish the United States Foundation for International Conservation to promote long-term management of protected and conserved areas, and for other purposes.

S. 666

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms.

ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 666, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the Chief Operating Officer of each agency to compile a list of unnecessary programs, and for other purposes.

S. 689

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 689, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to define currently accepted medical use with severe restrictions, and for other purposes.

S. 740

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 740, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to reinstate criminal penalties for persons charging veterans unauthorized fees relating to claims for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 1024

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1024, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to eligible entities to develop and implement a comprehensive program to promote student access to defibrillation in public elementary schools and secondary schools.

S. 1135

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1135, a bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require coverage of hearing devices and systems in certain private health insurance plans, and for other purposes.

S. 1171

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1171, a bill to amend chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, to prevent Members of Congress and their spouses and dependent children from trading stocks and owning stocks, and for other purposes.

S. 1529

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1529, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to provide for greater protection of roosters, and for other purposes.

S. 1885

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) 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. 1940

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1940, a bill to prohibit the use of M-44 devices, commonly known as "cyanide bombs", on public land, and for other purposes.

S. 2076

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2076, a bill to adjust the definition of service in the uniformed services with respect to readmission requirements for servicemembers under the Higher Education Act of 1965.

S. 2496

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2496, a bill to amend the National Housing Act to include information regarding VA home loans in the Informed Consumer Choice Disclosure required to be provided to prospective FHA borrowers.

S. 2539

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2539, a bill to clarify that, in awarding funding under title X of the Public Health Service Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services may not discriminate against eligible States, individuals, or other entities for refusing to counsel or refer for abortions.

S. 2687

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2687, a bill to provide additional requirements for the purchase and sale of conventional mortgages by the enterprises, and for other purposes.

S. 3047

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) 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. 3102

At the request of Mr. HICKENLOOPER, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3102, a bill to establish the American Worker Retirement Plan, improve the financial security of working Americans by facilitating the accumulation of wealth, and for other purposes.

S. 3243

At the request of Mr. RICKETTS, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S.

3243, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude all military retirement and related benefits from Federal income tax.

S. 3356

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3356, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify the role and duties of United States Postal Service police officers, and for other purposes.

S. 3530

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3530, a bill to retain Federal employees who are spouses of a member of the Armed Forces or the Foreign Service when relocating due to an involuntary transfer, and for other purposes.

S. 3558

At the request of Mrs. BRITT, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 3558, a bill to prohibit contracting with certain biotechnology providers, and for other purposes.

S. 3755

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3755, a bill to amend the CARES Act to remove a requirement on lessors to provide notice to vacate, and for other purposes.

S. 3984

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3984, a bill to amend the State Justice Institute Act of 1984 to authorize the State Justice Institute to provide awards to certain organizations to establish a State judicial threat intelligence and resource center.

S. 4128

At the request of Mr. TUBERVILLE, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4128, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a report on abortions facilitated by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 4276

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4276, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the Project ECHO Grant Program, to establish grants under such program to disseminate knowledge and build capacity to address Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, and for other purposes.

S. 4279

At the request of Mr. ROMNEY, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4279, a bill to require the Department of State and the Department of Defense to engage with the Government of Japan regarding areas of cooperation within the Pillar Two framework of the AUKUS partnership, and for other purposes.

S. 4296

At the request of Mrs. BRITT, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4296, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide more opportunities for mothers to succeed, and for other purposes.

S. 4316

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4316, a bill to authorize urbanized area formula grants for service improvement and safety and security enhancement, and for other purposes.

S. 4317

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 4317, a bill to appropriate funds for the Federal Communications Commission's "rip and replace" program and Affordable Connectivity Program, to improve the Affordable Connectivity Program, to require a spectrum auction, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 88

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) and the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 88, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Review of the Residual Risk and Technology Review".

S. RES. 630

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 630, a resolution supporting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and recognizing its 75 years of accomplishments.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 4411. A bill to require Transmission Organizations to allow aggregators of retail customers to submit to organized wholesale electric markets bids that aggregate demand flexibility of customers of certain utilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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. 4411

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 "Responsive Energy Demand Unlocks Clean Energy Act" or the "REDUCE Act".

SEC. 2. AGGREGATOR BIDDING INTO ORGANIZED POWER MARKETS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any prohibition established by State law or a State commission (as defined in section 3 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796)) with respect to who may bid into an organized wholesale electric market, each Transmission Organization shall, consistent with any applicable market rules that do not establish such a prohibition, allow aggregators of retail customers to submit bids that aggregate demand flexibility of customers of utilities that distributed more than 4,000,000 megawatt-hours in the previous fiscal year.

(b) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall issue a rule to carry out the requirements of subsection (a).

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 4420. A bill to improve connections between the Department of Agriculture and national and homeland security agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 4421. A bill to establish the Office of Biotechnology Policy in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Agriculture and National Security Act and the Agricultural Biotechnology Coordination Act. These bills aim to bolster the global competitiveness of the United States agricultural sector in emerging biotechnology and to address security vulnerabilities across the food and agriculture sector.

Through the work of the National Security Commission on Emerging Biotechnology, we have developed these proposals aimed at improving coordination between Agencies to accelerate agricultural biotechnology products and to include the U.S. Department of Agriculture, USDA, in important national security discussions to enhance our capabilities on disease surveillance, food security, agriculture data

security, and many other critical issues.

Agricultural biotechnology is a rapidly evolving field consisting of traditional breeding techniques and genetic engineering, among other methods, to alter living organisms into new or modified agricultural products for a variety of uses. Advances in agricultural biotechnology provide farmers with tools that can make production more efficient and manageable, which is critical for keeping pace with demands for food and our national security.

In 1986, the Coordinated Framework for the Regulation of Biotechnology was established to provide for the regulatory oversight of organisms derived through genetic engineering. The approach taken in the Coordinated Framework is grounded in the judgment of the National Academy of Sciences that the potential risks associated with these organisms fall into the same general categories as those created by traditionally bred organisms.

The Agricultural Biotechnology Coordination Act would establish an Office of Biotechnology Policy at the USDA to support internal and interagency coordination, development of biotechnology policies, activities, and regulations, and to consult with biotechnology stakeholders and leaders.

The Agriculture and National Security Act would create the position of Senior Advisor for National Security within the USDA Office of the Secretary, appoint a detailee at USDA to liaison with national security Agencies, and direct the USDA to publish a report on national security food chain vulnerabilities.

Importantly, this legislation is supported by the National Security Commission on Emerging Biotechnology, which was chartered by Congress to conduct a review of how advancement in emerging biotechnology will shape current and future activities of the Department of Defense.

Strengthening America's longstanding leadership in biotechnology through promoting interagency coordination and appointing high-level officials to promote emerging biotechnology issues in agriculture is critical for maintaining national security, trade security, food security, and assessing any vulnerabilities throughout the food and agriculture sector.

Moreover, developments in agricultural biotechnology hold immense potential to revolutionize the agricultural sector and enhance food, trade, and economic security, particularly in the face of historic heat waves and rising temperatures caused by the climate crisis.

Agricultural biotechnology has allowed scientists to, for example, identify climate-resilient plant genes and species able to withstand weather extremes. Drought, flooding, and wildfires not only pose significant threat to farmers' livelihoods but also

reliability in our food systems and consumers. In addition, genetically engineered plants have been bred to tolerate specific herbicides, protect against pests and diseases, and enhance nutritional capacity.

I would like to thank Senator TODD YOUNG for introducing these bills with me, and I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the Agricultural Biotechnology Coordination Act and the Agriculture and National Security Act as quickly as possible.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 702—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF HISPANIC AND LATINO AMERICANS TO THE MUSICAL HERITAGE OF THE UNITED STATES AND DESIGNATING MAY 2024 AS "LATIN MUSIC APPRECIATION MONTH"

Mr. LUJÁN (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 702

Whereas Latin music styles such as rancheras, corridos, mariachi, salsa, merengue, bachata, cumbia, reggaeton, urban, cumbia, tango, and a multitude of others, and their fusion with other genres, such as jazz, rock, hip hop, and pop, have played a pivotal role in enriching the cultural fabric of the United States, influencing everything from music and dance to fashion and entertainment;

Whereas Latin music, characterized by its vibrant rhythms, rich melodies, and diverse instrumentation, encompasses a wide array of musical styles and genres originating from Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as their respective diasporas around the world;

Whereas the rich musical traditions of Latin America and the Caribbean were deeply influenced by indigenous cultures, European colonization, particularly Spanish and Portuguese, the legacy of African slavery, and the vibrant cultural heritage of each region and country, all of which contributed to the development of diverse genres in the United States;

Whereas the roots of Mexican music in the United States can be traced back to rich musical traditions that existed in Mexico before the annexation of Mexican territories, including present-day New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming, by the United States following the Mexican-American War;

Whereas, throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, various waves of Mexican immigrants came to the United States for work, particularly in agriculture, mining, and railroad construction, settling in regions such as Texas, California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and bringing their music with them;

Whereas Mexican music in the United States encompasses various regional styles, including ranchera, norteño, tejano, conjunto, mariachi, and corridos, originating from different parts of Mexico but popularized and adapted within Mexican-American communities in the United States;

Whereas the lifestyle and the social issues that Mexicans faced are reflected in corridos, a music genre that originated during the

Mexican War of Independence and the Mexican Revolution, spreading to the southwestern frontier of the United States and contributing to the development of Tejano and New Mexican music,

Whereas mariachi music stems from the traditional 'son jalisciense', and was initially played by field hands working at haciendas and humble street performers, and was subsequently promoted by the Government of Mexico in the early 1920s;

Whereas mariachi ensembles, which can include violins, accordions, trumpets, guitars, and singers, have since been prominently featured in a myriad of cultural celebrations, including birthday festivities, quinceañeras, and weddings, and in prestigious concert halls;

Whereas banda, a style of Mexican music characterized by wind instruments including primarily brass and percussion, has its roots dating back to the mid-19th century, with the introduction of piston brass instruments, as community musicians sought to emulate military bands, and encompasses a fusion of traditional dance rhythms such as polka, cumbia, son, and waltz, and notable performers in the genre include Jenny Rivera, Chalino, Banda MS, and Banda El Recodo;

Whereas Caribbean Latin music has had influences in the United States since the mid to late 1800s, with notable contributions from composers like Ignacio Piñero, Louis Moreau Gottschalk, and Ignacio Cervantes, whose works helped introduce Latin rhythms and melodies to audiences in the United States;

Whereas the Cuban version of the habanera, exposed to New Orleans in the 19th century, laid the foundation for the appreciation of Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Dominican musical styles in the United States;

Whereas Cuban immigration to the United States, spurred by communism as a result of the Cuban Revolution and the Castro dictatorship, has fostered cultural exchanges that contributed to the development of new musical genres, most prominently in Florida;

Whereas, in the aftermath of the Spanish-American War, Puerto Rico became a United States territory, granting its people citizenship and fostering a unique cultural exchange between Puerto Ricans and individuals in the mainland United States, which culminated in a significant migration wave of Puerto Ricans to cities like New York in the mid-20th century;

Whereas the establishment of Spanish-language newspapers, such as La Prensa in New York City in 1913, contributed to the dissemination of Latin music and culture among tens of thousands of Puerto Ricans and immigrants from Latin America and the Caribbean who migrated to New York City;

Whereas a convergence of Puerto Rican, Cuban, and other Caribbean immigrants, particularly in New York City, infused music in the United States with Afro-Cuban rhythms and jazz improvisation and gave rise to the vibrant musical genre of salsa in the United States, which left a lasting mark on the cultural landscape of the United States;

Whereas the introduction of Afro-Cuban music, including the rumba by Don Azpiazu's Havana Casino Orchestra in the 1930s, sparked a Latin music craze in the United States with hits like "Peanut Vendor" by Moises Simons becoming national sensations;

Whereas, by the close of the 1940s, Latin music had firmly established its presence in the United States, influencing various genres and becoming an integral part of the musical heritage of the United States;

Whereas Tito Puente, a Puerto Rican musical luminary known as both the "King of Mambo" and the "King of Latin Music", left an indelible mark on the world of Latin

music through his groundbreaking compositions, including the iconic “Oye Como Va”, famously popularized by Carlos Santana;

Whereas Puente’s innovative blend of Cuban and Caribbean sounds such as mambo, son, and cha-cha-cha resonated with mainstream audiences, solidifying his status as a cultural icon both in the United States and internationally;

Whereas, in 1959, Ritchie Valens became a trailblazer in the music industry with his iconic rendition of the song “La Bamba” becoming the first Latin song to enter the Hot 100 Billboard chart, marking a significant milestone for Chicano Rock;

Whereas Celia Cruz, the incomparable “Queen of Salsa” and a pioneer of Afro-Cuban music, infused traditional guarachas with modern flair, elevated the genre to global acclaim with timeless classics like “La Vida Es un Carnaval”, and left an enduring legacy in the realm of Latin music;

Whereas Celia Cruz served as a musical ambassador with her dynamic performances and impassioned vocals that transcended cultural boundaries, solidifying her status as a global icon;

Whereas Johnny Pacheco, revered as the “Grandfather of Salsa”, emerged as a leading figure in the vibrant New York salsa scene during the 1960s and 1970s, contributing significantly to the genre’s development, and served as the musical director of Fania Records;

Whereas Los Tigres del Norte, a Mexican band renowned for their poignant portrayal of social issues and immigrant experiences in the United States through songs like “La jaula de oro” and “América”, have been honored with multiple Grammy awards, contributing significantly to the popularization of the corridos genre within the United States starting in 1968 and continuing to the present day;

Whereas Vicente Fernandez, a singer, actor, film producer, and the “King of Ranchera Music”, made significant contributions to ranchera music, earning him Grammy and Latin Grammy awards, selling over 50,000,000 records, and receiving the title of the greatest Mexican singer of all time by Rolling Stone;

Whereas Alejandro Fernandez, “El Potrillo”, continues the legacy of ranchera music, having sold over 20,000,000 albums across the world;

Whereas Gloria Estefan, a Cuban-American singer, songwriter, actress, Grammy award winner, and Presidential Medal of Freedom recipient, emerged as a pioneering figure in Latin pop music during the 1980s and 1990s, achieving international acclaim with hits such as “Conga”, which fused Latin rhythms with contemporary pop sensibilities, and her contributions to the genre helped propel Latin music into the mainstream;

Whereas Emilio Estefan, a prominent and visionary figure in the Latin music industry, has made significant contributions to the genre as an award-winning songwriter, producer, musician, mentor, and entrepreneur, and was the first artist to receive the grand distinction of Person of the Year during the Latin Grammy Awards in 2000;

Whereas, from establishing the Miami Sound Machine to working with renowned artists such as Gloria Estefan, Marc Anthony, Alejandro Fernandez, Jon Secada, Ricky Martin, Jennifer Lopez, and Shakira, Emilio Estefan’s influence has been instrumental in defining Latin crossover and introducing Latin rhythms and culture to mainstream audiences worldwide;

Whereas Selena Quintanilla, known as the “Queen of Tejano Music”, left a profound and enduring impact on the United States through her distinctive fusion of Tejano

music with contemporary pop and R&B, captivating audiences across the United States and beyond as a Mexican-American artist, and her legacy continues beyond the 1980s and 1990s, resonating with fans to this day;

Whereas bachata, with its blend of European, indigenous Taino, and African elements, reflects the rich cultural heritage of the Dominican Republic;

Whereas the pioneering work of the band Aventura, originating in New York, played a significant role in popularizing the genre of bachata in the United States, garnering widespread popularity and acclaim;

Whereas Cuban reggaeton and tropical duo Gente de Zona, which emerged from the streets of the island and is now a world-renowned group, transcended barriers to ignite hope for the people of Cuba with their historic Spanish hip-hop song “Patria y Vida,” authored by Yotuel and Beatriz Luengo;

Whereas Maná is considered the most influential Latino rock band and is one of the best-selling Latin music artists in the world, with over 25,000,000 records sold worldwide, and was the first band ever to be recognized as Person of the Year during the Latin Grammy Awards;

Whereas Juan Luis Guerra was the first artist ever to receive a Latin Grammy Award during the first televised Latin Grammy Award ceremony for “Ni Es Lo Mismo Ni Es Igual”;

Whereas Latin music has continued to evolve and incorporate diverse styles and influences from various countries and regions, and has been popularized by artists like Shakira, Maná, Vicente Fernandez, Alejandro Fernandez, Juan Gabriel, J Balvin, Ozuna, Jennifer Lopez, Pitbull, Karol G, Peso Pluma, Pepe Aguilar, and Bad Bunny, among many others;

Whereas Daddy Yankee, a Puerto Rican artist, emerged as a pioneer of reggaeton, a genre blending Caribbean rhythms with hip-hop and reggae influences, and played a pivotal role in elevating reggaeton to a global phenomenon in the early 2000s, with his groundbreaking hits, including “Gasolina” and “Despacito”, the largest globally streamed Spanish song to date;

Whereas the Latin Grammy Award ceremony was the first bilingual primetime program to be aired on an English-language television network in the United States, and it celebrated its 25th anniversary in 2024;

Whereas the Latin Grammy Foundation is a global champion for music education and empowers communities through Latin music and culture, successfully cultivating the next generation of Latin music creators through various scholarships, educational programs and grants, and educational opportunities that advance Latin music and its heritage;

Whereas People en Español is one of the most trusted voices in Hispanic culture that, for almost 30 years, has celebrated Latin music and culture, covering in its pages and digital space the evolution of Latin music, singers, and musicians who have captivated a worldwide audience;

Whereas Leila Cobo is considered one of the world’s leading authorities in Latin music, as the first journalist based in the United States to prominently cover Latin music daily, and has been instrumental in transforming its coverage and perception in the United States;

Whereas, according to the Recording Industry Association of America, Latin music earned a record-breaking \$1,400,000,000 in 2023, following all-time high revenues in 2022;

Whereas Latin music artists have significantly contributed to cross-cultural exchanges, civic participation, political movements, and philanthropy, utilizing their in-

fluential platforms to advocate for social causes and engage with diverse communities;

Whereas the Hispanic population in the United States has grown significantly, accounting for approximately 19 percent of the total population as of the 2020 Census, and continues to contribute to the rich cultural tapestry of the United States;

Whereas continued influence and cultural exchange between the United States and the Spanish-speaking world, including Mexico, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Guatemala, Venezuela, Honduras, Argentina, Peru, Brazil, and Spain, continues to elevate the cultural importance of Latin music in the United States; and

Whereas Latino culture, including its vibrant music traditions, is celebrated and honored at events such as Hispanic Heritage Month celebrations, Latin music festivals, and other cultural gatherings throughout the United States, showcasing the enduring influence and significance of Latin music and heritage in the society of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2024 as “Latin Music Appreciation Month”; and

(2) recognizes—

(A) the importance of music produced, written, and performed by Hispanic and Latino Americans to the musical heritage of the United States;

(B) the Hispanic and Latino musical artists, composers, songwriters, and musicians whose contributions to music are underrecognized;

(C) the achievements, talent, and hard work of Hispanic and Latino pioneer artists, and the obstacles that those artists overcame to gain recognition;

(D) the importance of celebrating and uplifting music made by Hispanic and Latino artists to understand the contributions that Hispanic and Latino artists have made to the fabric of history and art in the United States; and

(E) National Hispanic Heritage Month and Latin Music Appreciation Month as an important time to—

(i) celebrate the impact of Latin music on the musical heritage of the United States; and

(ii) encourage greater awareness of the cultural importance and history of Latin music so that Latino and Hispanic history and culture can be preserved.

SENATE RESOLUTION 703—DESIGNATING A DAY IN MAY 2024, AS “DISABILITY REPRODUCTIVE EQUITY DAY”

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 703

Whereas, in the United States, there are approximately 1 in 4 adults with disabilities, 1 in 10 people with disabilities who are able to become pregnant, and approximately 4,100,000 parents with disabilities;

Whereas this country has witnessed a long history of reproductive coercion impacting people with disabilities, including through the discriminatory Supreme Court decision *Buck v. Bell*, 274 U.S. 200 (1927), which upheld State laws authorizing involuntary sterilization of people with disabilities and which has never been overturned;

Whereas 31 States and Washington, D.C. currently have laws explicitly allowing the forced sterilization of people with disabilities;

Whereas people with intellectual and developmental disabilities living in congregate care facilities are at an increased risk of physical and sexual abuse, and the majority of these abuses go unreported;

Whereas women with disabilities are almost twice as likely as women without disabilities to experience sexual violence in their lifetime;

Whereas people with disabilities face unique barriers when accessing reproductive health care and exercising their reproductive and sexual health, autonomy, and freedom, including—

(1) harmful stereotypes about, and attitudes towards, people with disabilities;

(2) legal barriers and lack of consent due to guardianship;

(3) financial barriers;

(4) language and communication barriers;

(5) delays in receiving preventative services;

(6) a lack of accessible health care facilities, medical diagnostic equipment, and travel; and

(7) a lack of health care providers with training on, and knowledge of, the needs of people with disabilities receiving reproductive health care;

Whereas people with and without disabilities want children at the same frequency, but people with disabilities are less likely to receive contraception counseling and timely prenatal care, experience a higher rate of sterilization, and are at a greater risk for adverse pregnancy outcomes;

Whereas an ongoing legacy of reproductive oppression of people with disabilities, especially women with disabilities, people of color with disabilities, people with disabilities with low incomes, and LGBTQI+ people with disabilities, has deprived many of their reproductive autonomy;

Whereas nearly 2 years after the Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973) in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, 142 S. Ct. 2228 (2022), nearly 3,000,000 reproductive-aged women with disabilities live in States that have, or are likely to have, abortion bans;

Whereas State laws and court decisions in at least 21 States have restricted access to reproductive health care, including abortion care, disproportionately harming people who already face barriers to reproductive health care, including people with disabilities;

Whereas section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 12181 et seq.), and section 1557 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18116) prohibit discrimination against people with disabilities and provide them with the right to equitably access and receive health care; and

Whereas all people, including people with disabilities, have the right to decide if, when, and how to start and raise a family: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates a day in May 2024, as “Disability Reproductive Equity Day” to support and bring awareness to the right of people with disabilities to reproductive and sexual health, autonomy, and freedom;

(2) pledges to advance the right of people with disabilities to reproductive and sexual health, autonomy, and freedom; and

(3) calls on the President to continue to fulfill the promise of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and the Patient Protection and Af-

fordable Care Act to support, bolster, and protect the right of people with disabilities to reproductive and sexual health, autonomy, and freedom.

SENATE RESOLUTION 704—RECOGNIZING THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF KENYA TO THE UNITED STATES AND CELEBRATING THE 60-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED STATES-KENYA RELATIONS

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. COONS, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 704

Whereas the United States and Kenya established diplomatic relations on May 23, 1964, after Kenya gained independence in 1963, and have since developed a strong and enduring bilateral partnership;

Whereas bilateral engagement between the United States and Kenya expanded after Kenya's historic 2002 general elections, when a coalition of opposition parties won a majority in both the presidential and parliamentary elections, ending decades of dominance by the Kenyan African National Union;

Whereas Kenya took steps to bolster its democratic institutions in 2010, in the wake of the devastating post-election violence following the presidential election held on December 27, 2007, by adopting a transformative new constitution with a bill of rights and new checks and balances, including a more deliberate separation of government powers and the devolution of certain authorities to new county governments;

Whereas Kenya has become one of Sub-Saharan Africa's largest economies, a regional hub for transportation and finance, and a cornerstone of stability and prosperity in East Africa;

Whereas, in August 2018, the United States and Kenya formally elevated their relationship to a strategic partnership and established a corresponding bilateral strategic dialogue, prioritizing 5 pillars of engagement, including—

(1) economic prosperity, trade, and investment;

(2) defense cooperation;

(3) democracy, governance, and civilian security;

(4) multilateral and regional issues; and

(5) public health cooperation;

Whereas the United States is a major trading partner with Kenya, which is a leading beneficiary of preferential trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunities Act (19 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.) and a participant in the Prosper Africa initiative;

Whereas the United States and Kenya entered bilateral negotiations on a future free trade agreement on July 8, 2020;

Whereas, on July 14, 2022, the United States and Kenya launched Strategic Trade and Investment Partnership negotiations to increase bilateral trade and investment cooperation;

Whereas Kenya's dynamic and growing market-based economy offers increased economic opportunities for public and private partnerships that advance United States strategic and economic interests;

Whereas Kenya is at the forefront of improving environmental resilience and is a top tourism destination known for its biodiversity and conservation efforts;

Whereas, on September 25, 2023, the United States and Kenya signed a 5-year framework

for defense cooperation to guide mutual defense cooperation, enhance interoperability, and advance shared security interests;

Whereas military-to-military ties between the United States and Kenya have deepened through coordinating and participating in bilateral and multilateral military exercises and Kenya hosting United States forces at Manda Bay;

Whereas the United States and Kenya have worked together to address shared security and counterterrorism concerns in Kenya and the broader region, including in Somalia, where Kenya has contributed forces for over a decade—

(1) to counter Al-Shabaab; and

(2) to support Somalia through the African Union mission;

Whereas Kenya is a key strategic partner in responding to Iranian-backed Houthi attacks against vessels in the Red Sea through its participation in Operation Prosperity Guardian;

Whereas in 2011, Kenya re-established the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights as an autonomous institution to monitor government compliance with internationally recognized human rights and investigate alleged human rights violations;

Whereas Kenya has a flourishing civil society that is supported through constitutional guarantees and a new, more predictable regulatory environment under the Public Benefits Organization Act 2013, which came into effect on May 14, 2024;

Whereas Kenya plays a critical role in supporting regional cooperation and integration as a key member of the East African Community;

Whereas Kenya has volunteered to mediate multiple regional conflicts;

Whereas Kenya has been a leading African voice in multilateral forums, including during its 2021–2022 term on the United Nations Security Council, against Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, reaffirming its respect for Ukraine's territorial integrity and standing in defense of multilateralism;

Whereas the United States and Kenya have a long history of partnering to address critical public health crises, including through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (commonly known as “PEPFAR”);

Whereas the United States and Kenya have developed strong people-to-people ties as the foundation for deeper cooperation, as evidenced by—

(1) more than 200 Kenyans participating in United States Government-sponsored exchange programs each year; and

(2) an average of more than 250,000 Americans visiting Kenya annually; and

Whereas the diverse Kenyan American community has made critical contributions to the culture and economy of the United States and forms one of the strongest bonds linking our countries together: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates 60 years of diplomatic relations between the United States and Kenya;

(2) reaffirms the strong partnership between the United States and Kenya, which is rooted in a shared commitment to upholding peace, security, and prosperity;

(3) recognizes Kenya's role in regional security, including maritime security, and its efforts to foster stability in the Horn and East Africa;

(4) calls for continued cooperation between the United States and Kenya in promoting, strengthening, and defending shared democratic values and respect for human rights;

(5) encourages the United States and Kenya to continue to expand trade and economic cooperation;

(6) encourages Kenya's efforts to improve its business environment, domestic economic

reforms, anti-corruption measures, and counter-money laundering efforts;

(7) commits to strengthening and deepening diplomatic, economic, commercial, security, and people-to-people ties between the United States and Kenya;

(8) encourages the Department of State to look at all available tools to help address Kenya's debt crisis and counter economic coercion by the People's Republic of China;

(9) appreciates the contributions of the Kenyan diaspora community to the United States; and

(10) acknowledges the potential of the bilateral relationship—

(A) to bring significant benefit to the citizens of both nations; and

(B) to address security, economic, and environmental challenges across the region and worldwide.

SENATE RESOLUTION 705—RECOGNIZING MAY 28, 2024, AS THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. BORDER PATROL AND COMMENDING THE SERVICE OF THE U.S. BORDER PATROL TO THE UNITED STATES PEOPLE

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. TESTER, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DAINES, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 705

Whereas the Mounted Guard was assigned to the Immigration Service under the Department of Commerce and Labor from 1904 to 1924;

Whereas the founding members of this Mounted Guard included Texas Rangers, sheriffs, and deputized cowboys who patrolled the Texas frontier looking for smugglers, rustlers, and people illegally entering the United States;

Whereas, following the Department of Labor Appropriation Act of May 28, 1924, the Border Patrol was established within the Bureau of Immigration, with an initial force of 450 patrol inspectors, an annual budget of \$1,000,000, and \$1,300 in annual pay for each patrol inspector, with each patrolman furnishing his own horse;

Whereas changes regarding illegal immigration and increases of contraband alcohol traffic brought about the need for this young patrol force to have formal training in border enforcement;

Whereas, during the U.S. Border Patrol's 100-year history, Border Patrol agents have been deputized as United States Marshals on numerous occasions;

Whereas the U.S. Border Patrol's highly trained and motivated personnel have also assisted in controlling civil disturbances, performing national security details, aided in foreign training and assessments, and responded with security and humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of numerous natural disasters;

Whereas the present force of over 19,000 agents and 3,000 professional staff, located in 129 stations and 35 permanent checkpoints under 22 sectors, is responsible for protecting more than 8,000 miles of international land and water boundaries;

Whereas the U.S. Border Patrol has also been assigned additional interdiction duties,

and is the primary agency responsible for drug interdiction between ports of entry;

Whereas Border Patrol agents have a dual role of protecting the borders and enforcing immigration laws in a fair and humane manner; and

Whereas the U.S. Border Patrol has a historic mission of firm commitment to the enforcement of immigration laws, but also one fraught with danger, as illustrated by the fact that 155 Border Patrol agents and pilots have lost their lives in the line of duty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 100th anniversary of the U.S. Border Patrol on May 28, 2024;

(2) applauds the significant achievements of the U.S. Border Patrol;

(3) commends the tens of thousands of men and women who have served in the ranks of the U.S. Border Patrol;

(4) remembers the 155 agents and pilots who have lost their lives in the performance of their duties; and

(5) offers its support for policies to improve the working conditions, hiring processes, and retention of Border Patrol agents.

SENATE RESOLUTION 706—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE CHALLENGES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM, AND ENCOURAGING CONGRESS TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. BRITT, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WICKER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RISCH, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 706

Whereas National Foster Care Month was established more than 30 years ago—

(1) to bring foster care issues to the forefront;

(2) to highlight the importance of permanency for every child; and

(3) to recognize the essential role that foster parents, social workers, and advocates have in the lives of children in foster care throughout the United States;

Whereas all children deserve a safe, loving, and permanent home;

Whereas the primary goal of the foster care system is to ensure the safety and well-being of children while working to provide a safe, loving, and permanent home for each child;

Whereas there are approximately 368,530 children living in foster care in the United States;

Whereas there were approximately 186,602 youths that entered the foster care system in 2022 in the United States, while more than 108,877 youths were awaiting adoption at the end of 2022;

Whereas approximately 61,500 children entered foster care in 2022 due to parental drug abuse;

Whereas children of color are more likely to stay in the foster care system for longer periods of time and are less likely to be reunited with their biological families;

Whereas foster parents are the front-line caregivers for children who cannot safely re-

main with their biological parents, and foster parents provide physical care, emotional support, and education advocacy, and are the largest single source of families providing permanent homes for children leaving foster care to adoption;

Whereas children in foster care who are placed with relatives, compared to children placed with non-relatives—

(1) have more stability, including fewer changes in placements;

(2) have more positive perceptions of their placements;

(3) are more likely to be placed with their siblings; and

(4) demonstrate fewer behavioral problems;

Whereas some relative caregivers receive less financial assistance and support services than do foster caregivers;

Whereas an increased emphasis on prevention and reunification services is necessary to reduce the number of children that enter or re-enter the foster care system;

Whereas more than 18,500 youths aged out of foster care in 2022 without a legal permanent connection to an adult or family;

Whereas youth who age out of foster care lack the security or support of a biological or adoptive family and frequently struggle to secure affordable housing, obtain health insurance, pursue higher education, and acquire adequate employment;

Whereas foster care is intended to be a temporary placement, but children remain in the foster care system for an average of 22.5 months;

Whereas 35 percent of children in foster care experience more than 2 placements while in care, which often leads to disruption of routines and the need to change schools and move away from siblings, extended families, and familiar surroundings;

Whereas youth in foster care are much more likely to face educational instability, with a study showing that 75 percent of foster youth experienced an unscheduled school change during a school year, compared to 21 percent of youth not in foster care;

Whereas children entering foster care often confront the widespread misperception that children in foster care are disruptive, unruly, and dangerous, even though placement in foster care is based on the actions of a parent or guardian, not the child;

Whereas 30 percent of children in foster care are taking not less than 1 anti-psychotic medication, and 34 percent of those children are not receiving adequate treatment planning or medication monitoring;

Whereas, due to heavy caseloads and limited resources, the average annual turnover rate is between 14 percent and 22 percent for child welfare workers;

Whereas States, localities, and communities should be encouraged to invest resources in preventative and reunification services and post-permanency programs to ensure that more children and older youth in foster care are provided with safe, loving, and permanent placements;

Whereas, in 2018, Congress passed the Family First Prevention Services Act (Public Law 115-123; 132 Stat. 232), which provided new investments in prevention and family reunification services to help more families stay together and ensure more children are in safe, loving, and permanent homes;

Whereas Federal legislation during the past 4 decades, including the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-272; 94 Stat. 500), the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-89; 111 Stat. 2115), the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-351; 122 Stat. 3949), the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (Public Law 112-34; 125 Stat. 369), and the Preventing Sex Trafficking and

Strengthening Families Act (Public Law 113–183; 128 Stat. 1919) provided new investments and services to improve the outcomes of children in the foster care system;

Whereas May 2024 is an appropriate month to designate as “National Foster Care Month” to provide an opportunity to acknowledge the child welfare workforce, foster parents, the advocacy community, and mentors for their dedication, accomplishments, and the positive impact they have on the lives of children; and

Whereas much remains to be done to ensure that all children have a safe, loving, nurturing, and permanent family, regardless of age or special needs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 2024 as “National Foster Care Month”;

(2) recognizes National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges that children face in the foster care system;

(3) encourages Congress to implement policies to improve the lives of children in the foster care system;

(4) acknowledges the unique needs of children in the foster care system;

(5) recognizes foster youth throughout the United States for their ongoing tenacity, courage, and resilience while facing life challenges;

(6) acknowledges the exceptional alumni of the foster care system who serve as advocates and role models for youth who remain in care;

(7) honors the commitment and dedication of the individuals who work tirelessly to provide assistance and services to children in the foster care system;

(8) supports the designation of May 31, 2024, as “National Foster Parent Appreciation Day”;

(9) recognizes National Foster Parent Appreciation Day as an opportunity to recognize the efforts of foster parents to provide safe and loving care for children in need and to raise awareness about the increasing need for foster parents to serve in their communities; and

(10) reaffirms the need to continue working to improve the outcomes of all children in the foster care system through initiatives designed to—

(A) support vulnerable families;

(B) prevent families from entering the foster care system and reunite families in cases where reunification is in the best interest of the child;

(C) promote adoption in cases where reunification is not in the best interests of the child;

(D) adequately serve those children brought into the foster care system; and

(E) facilitate the successful transition into adulthood for youth that “age out” of the foster care system.

SENATE RESOLUTION 707—RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF JEWISH AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH AS A TIME TO CELEBRATE THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF JEWISH AMERICANS TO THE SOCIETY AND CULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KAINE, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. RISCH,

Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. KELLY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. REED) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 707

Whereas the Senate and the House of Representatives have recognized many heritage months that celebrate the various communities that form the mosaic of the United States;

Whereas, through recognizing and celebrating heritage months, we learn about one another, honor the richness of the diversity of the United States, and strengthen the fabric of society in the United States;

Whereas Jewish American Heritage Month has its origins in 1980, when Congress enacted a joint resolution entitled “Joint Resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating April 21 through April 28, 1980, as ‘Jewish Heritage Week’”, approved April 24, 1980 (Public Law 96–237; 94 Stat. 338);

Whereas, on April 24, 1980, President Carter issued the proclamation for Jewish Heritage Week, and in that proclamation, President Carter spoke about the bountiful contributions made by the Jewish people to the culture and history of the United States;

Whereas Congress has played a central role in recognizing Jewish American Heritage Month since the Senate and the House of Representatives passed resolutions in 2006 and 2005, respectively, urging the President to proclaim the national observance of a month recognizing the Jewish-American community;

Whereas, since 2006, Presidents Bush, Obama, Trump, and Biden have all issued proclamations for Jewish American Heritage Month, which celebrates Jewish Americans and encourages all people of the United States to learn more about Jewish heritage and the contributions of Jewish people throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas the people of the United States celebrate the rich history of Jewish people in the United States and the more than 350-year history of Jewish contributions to society in the United States;

Whereas the United States has long served as a haven for Jewish people escaping from oppression in search of liberty, justice, and tolerance;

Whereas the Jewish-American community dates back to 1654, when a group of 23 Jewish people, fleeing persecution at the hands of the Portuguese Inquisition, fled Brazil and found refuge in what is now New York City;

Whereas Jewish Americans have established deep roots in communities across the United States and served their neighbors and the United States as loyal and patriotic citizens, always grateful for the safe harbor that the United States has provided for them;

Whereas the Jewish-American community has since grown to over 6,000,000 people, representing approximately 2 percent of the population of the United States in 2024;

Whereas Jewish Americans have served in government and the military, won Nobel prizes, led universities and corporations, advanced medicine and philanthropy, created and performed in enduring works of performing and visual art, written great novels, become emblems of justice as members of the Supreme Court of the United States, and so much more;

Whereas Jewish Americans have been subjected to a recent surge in antisemitism as the Anti-Defamation League has documented;

Whereas the rise in antisemitism is being felt by ordinary people in the United States, as the American Jewish Committee’s State of Antisemitism in America 2023 Report revealed that—

(1) almost ¾ of American Jews feel less secure in the United States than they did a year ago, which is more than a 20 percentage point increase in just 1 year; and

(2) nearly ½ of American Jews say they altered their behavior out of fear of antisemitism;

Whereas, over the course of the past decade, Holocaust distortion and denial have grown in intensity;

Whereas a 2020 survey of all 50 States on Holocaust knowledge among millennials and individuals in generation Z, conducted by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, found a clear lack of awareness of key historical facts, including that—

(1) 63 percent of respondents did not know that 6,000,000 Jews were murdered during the Holocaust; and

(2) 36 percent of respondents thought that “2 million or fewer Jews” were killed;

Whereas the Federal Bureau of Investigation has aggregated 2022 hate crime data showing that Jewish people remain the single most targeted religious minority in the United States;

Whereas the use of antisemitic language, conspiracy theories, and hatred has increased on multiple social media platforms, including—

(1) tropes about Jewish control; and

(2) messages praising Adolf Hitler and demonizing all Jewish people;

Whereas antisemitism had been increasing before October 7, 2023, and since October 7, 2023, it has dramatically escalated around the country, in particular at institutions of higher education;

Whereas the most effective ways to counter the increase in antisemitic actions are through education, awareness, and the uplifting of Jewish voices, while highlighting the contributions that Jewish Americans have made to the United States; and

Whereas, as the strength of a society can be measured by how that society protects its minority populations and celebrates their contributions, it is altogether fitting for the United States to once again mark the month of May as “Jewish American Heritage Month”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the significance of Jewish American Heritage Month as a time to celebrate the contributions of Jewish Americans to the society and culture of the United States;

(2) recognizes that Jewish-American culture and heritage strengthen and enrich the diversity of the United States; and

(3) calls on elected officials, faith leaders, and civil society leaders to condemn and combat any and all acts of antisemitism.

SENATE RESOLUTION 708—COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE GILA WILDERNESS

Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 708

Whereas on June 3, 1924, the Forest Service set aside 755,000 acres as the Gila Wilderness;

Whereas this was the first designated wilderness in the United States and the world;

Whereas this designation marked the beginning of a national system of wilderness

areas and helped inspire the Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.);

Whereas Aldo Leopold, a Forest Service employee in New Mexico, worked to initiate a Federal wilderness concept in the backcountry of what is now the Gila National Forest;

Whereas Arthur Carhart, a Forest Service employee, argued that wilderness recreation would help to develop individual and national character;

Whereas the Apache and Mimbres people have been stewards of this land from time immemorial; and

Whereas, 100 years later, the character of the Gila Wilderness remains without permanent human-built structures, protected and managed to preserve this condition, and the wilderness remains a place unrestrained by human development: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Congress commemorates the 100th anniversary of the designation of the Gila Wilderness.

SENATE RESOLUTION 709—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 2024 AS “MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. LUJÁN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 709

Whereas millions of people in the United States face mental health challenges and have unmet mental health needs;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, mental health disorders are chronic conditions, and, without proper diagnosis and treatment, children can face problems at home and in school, which can interfere with the future development of those children;

Whereas more resources should be dedicated in schools to the prevention, early detection, and treatment of mental health disorders in children;

Whereas childhood depression is more likely to persist into adulthood if it is left untreated;

Whereas it is important that the United States provides the necessary funding and resources to reach children and youth early on in life;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the use of digital technologies, such as social media;

Whereas there has been a great concern about the impact of social media on the mental health of children and youth;

Whereas social media exposes children to bullying, depression, anxiety, and self-harm;

Whereas there is a strong need to further understand and deter any negative impact of social media on children and youth;

Whereas disparities remain in access to mental health treatment for communities of color, with Asian, Native American, Hispanic, and Black individuals less likely to receive mental health care than their counterparts;

Whereas suicide is a significant public health issue that can have an enduring impact on individuals and their communities;

Whereas additional resources should be dedicated to the prevention of suicide in the United States;

Whereas veterans are more likely to experience mental health challenges than civilians;

Whereas it is important that the United States provides additional funding and resources to support veterans with mental health needs; and

Whereas it would be appropriate to observe May 2024 as “Mental Health Awareness Month”; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 2024 as “Mental Health Awareness Month” to remove the stigma associated with mental illness and place emphasis on scientific findings regarding mental health recovery;

(2) declares mental health a national priority;

(3) supports increasing access to mental health services;

(4) recognizes that mental well-being is equally as important as physical well-being for the citizens, communities, schools, businesses, and economy of the United States;

(5) applauds the coalescing of national, State, local, medical, and faith-based organizations in—

(A) working to promote public awareness of mental health; and

(B) providing critical information and support to individuals and families affected by mental illness; and

(6) encourages all individuals to draw on “Mental Health Awareness Month” as an opportunity to promote mental well-being and awareness, ensure access to appropriate coverage and services, and support overall quality of life for those living with mental illness.

SENATE RESOLUTION 710—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 29, 2024, AS “MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS IN AGRICULTURE DAY” TO RAISE AWARENESS AROUND MENTAL HEALTH IN THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY AND WORKFORCE AND TO CONTINUE TO REDUCE STIGMA ASSOCIATED WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 710

Whereas, according to the 2022 Census of Agriculture of the Department of Agriculture, 3,370,000 producers, less than 2 percent of the population of the United States, provide high-quality food, fuel, and fiber to the United States and abroad;

Whereas, according to the Economic Policy Institute, there are approximately 1,600,000 farmworkers in the United States;

Whereas, according to the National Rural Health Association, the rate of suicide among farmers is 3.5 times greater than among the general population;

Whereas, according to the Mortality-Linked National Health Interview Survey, suicide rates among farmworkers are 1.4 times higher than rates across all other occupations;

Whereas May is “National Mental Health Awareness Month”; and

Whereas the stigma surrounding mental and behavioral health persists and acknowledging this public health crisis and creating awareness is as important as ever: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 29, 2024, as “Mental Health Awareness in Agriculture Day” to raise awareness around mental health in the agricultural industry and reduce the stigma associated with mental illness;

(2) recognizes the important role of individuals in agriculture as providers of high-quality products to the United States and the world;

(3) seeks to create awareness for the unique challenges agricultural producers and workers face, such as weather unpredictability, labor intensity and shortages, farm succession, and fluctuating commodity and market prices;

(4) highlights the resources available through the Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network (FRSAN) of the Department of Agriculture in connecting agricultural producers and workers to stress assistance programs; and

(5) encourages all to observe Mental Health Awareness in Agriculture Day as an opportunity to promote mental well-being and awareness for current and future agricultural producers and workers.

SENATE RESOLUTION 711—DESIGNATING MAY 2024 AS “AMERICAN STROKE MONTH”

Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 711

Whereas quick identification and treatment for stroke results in a higher chance of survival and reduces recovery time for individuals experiencing a stroke;

Whereas treatment depends on the type of stroke someone is having, which must be diagnosed by a healthcare professional;

Whereas, when dealing with a time-sensitive medical emergency like a stroke, the right care, at the right time, at the right facility, is of the utmost importance;

Whereas a system of care allows for scientifically proven measures to be applied to every patient, every time;

Whereas, every 40 seconds, someone in the United States has a stroke;

Whereas stroke is a leading cause of serious long-term disability and the fifth-leading cause of death in the United States, causing more than 160,000 deaths each year;

Whereas nearly ½ of adults in the United States have high blood pressure, which is a leading cause and controllable risk factor for stroke;

Whereas the “F.A.S.T.” warning signs and symptoms of stroke include face drooping, arm weakness, speech difficulty, and time to call 911;

Whereas, during American Stroke Month in May, and year-round, the “Together to End Stroke” initiative of the American Stroke Association strives to teach people everywhere that stroke is largely preventable, treatable, and beatable; and

Whereas more research and education is needed to help prevent and treat stroke: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2024 as “American Stroke Month”;

(2) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment of the Government and people of the United States to fighting stroke—

(A) by promoting awareness about the causes, risks, and prevention of stroke;

(B) by supporting research on stroke; and

(C) by improving access to affordable, quality care to reduce long-term disability and mortality;

(3) commends the efforts of States, territories, and possessions of the United States, localities, nonprofit organizations, businesses and other entities, and the people of the United States who support American Stroke Month; and

(4) encourages all individual in the United States to familiarize themselves with the risk factors associated with stroke, recognize the warning signs and symptoms, and on

first sign of a stroke, dial 911 immediately in order to begin to reduce the devastating effects of stroke on the population of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 712—DESIGNATING MAY 2024 AS “OLDER AMERICANS MONTH”

Mr. KELLY (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. VANCE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 712

Whereas President John F. Kennedy first designated May as “Senior Citizens Month” in 1963;

Whereas, in 1963, only approximately 17,778,000 individuals living in the United States were 65 years of age or older, approximately 1/3 of those individuals lived in poverty, and few programs existed to meet the needs of older individuals in the United States;

Whereas, in 2023, there were more than 59,248,361 individuals who were 65 years of age or older living in the United States and those individuals accounted for 17.7 percent of the total population of the United States;

Whereas approximately 11,216 individuals in the United States turn 65 years of age each day;

Whereas, in 2023, more than 8,402,856 veterans of the Armed Forces were 65 years of age or older;

Whereas older individuals in the United States rely on Federal programs, such as programs under the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), including the Medicare program under title XVIII of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) and the Medicaid program under title XIX of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.), for financial security and high-quality affordable health care;

Whereas the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) provides—

(1) supportive services to help older individuals in the United States maintain maximum independence in the homes and communities of those individuals; and

(2) funding for programs that promote social connection and improve the health and wellbeing of older individuals, including nutrition services, transportation, and care management, which assist more than 10,000,000 older individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas, as local aging network leaders, Area Agencies on Aging are critical partners in the healthy aging continuum;

Whereas, in 2023, an estimated 6,774,000 individuals in the United States who were 65 years of age or older continued to work as full-time, year-round employees;

Whereas older individuals in the United States play an important role in society by continuing to contribute their experience, knowledge, wisdom, and accomplishments;

Whereas older individuals in the United States play vital roles in their communities and remain involved in volunteer work, the arts, cultural activities, and activities relating to mentorship and civic engagement;

Whereas more than 143,000 older individuals serve as AmeriCorps Seniors volunteers in the Foster Grandparent Program, Senior Companion Program, and the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program, helping communities by mentoring and tutoring children, providing independent living support and companionship to other older adults, addressing food insecurity, and more; and

Whereas a society that recognizes the success of older individuals and continues to enhance the access of older individuals to quality and affordable health care will—

(1) encourage the ongoing participation and heightened independence of older individuals; and

(2) ensure the continued safety and wellbeing of older individuals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2024 as “Older Americans Month”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to provide opportunities for older individuals to continue to flourish by—

(A) emphasizing the importance and leadership of older individuals through public recognition of the ongoing achievements of older individuals;

(B) presenting opportunities for older individuals to share their wisdom, experience, and skills with younger generations; and

(C) recognizing older individuals as valuable assets in strengthening communities across the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 713—DESIGNATING MAY 2024 AS “ALS AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. COTTON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 713

Whereas amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (referred to in this preamble as “ALS”) is a progressive neurodegenerative disease that affects nerve cells in the brain and the spinal cord;

Whereas the life expectancy for an individual with ALS is between 2 and 5 years after the date on which the individual receives an ALS diagnosis;

Whereas ALS occurs throughout the world with no racial, ethnic, gender, or socioeconomic boundaries;

Whereas ALS may affect any individual in any location;

Whereas the cause of ALS is unknown in up to 90 percent of cases;

Whereas approximately 10 percent of ALS cases have a strong known genetic driver;

Whereas, on average, the period between the date on which an individual first experiences symptoms of ALS and the date on which the individual is diagnosed with ALS is more than 1 year;

Whereas the onset of ALS often involves muscle weakness or stiffness, and the progression of ALS results in the further weakening, wasting, and paralysis of—

(1) the muscles of the limbs and trunk; and

(2) the muscles that control vital functions, such as speech, swallowing, and breathing;

Whereas ALS can strike individuals of any age, but it predominantly strikes adults;

Whereas it is estimated that tens of thousands of individuals in the United States have ALS at any given time;

Whereas, based on studies of the population of the United States, more than 5,000 individuals in the United States are diagnosed with ALS each year, and approximately 15 individuals in the United States are diagnosed with ALS each day;

Whereas every 90 minutes someone dies from ALS in the United States;

Whereas the majority of individuals with ALS die of respiratory failure;

Whereas, in the United States, military veterans are more likely to be diagnosed with ALS than individuals with no history of military service;

Whereas, as of the date of introduction of this resolution, there is no cure for ALS;

Whereas the spouses, children, and family members of individuals living with ALS provide support to those individuals with love, day-to-day care, and more; and

Whereas an individual with ALS, and the caregivers of such individual, can be required to bear significant costs for medical care, equipment, and home care services for the individual as the disease progresses: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2024 as “ALS Awareness Month”; and

(2) affirms the dedication of the Senate to—

(A) ensuring individuals with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (referred to in this resolution as “ALS”) have access to effective treatments as soon as possible;

(B) identifying risk factors and causes of ALS to prevent new cases;

(C) empowering individuals with ALS to engage with the world in the way they want;

(D) acknowledging the physical, emotional, and financial burdens of living with ALS; and

(E) ensuring all individuals with ALS and their caregivers receive high quality services and supports that benefit them; and

(3) commends the dedication of the family members, friends, organizations, volunteers, researchers, and caregivers across the United States who are working to improve the quality and length of life of ALS patients and develop treatments and cures that reach patients as soon as possible.

SENATE RESOLUTION 714—RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING INDIVIDUALS BORN WITH CONGENITAL DISABILITIES OR MALFORMATIONS DUE TO THALIDOMIDE EXPOSURE

Mr. KENNEDY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 714

Whereas July 14th, 2024, is “National Thalidomide Survivor Awareness Day”;

Whereas thalidomide is a sedative drug that was widely used in the late 1950s to treat nausea in pregnant women;

Whereas thalidomide treatment resulted in irreversible side effects among babies, including stillbirths and congenital disabilities or malformations;

Whereas such congenital disabilities or malformations include the shortening or absence of limbs, the malformation of hands and feet, sensory impairment, facial disfigurement, and damage to the brain, internal organs, and skeletal structure, among other disabilities;

Whereas an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 children worldwide died at birth or were born with congenital disabilities or malformations attributable to thalidomide exposure;

Whereas it is estimated that there are at least 20 survivors of thalidomide exposure in the State of Louisiana alone;

Whereas thalidomide survivors face unique hardships requiring many to rely on adapted vehicles, electronic wheelchairs, and prosthetic limbs;

Whereas the reliance on adaptive technologies imposes great financial burden on thalidomide survivors;

Whereas thalidomide survivors are often unable to maintain full-time employment due to their impairments;

Whereas the experience of thalidomide victims has greatly influenced the passage of modern drug safety laws; and

Whereas thalidomide survivors have not received recognition or support from the Federal Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and supports individuals born with congenital disabilities or malformations due to thalidomide exposure; and

(2) urges the recognition of such exposure in United States history and the long-term hardships affecting survivors of thalidomide exposure to this day.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2068. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4361, making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security and combatting fentanyl for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2069. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4361, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2070. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4361, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2068. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4361, making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security and combatting fentanyl for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 240, after line 24, add the following:

SEC. 406. EXCLUDING RETURNING H-2B WORKERS FROM ANNUAL CAP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 214(g)(9)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(9)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

“(A)(i) Except as provided in clause (ii), and subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), an alien who has already been counted toward the numerical limitation under paragraph (1)(B) during 1 of the 3 preceding fiscal years shall not be counted again toward such limitation during the current fiscal year and shall be considered a returning worker.

“(ii) An alien who has already been counted toward the numerical limitation under paragraph (1)(B) shall be counted again toward such limitation if such alien—

“(I) departs the United States for a period longer than 1 year;

“(II) was not counted toward such limitation in any of the 3 most recent fiscal years; or

“(III) violated his or her status during the authorized period of stay.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 2024.

SA 2069. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4361, making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security and combatting

fentanyl for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 143, strike line 14 and all that follows through page 145, line 6, and insert the following:

SEC. 202. CLARIFICATION OF ASYLUM ELIGIBILITY.

Section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “or who arrives in the United States (whether or not at a designated port of arrival and including” and inserting “and has arrived in the United States at a port of entry (including”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) SAFE THIRD COUNTRY.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to an alien if the Attorney General or the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that—

“(i) the alien may be removed to a country (other than the country of the alien’s nationality or, in the case of an alien having no nationality, the country of the alien’s last habitual residence) in which the alien’s life or freedom would not be threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, and where the alien would have access to a full and fair procedure for determining a claim to asylum or equivalent temporary protection, unless the Attorney General or the Secretary, on a case-by-case basis, finds that it is in the public interest for the alien to receive asylum in the United States; or

“(ii) the alien entered, attempted to enter, or arrived in the United States after transiting through at least one country outside the alien’s country of citizenship, nationality, or last lawful habitual residence en route to the United States, unless—

“(I) the alien demonstrates that he or she applied for protection from persecution or torture in at least one country outside the alien’s country of citizenship, nationality, or last lawful habitual residence through which the alien transited en route to the United States, and the alien received a final judgment denying the alien protection in each country;

“(II) the alien demonstrates that he or she was a victim of a severe form of trafficking in which a commercial sex act was induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act was under the age of 18 years; or in which the trafficking included the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery, and was unable to apply for protection from persecution in each country through which the alien transited en route to the United States as a result of such severe form of trafficking; or

“(III) the only countries through which the alien transited en route to the United States were, at the time of the transit, not parties to the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, or the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting “(in accordance with the rules set forth in this section), and is eligible to apply for asylum under subsection (a)” before the semicolon at the end; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) EXCEPTIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to an alien if the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General determines that—

“(i) the alien ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion;

“(ii) the alien has been convicted of any felony under Federal, State, tribal, or local law;

“(iii) the alien has been convicted of any misdemeanor offense under Federal, State, tribal, or local law involving—

“(I) the unlawful possession or use of an identification document, authentication feature, or false identification document (as such terms are defined in the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred), unless the alien can establish that the conviction resulted from circumstances showing that—

“(aa) the document or feature was presented before boarding a common carrier;

“(bb) the document or feature related to the alien’s eligibility to enter the United States;

“(cc) the alien used the document or feature to depart a country wherein the alien has claimed a fear of persecution; and

“(dd) the alien claimed a fear of persecution without delay upon presenting himself or herself to an immigration officer upon arrival at a United States port of entry;

“(II) the unlawful receipt of a Federal public benefit (as defined in section 401(c) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1611(c))), from a Federal entity, or the unlawful receipt of similar public benefits from a State, tribal, or local entity; or

“(III) possession or trafficking of a controlled substance or controlled substance paraphernalia, as those phrases are defined under the law of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred, other than a single offense involving possession for one’s own use of 30 grams or less of marijuana (as marijuana is defined under the law of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred);

“(iv) the alien has been convicted of an offense arising under paragraph (1)(A) or (2) of section 274(a), or under section 276;

“(v) the alien has been convicted of a Federal, State, tribal, or local crime that the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security knows, or has reason to believe, was committed in support, promotion, or furtherance of the activity of a criminal street gang (as defined under the law of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred or in section 521(a) of title 18, United States Code);

“(vi) the alien has been convicted of an offense for driving while intoxicated or impaired, as those terms are defined under the law of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred (including a conviction for driving while under the influence of or impaired by alcohol or drugs), without regard to whether the conviction is classified as a misdemeanor or felony under Federal, State, tribal, or local law, in which such intoxicated or impaired driving was a cause of serious bodily injury or death of another person;

“(vii) the alien has been convicted of more than one offense for driving while intoxicated or impaired, as those terms are defined under the law of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred (including a conviction for driving while under the influence of or impaired by alcohol or drugs), without regard to whether the conviction is classified as a misdemeanor or felony under Federal, State, tribal, or local law;

“(viii) the alien has been convicted of a crime—

“(I) that involves conduct amounting to a crime of stalking;

“(II) of child abuse, child neglect, or child abandonment; or

“(III) that involves conduct amounting to a domestic assault or battery offense, including—

“(aa) a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, as described in section 921(a)(33) of title 18, United States Code;

“(bb) a crime of domestic violence, as described in section 4002(a)(12) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(12)); or

“(cc) any crime based on conduct in which the alien harassed, coerced, intimidated, voluntarily or recklessly used (or threatened to use) force or violence against, or inflicted physical injury or physical pain, however slight, upon a person—

“(AA) who is a current or former spouse of the alien;

“(BB) with whom the alien shares a child;

“(CC) who is cohabiting with, or who has cohabited with, the alien as a spouse;

“(DD) who is similarly situated to a spouse of the alien under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction where the offense occurred; or

“(EE) who is protected from that alien’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the United States or of any State, tribal government, or unit of local government;

“(ix) the alien has engaged in acts of battery or extreme cruelty upon a person and the person—

“(I) is a current or former spouse of the alien;

“(II) shares a child with the alien;

“(III) cohabits or has cohabited with the alien as a spouse;

“(IV) is similarly situated to a spouse of the alien under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction where the offense occurred; or

“(V) is protected from that alien’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the United States or of any State, tribal government, or unit of local government;

“(x) the alien, having been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime, constitutes a danger to the community of the United States;

“(xi) there are serious reasons for believing that the alien has committed a serious non-political crime outside the United States prior to the arrival of the alien in the United States;

“(xii) there are reasonable grounds for regarding the alien as a danger to the security of the United States;

“(xiii) the alien is described in subclause (I), (II), (III), (IV), or (VI) of section 212(a)(3)(B)(i) or section 237(a)(4)(B) (relating to terrorist activity), unless, in the case only of an alien inadmissible under subclause (IV) of section 212(a)(3)(B)(i), the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General determines, in the Secretary’s or the Attorney General’s discretion, that there are not reasonable grounds for regarding the alien as a danger to the security of the United States;

“(xiv) the alien was firmly resettled in another country prior to arriving in the United States; or

“(xv) there are reasonable grounds for concluding the alien could avoid persecution by relocating to another part of the alien’s country of nationality or, in the case of an alien having no nationality, another part of the alien’s country of last habitual residence.

“(B) SPECIAL RULES.—

“(i) PARTICULARLY SERIOUS CRIME; SERIOUS NONPOLITICAL CRIME OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(x), the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security, in their discretion, may determine that a conviction constitutes a particularly serious crime based on—

“(aa) the nature of the conviction;

“(bb) the type of sentence imposed; or

“(cc) the circumstances and underlying facts of the conviction.

“(II) DETERMINATION.—In making a determination under subclause (I), the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security may consider all reliable information and is not limited to facts found by the criminal court or provided in the underlying record of conviction.

“(III) TREATMENT OF FELONIES.—In making a determination under subclause (I), an alien who has been convicted of a felony (as defined under this section) or an aggravated felony (as defined under section 101(a)(43)), shall be considered to have been convicted of a particularly serious crime.

“(IV) INTERPOL RED NOTICE.—In making a determination under subparagraph (A)(xi), an Interpol Red Notice may constitute reliable evidence that the alien has committed a serious nonpolitical crime outside the United States.

“(ii) CRIMES AND EXCEPTIONS.—

“(I) DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED OR IMPAIRED.—A finding under subparagraph (A)(vi) does not require the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security to find the first conviction for driving while intoxicated or impaired (including a conviction for driving while under the influence of or impaired by alcohol or drugs) as a predicate offense. The Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security need only make a factual determination that the alien previously was convicted for driving while intoxicated or impaired as those terms are defined under the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred (including a conviction for driving while under the influence of or impaired by alcohol or drugs).

“(II) STALKING AND OTHER CRIMES.—In making a determination under subparagraph (A)(viii), including determining the existence of a domestic relationship between the alien and the victim, the underlying conduct of the crime may be considered, and the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security is not limited to facts found by the criminal court or provided in the underlying record of conviction.

“(III) BATTERY OR EXTREME CRUELTY.—In making a determination under subparagraph (A)(ix), the phrase ‘battery or extreme cruelty’ includes—

“(aa) any act or threatened act of violence, including any forceful detention, which results or threatens to result in physical or mental injury;

“(bb) psychological or sexual abuse or exploitation, including rape, molestation, incest, or forced prostitution, shall be considered acts of violence; and

“(cc) other abusive acts, including acts that, in and of themselves, may not initially appear violent, but that are a part of an overall pattern of violence.

“(IV) EXCEPTION FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.—An alien who was convicted of an offense described in clause (viii) or (ix) of subparagraph (A) is not ineligible for asylum on that basis if the alien satisfies the criteria under section 237(a)(7)(A).

“(C) SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to an alien whose claim is based on—

“(i) personal animus or retribution, including personal animus in which the alleged

persecutor has not targeted, or manifested an animus against, other members of an alleged particular social group in addition to the member who has raised the claim at issue;

“(ii) the applicant’s generalized disapproval of, disagreement with, or opposition to criminal, terrorist, gang, guerilla, or other non-state organizations absent expressive behavior in furtherance of a discrete cause against such organizations related to control of a State or expressive behavior that is antithetical to the State or a legal unit of the State;

“(iii) the applicant’s resistance to recruitment or coercion by guerrilla, criminal, gang, terrorist, or other non-state organizations;

“(iv) the targeting of the applicant for criminal activity for financial gain based on wealth or affluence or perceptions of wealth or affluence;

“(v) the applicant’s criminal activity; or

“(vi) the applicant’s perceived, past or present, gang affiliation.

“(D) DEFINITIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS.—

“(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(I) FELONY.—The term ‘felony’ means—

“(aa) any crime defined as a felony by the relevant jurisdiction (Federal, State, tribal, or local) of conviction; or

“(bb) any crime punishable by more than one year of imprisonment.

“(II) MISDEMEANOR.—The term ‘misdemeanor’ means—

“(aa) any crime defined as a misdemeanor by the relevant jurisdiction (Federal, State, tribal, or local) of conviction; or

“(bb) any crime not punishable by more than one year of imprisonment.

“(ii) CLARIFICATIONS.—

“(I) CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of this paragraph, whether any activity or conviction also may constitute a basis for removal is immaterial to a determination of asylum eligibility.

“(II) ATTEMPT, CONSPIRACY, OR SOLICITATION.—For purposes of this paragraph, all references to a criminal offense or criminal conviction shall be deemed to include any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit the offense or any other inchoate form of the offense.

“(III) EFFECT OF CERTAIN ORDERS.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—No order vacating a conviction, modifying a sentence, clarifying a sentence, or otherwise altering a conviction or sentence shall have any effect under this paragraph unless the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security determines that—

“(AA) the court issuing the order had jurisdiction and authority to do so; and

“(BB) the order was not entered for rehabilitative purposes or for purposes of ameliorating the immigration consequences of the conviction or sentence.

“(bb) AMELIORATING IMMIGRATION CONSEQUENCES.—For purposes of item (aa)(BB), the order shall be presumed to be for the purpose of ameliorating immigration consequences if—

“(AA) the order was entered after the initiation of any proceeding to remove the alien from the United States; or

“(BB) the alien moved for the order more than one year after the date of the original order of conviction or sentencing, whichever is later.

“(cc) AUTHORITY OF IMMIGRATION JUDGE.—An immigration judge is not limited to consideration only of material included in any order vacating a conviction, modifying a sentence, or clarifying a sentence to determine whether such order should be given any effect under this paragraph, but may consider such additional information as the immigration judge determines appropriate.

“(E) ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General may by regulation establish additional limitations and conditions, consistent with this section, under which an alien shall be ineligible for asylum under paragraph (1).

“(F) NO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—There shall be no judicial review of a determination of the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General under subparagraph (A)(xiii).”

SEC. 203. CREDIBLE FEAR INTERVIEWS.

Section 235(b)(1)(B)(v) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(1)(B)(v)) is amended by striking “there is a significant possibility” and all that follows, and inserting “, taking into account the credibility of the statements made by the alien in support of the alien’s claim, as determined pursuant to section 208(b)(1)(B)(iii), and such other facts as are known to the officer, the alien more likely than not could establish eligibility for asylum under section 208, and it is more likely than not that the statements made by, and on behalf of, the alien in support of the alien’s claim are true.”

SA 2070. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4361, making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security and combatting fentanyl for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 145, strike line 21 and all that follows through the undesignated matter following line 5 on page 165, and insert the following:

Subtitle A—Border Emergency Authority

SEC. 1301. BORDER EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 4 of title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1221 et seq.), as amended by section 1146(a), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 244B. BORDER EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.

“(a) USE OF AUTHORITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to respond to extraordinary migration circumstances, there shall be available to the Secretary, notwithstanding any other provision of law, a border emergency authority.

“(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The border emergency authority shall not be activated with respect to any of the following:

“(A) A citizen or national of the United States.

“(B) An alien who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

“(C) An unaccompanied alien child.

“(D) An alien who an immigration officer determines, with the approval of a supervisory immigration officer, should be excepted from the border emergency authority based on the totality of the circumstances, including consideration of significant law enforcement, officer and public safety, humanitarian, and public health interests, or an alien who an immigration officer determines, in consultation with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, should be excepted from the border emergency authority due to operational considerations.

“(E) An alien who is determined to be a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons (as defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)).

“(F) An alien who has a valid visa or other lawful permission to enter the United States, including—

“(i) a member of the Armed Forces of the United States and associated personnel,

United States Government employees or contractors on orders abroad, or United States Government employees or contractors, and an accompanying family member who is on orders or is a member of the alien’s household, subject to required assurances;

“(ii) an alien who holds a valid travel document upon arrival at a port of entry;

“(iii) an alien from a visa waiver program country under section 217 who is not otherwise subject to travel restrictions and who arrives at a port of entry; or

“(iv) an alien who presents at a port of entry pursuant to a process approved by the Secretary to allow for safe and orderly entry into the United States.

“(3) APPLICABILITY.—The border emergency authority shall only be activated as to aliens who are not subject to an exception under paragraph (2), and who are, after the authority is activated, within 100 miles of the United States southwest land border and within the 14-day period after entry.

“(b) BORDER EMERGENCY AUTHORITY DESCRIBED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Whenever the border emergency authority is activated, the Secretary shall have the authority, in the Secretary’s sole and unreviewable discretion, to summarily remove from and prohibit, in whole or in part, entry into the United States of any alien identified in subsection (a)(3) who is subject to such authority in accordance with this subsection.

“(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

“(A) SUMMARY REMOVAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall issue a summary removal order and summarily remove an alien to the country of which the alien is a subject, national, or citizen (or, in the case of an alien having no nationality, the country of the alien’s last habitual residence), or in accordance with the processes established under section 241, unless the summary removal of the alien to such country would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

“(B) WITHHOLDING AND CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE INTERVIEWS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an alien subject to the border emergency authority who manifests a fear of persecution or torture with respect to a proposed country of summary removal, an asylum officer (as defined in section 235(b)(1)(E)) shall conduct an interview, during which the asylum officer shall determine that, if such alien demonstrates during the interview that the alien has a reasonable possibility of persecution or torture, such alien shall be referred to or placed in proceedings under section 240 or 240D, as appropriate.

“(ii) SOLE MECHANISM TO REQUEST PROTECTION.—An interview under this subparagraph conducted by an asylum officer shall be the sole mechanism by which an alien described in clause (i) may make a claim for protection under—

“(I) section 241(b)(3); and

“(II) the Convention Against Torture.

“(iii) ALIEN REFERRED FOR ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.—In the case of an alien interviewed under clause (i) who demonstrates that the alien is eligible to apply for protection under section 241(b)(3) or the Convention Against Torture, the alien—

“(I) shall not be summarily removed; and

“(II) shall instead be processed under section 240 or 240D, as appropriate.

“(iv) ADDITIONAL REVIEW.—

“(I) OPPORTUNITY FOR SECONDARY REVIEW.—A supervisory asylum officer shall review any case in which the asylum officer who interviewed the alien under the procedures in clause (iii) finds that the alien is not eligible for protection under section 241(b)(3) or the Convention Against Torture.

“(II) VACATUR.—If, in conducting such a secondary review, the supervisory asylum officer determines that the alien demonstrates eligibility for such protection—

“(aa) the supervisory asylum officer shall vacate the previous negative determination; and

“(bb) the alien shall instead be processed under section 240 or 240D.

“(III) SUMMARY REMOVAL.—If an alien does not seek such a secondary review, or if the supervisory asylum officer finds that such alien is not eligible for such protection, the supervisory asylum officer shall order the alien summarily removed without further review.

“(3) ACTIVATIONS OF AUTHORITY.—

“(A) MANDATORY ACTIVATION.—The Secretary shall activate the border emergency authority if there is an average of 1,000 or more aliens encountered per day during a period of 7 consecutive days.

“(B) CALCULATION OF ACTIVATION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the average for the applicable 7-day period shall be calculated using—

“(i) the sum of—

“(I) the number of encounters that occur between the southwest land border ports of entry of the United States;

“(II) the number of encounters that occur between the ports of entry along the southern coastal borders; and

“(III) the number of inadmissible aliens encountered at a southwest land border port of entry as described in subsection (a)(2)(F)(iv); divided by

“(ii) 7.

“(4) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary shall implement the border emergency authority not later than 24 hours after it is activated.

“(C) CONTINUED ACCESS TO SOUTHWEST LAND BORDER PORTS OF ENTRY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—During any activation of the border emergency authority under subsection (b), the Secretary shall maintain the capacity to process, and continue processing, under section 235 or 235B a minimum of 1,400 inadmissible aliens each calendar day cumulatively across all southwest land border ports of entry in a safe and orderly process developed by the Secretary.

“(2) SPECIAL RULES.—

“(A) UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN EXCEPTION.—For the purpose of calculating the number under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall count all unaccompanied alien children.

“(B) TRANSITION RULES.—The provisions of section 244A(c) shall apply to this section.

“(d) BAR TO ADMISSION.—Any alien who, during a period of 365 days, has 2 or more summary removals pursuant to the border emergency authority, shall be inadmissible for a period of 1 year beginning on the date of the alien’s most recent summary removal.

“(e) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—

“(1) UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.—Nothing in this section may be construed to interfere with the processing of unaccompanied alien children and such children are not subject to this section.

“(2) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS.—Nothing in this section may be construed to interfere with any rights or responsibilities established through a settlement agreement in effect before the date of the enactment of this section.

“(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva July 28, 1952 (as made applicable by the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York January 31, 1967 (19 UST 6223)), the Convention Against Torture, and any other applicable treaty, as applied to this section, the interview under this section shall occur

only in the context of the border emergency authority.

“(f) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Judicial review of any decision or action applying the border emergency authority shall be governed only by this subsection as follows:

“(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as provided in paragraph (2), no court or judge shall have jurisdiction to review any cause or claim by an individual alien arising from the decision to enter a summary removal order against such alien under this section, or removing such alien pursuant to such summary removal order.

“(2) The United States District Court for the District of Columbia shall have sole and original jurisdiction to hear challenges, whether constitutional or otherwise, to the validity of this section or any written policy directive, written policy guideline, written procedure, or the implementation thereof, issued by or under the authority of the Secretary to implement this section.

“(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—This section shall take effect on the day after the date of the enactment of this section.

“(2) 7-DAY PERIOD.—The initial activation of the authority under subparagraph (A) or (B)(i) of subsection (b)(3) shall take into account the average number of encounters during the preceding 7 consecutive calendar days, as described in such subparagraphs, which may include the 6 consecutive calendar days immediately preceding the date of the enactment of this section.

“(h) RULEMAKING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may promulgate such regulations as are necessary to implement this section in compliance with the requirements of section 553 of title 5, United States Code.

“(2) INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION.—Until the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary may issue any interim final rules necessary to implement this section without having to satisfy the requirements of section 553(b)(B) of title 5, United States Code, provided that any such interim final rules shall include a 30-day post promulgation notice and comment period prior to finalization in the Federal Register.

“(3) REQUIREMENT.—All regulations promulgated to implement this section beginning on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section shall be issued pursuant to the requirements set forth in section 553 of title 5, United States Code.

“(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) BORDER EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.—The term ‘border emergency authority’ means all authorities and procedures under this section.

“(2) CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE.—The term ‘Convention Against Torture’ means the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, done at New York December 10, 1984, and includes the regulations implementing any law enacted pursuant to Article 3 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, done at New York December 10, 1984.

“(3) ENCOUNTER.—With respect to an alien, the term ‘encounter’ means an alien who—

“(A) is physically apprehended by U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel—

“(i) within 100 miles of the southwest land border of the United States during the 14-day period immediately after entry between ports of entry; or

“(ii) at the southern coastal borders during the 14-day period immediately after entry between ports of entry; or

“(B) is seeking admission at a southwest land border port of entry and is determined to be inadmissible, including an alien who utilizes a process approved by the Secretary to allow for safe and orderly entry into the United States.

“(4) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

“(5) SOUTHERN COASTAL BORDERS.—The term ‘southern coastal borders’ means all maritime borders in California, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.

“(6) UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILD.—The term ‘unaccompanied alien child’ has the meaning given such term in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2)).

“(j) SUNSET.—This section—

“(1) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this section; and

“(2) shall cease to be effective on the day after the first date on which the average daily southwest border encounters has been fewer than 1,000 for 7 consecutive days.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.), as amended by section 1146(b), is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 244A the following:

“Sec. 244B Border emergency authority.”

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have three requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 23, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet in executive session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 23, 2024, at 10 a.m.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

The Special Committee on Aging is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 23, 2024, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Abigail Clark, Addison Cole, Emma Blackmon, Jack Allison, Jaxon Dyer, John Gaston, Mary Douglass Evans, Owen Beaverstock, Preston McGee, and Virginia Anderson be granted floor privileges until August 2, 2024.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DR. EMMANUEL BILIRAKIS AND HONORABLE JENNIFER WEXTON NATIONAL PLAN TO END PARKINSON’S ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2365 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2365) to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a national project to prevent, diagnose, treat, and cure Parkinson’s, to be known as the National Parkinson’s Project, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate on the bill, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 2365) was passed.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, a few moments ago, the Senate unanimously passed the National Plan to End Parkinson’s Act, a bill that for the first time marshals Agencies across the government to tackle this disease—this awful disease—in a comprehensive way.

I thank Senators MURPHY and CAPITO and everyone who championed this bill. Parkinson’s is truly a terrible illness. It has taken an awful toll on my own family. My mom suffers from this disease. It is very hard on us. I know Parkinson’s has affected the families of others in this Chamber as well as over a million Americans in this country.

This bill, for the first time, will unite the government in an effort to find a cure for this disease once and for all by promoting better Parkinson’s research, encourage more effective treatments and other measures. With this bill, we are taking one step closer to bringing this awful disease to an end, and I thank everyone who made it possible.

I also, in particular, wish to thank Representative JENNIFER WEXTON, of Virginia, who spent months championing this bill even after being diagnosed with a particularly rare form of Parkinson’s. She is an inspiration. While many would have been discouraged and lost hope with a disease like this, she has endured. She has used her

struggle to help others. Now the bill goes to the President's desk.

PROMOTING A RESOLUTION TO THE TIBET-CHINA DISPUTE ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 367, S. 138.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 138) to amend the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 to modify certain provisions of that Act.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations 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 "Promoting a Resolution to the Tibet-China Dispute Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) It has been the long-standing policy of the United States to encourage meaningful and direct dialogue between representatives of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama, his or her representatives, or democratically elected leaders of the Tibetan community, without preconditions, to seek a settlement that resolves differences.

(2) Nine rounds of dialogue held between 2002 and 2010 between the People's Republic of China authorities and the 14th Dalai Lama's representatives failed to produce a settlement that resolved differences, and the two sides have held no formal dialogue since January 2010.

(3) An obstacle to further dialogue is that the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to impose conditions on substantive dialogue with the Dalai Lama, including a demand that he say that Tibet has been part of China since ancient times, which the Dalai Lama has refused to do because it is inaccurate.

(4) Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provide, "All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development."

(5) The United States Government has never taken the position that Tibet was a part of China since ancient times.

(6) China signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on October 5, 1998, and ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on March 27, 2001.

(7) Under international law, including United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2625, the right to self-determination is the right of a people to determine its own destiny and the exercise of this right can result in a variety of outcomes ranging from independence, federation, protection, some form of autonomy, or full integration within a State.

(8) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1723, adopted on December 20, 1961, called for the "cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms, including their right to self-determination".

(9) Secretary of State Antony Blinken, in a May 26, 2022, speech entitled "The Administration's Approach to the People's Republic of China", said that the rules-based international

order's "founding documents include the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which enshrined concepts like self-determination, sovereignty, the peaceful settlement of disputes. These are not Western constructs. They are reflections of the world's shared aspirations."

(10) The Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note), as amended by the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020 (subtitle E of title III of division FF of Public Law 116-260), in directing the United States Government "to promote the human rights and distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical identity of the Tibetan people" acknowledges that the Tibetan people possess a distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical identity.

(11) Department of State reports on human rights and religious freedom have consistently documented systematic repression by the authorities of the People's Republic of China against Tibetans as well as acts of defiance and resistance by Tibetan people against the People's Republic of China policies.

(12) The Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) specifies that the central objective of the United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues is to promote substantive dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama, his or her representatives, or democratically elected leaders of the Tibetan community.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) that the Tibetan people are a people with a distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical identity;

(2) that the dispute between Tibet and the People's Republic of China must be resolved in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Charter, by peaceful means, through dialogue without preconditions;

(3) that the People's Republic of China should cease its propagation of disinformation about the history of Tibet, the Tibetan people, and Tibetan institutions, including that of the Dalai Lama;

(4) to encourage the People's Republic of China to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and uphold all its commitments under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and

(5) in accordance with the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020—

(A) to promote substantive dialogue without preconditions, between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama, his or her representatives, or democratically elected leaders of the Tibetan community, or explore activities to improve prospects for dialogue, that leads to a negotiated agreement on Tibet;

(B) to coordinate with other governments in multilateral efforts towards the goal of a negotiated agreement on Tibet; and

(C) to encourage the Government of the People's Republic of China to address the aspirations of the Tibetan people with regard to their distinct historical, cultural, religious, and linguistic identity.

SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) claims made by officials of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party that Tibet has been a part of China since ancient times are historically inaccurate;

(2) the current policies of the People's Republic of China are systematically suppressing the ability of the Tibetan people to preserve their religion, culture, language, history, way of life, and environment;

(3) the Government of the People's Republic of China is failing to meet the expectations of the United States to engage in meaningful dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives or to reach a negotiated resolution that includes the aspirations of the Tibetan people; and

(4) United States public diplomacy efforts should counter disinformation about Tibet from the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party, including disinformation about the history of Tibet, the Tibetan people, and Tibetan institutions, including that of the Dalai Lama.

SEC. 5. MODIFICATIONS TO THE TIBETAN POLICY ACT OF 2002.

(a) TIBET NEGOTIATIONS.—Section 613(b) of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ";" and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting ";" and;

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) efforts to counter disinformation about Tibet from the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party, including disinformation about the history of Tibet, the Tibetan people, and Tibetan institutions, including that of the Dalai Lama."

(b) UNITED STATES SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR TIBETAN ISSUES.—Section 621(d) of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), and (8) as paragraphs (7), (8), and (9), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

"(6) work with relevant bureaus of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development to ensure that United States Government statements and documents counter, as appropriate, disinformation about Tibet from the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party, including disinformation about the history of Tibet, the Tibetan people, and Tibetan institutions, including that of the Dalai Lama;"

(c) DEFINITION.—The Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 622. DEFINITION.

"For purposes of this Act, the term 'Tibet' refers to the following areas:

"(1) The Tibet Autonomous Region.

"(2) The areas that the Government of the People's Republic of China designated as Tibetan Autonomous, as of 2018, as follows:

"(A) Kanlho (Gannan) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, and Pari (Tianzhu) Tibetan Autonomous County located in Gansu Province.

"(B) Golog (Guoluo) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Malho (Huangnan) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Tsojang (Haibei) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Tsohlo (Hainan) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Tsonub (Hairi) Mongolian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, and Yulshul (Yushu) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, located in Qinghai Province.

"(C) Garze (Ganzi) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Ngawa (Aba) Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture, and Muli (Mili) Tibetan Autonomous County, located in Sichuan Province.

"(D) Dechen (Diqing) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, located in Yunnan Province."

SEC. 6. AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS TO COUNTER DISINFORMATION ABOUT TIBET.

Amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available under section 346 of the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020 (subtitle E of title III of division FF of Public Law 116-260) are authorized to be made available to counter disinformation about Tibet from the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party, including disinformation about the history of Tibet, the Tibetan people, and Tibetan institutions, including that of the Dalai Lama.

Mr. SCHUMER. 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 with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time and passed.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 706, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 706) recognizing National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges of children in the foster care system, and encouraging Congress to implement policies to improve the lives of children in the foster care system.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that 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. 706) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF JEWISH AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 707, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 707) recognizing the significance of Jewish American Heritage Month as a time to celebrate the contributions of Jewish Americans to the society and culture of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 707) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE GILA WILDERNESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 708, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 708) commemorating the 100th anniversary of the designation of the Gila Wilderness.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 708) was agreed to.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that 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 preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, and upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2761, as amended, appoints the following Senator as Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the British-American Interparliamentary Group Conference during the 118th Congress: the Honorable SHELDON WHITEHOUSE of Rhode Island.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

JEWISH AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I rise today in recognition of May as Jewish American Heritage Month. Please, if we could just acknowledge that through the resolution that was passed by this body.

Since 1980, when President Jimmy Carter first celebrated Jewish Amer-

ican Heritage Week, our country has come together to recognize Jewish contributions to American culture, history, military, science, government, and more. Over the course of 250 years, since before the Revolutionary War, Jewish-American values and culture have been woven into the fabric of our Nation.

We in the Congress of the United States, despite our political differences, have historically stood united in our support for the Jewish community. This position aligns with our Nation's founding commitment to safeguard the right to worship free of persecution.

Countless Members in this body on both sides of the aisle have quoted George Washington's letter from 1790 to the Hebrew congregation in Newport, RI, in which our first President wrote:

For happily the government of the United States gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens, in giving it on all occasions their effectual support.

Jewish-American heritage commemorations have always shared a mix of celebration—with the anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel—with darker memories and commemorations, such as Holocaust Remembrance Day, Yom HaShoah.

This month, we also honor the victims of the Holocaust and lift up the lives of the survivors, nearly 40,000 of whom live in the United States. These men and women came to this country seeking refuge from unimaginable horrors. They have enriched our Nation and made us stronger.

We have an obligation to provide Holocaust survivors the community support and special services they need to live out their final days, and we must do all we can to ensure their stories are never forgotten.

The split screen between Jewish-American accomplishments and somber reflections is even more intense this year as war continues between Hamas and Israel.

As an American Jew, I can tell you that there is a level of trepidation and fear that has mushroomed throughout the American-Jewish community since the deadly attacks of October 7 by Hamas. In the wake of this horrific terrorism, anti-Semitic activities have soared, with documented verbal and physical threats against Jews in the United States and around the world.

I am pleased to say that, along with the President, majorities in Congress are taking steps and not sitting idly by. Earlier this month, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Anti-Semitism Awareness Act. This bill codifies the U.S. Department of Education's need to consider the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition of "anti-Semitism" when enforcing Federal anti-discrimination laws. This legislation meets the seriousness of this moment

by providing clear guidance to address the full scope of discriminatory, anti-Semitic behavior.

As a cosponsor of the Senate companion, I urge my colleagues to stand with the Jewish-American community and vote for this legislation.

I am also pleased to join my colleagues in cosponsoring the Countering Antisemitism Act, which is bipartisan, bicameral legislation that would strengthen efforts to combat rising anti-Semitism in the United States, including the establishment of a National Coordinator to Counter Antisemitism, who would oversee the Federal efforts to counter domestic anti-Semitism and lead an interagency task force. It requires analyses and threat assessments from executive Agencies and law enforcement on anti-Semitism and violent extremism.

Of great interest to many Marylanders is that the Countering Antisemitism Act also requires the FEMA Administrator to ensure the Agency has sufficient resources and personnel needed to carry out the Nonprofit Security Grant Program, which provides critical security equipment and upgrades for many faith-based institutions and facilities across our State.

We are building on President Biden's National Strategy to Combat Antisemitism—the first ever—that identifies the problem we face today.

It states:

Loud voices are normalizing this venom, but we must never allow it to become normal. Antisemitism threatens not only the Jewish community, but all Americans.

I would like to take this moment to praise the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and its incredible staff for its efforts to counter misinformation and disinformation. I am proud to be a member of the museum's advisory council.

The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has always put education and countering anti-Semitism at the forefront of its mission and activities. Since October 7, it has ramped up in an unprecedented way and further cemented its role as an indispensable resource as well as a myth-buster in this national and international fight against anti-Semitism and hate.

Anti-Semitism did not start with the Hamas attacks. From the White supremacists chanting "Jews will not replace us" in Charlottesville, forcing Jews to leave their synagogue through the back door, to the rightwing extremist, armed with an AR-15 rifle and three handguns, who attacked the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh, killing 11 Jews and leaving 7 others wounded, this has been a violent scourge that goes back centuries.

No matter what your political affiliation, we all must speak out against this hatred and correct the misinformation that breeds it. The sobering reality is that threats against Jews continue to rise—not just in the United States but also around the world.

Just since 2015, I have had the honor to serve as the Special Representative

on Combatting Anti-Semitism, Racism and Intolerance for the parliamentary assembly of the world's largest regional security organization, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, best known as the OSCE. I have used this role to urge the OSCE's 57 participating states, the United States included, to develop strategies and invest the political will and resources necessary to eradicate hate by developing and sharing best practices, building broad-based interfaith coalitions, educating young people, and countering Holocaust denial and distortions.

Just as the obligation to combat anti-Semitism is not just an American endeavor, it is also not just a Jewish endeavor. The responsibility to rid our society of the scourge of anti-Semitism is a shared responsibility.

I was proud to be part of the U.S. delegation to the Berlin conference. In Berlin, Germany, in 2004, OSCE's participating states declared that anti-Semitism is a threat not only to Jews everywhere but also to democracy, human rights, and international stability. When societies permit anti-Semitism to thrive, they also allow conspiracies and disinformation and hate in all its forms to thrive.

In extreme cases, ignoring anti-Semitism can lead not only to the erosion of public trust in democratic institutions and the media, but it can foster extremism and lead to violence.

With the dangerous rise of anti-Semitism in recent months in the United States, Jewish students and faculty have been blocked from attending classes or campus events and have been regularly harassed and attacked on campus. Many are scared to attend classes or walk around. Jewish businesses and synagogues have been vandalized. Students and nonstudents have expressed concern about wearing clothing or jewelry that might be used to identify them as Jewish.

Throughout my career in public service, I have stood for the right of individuals everywhere to free speech and peaceful protests—even if I vehemently disagree with what they are saying. But it is another thing to target, threaten, and harass Jewish students or faculty on the basis of their identity.

As President Joe Biden said at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum recently, "Violent attacks, destroying property is not peaceful protest. It's against the law. And we are not a lawless country. We're a civil society. We uphold the rule of law. No one should have to hide or be brave just to be themselves."

As a Jewish American, I was raised with the understanding that *tikkun olam*, or repairing the world, was an essential part of every community. Through acts of charity, justice, and kindness, we were encouraged to make things better for those in need. This has been my mission over the years, and it is no hyperbole to say that it is

more important today than ever before.

The Jewish people have survived the Holocaust. We have overcome terrorist attacks and anti-Semitism before. By holding fast to our values, we as a Jewish community will overcome these difficult times too.

So I want to end with a quote from Anne Frank, who was reflecting on the difficult times she was seeing when she wrote:

I see the world being slowly transformed into a wilderness, I hear the approaching thunder that, one day, will destroy us too, I feel the suffering of millions. And yet, when I look up at the sky, I somehow feel that everything will change for the better, that this cruelty too will end, that peace and tranquility will return once more.

My wish during this Jewish American Heritage Month is that we as Americans, Jews and non-Jews alike, find a way to come together. Only by rejecting anti-Semitism and all forms of hate, racism, and xenophobia will we find a path forward where all people can live together in peace and stability, with an abundance of hope and opportunity.

I thank my colleagues.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). The Senator from Alabama.

MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Mr. President, our national anthem closes with the lines "O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave, o'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?" Usually sung as a declaration, the song's author actually intended for this to be a question, because while we often take our freedom as a guarantee, it should never be taken for granted.

President Ronald Reagan once said:

Freedom is a fragile thing and it's never more than one generation away from extinction. It is not ours by way of inheritance; it must be fought for and defended constantly by each generation, for it comes only once to a people. And those in world history who have known freedom and then lost it have never known it again.

Our freedom depends on men and women who are willing to defend it no matter what the cost.

This coming weekend, we will observe Memorial Day. It started as Decoration Day for the 1860s. Congress made Memorial Day a national holiday in 1968.

Many people would take this day as an opportunity to cook out, go to the lake, go to the pool, be around friends, but that is not the purpose of this day. It is a time to reflect on the sacrifices that have been made for all of our freedom—those who made the ultimate sacrifice and the honorable families they leave behind.

I think we can all agree our fallen heroes deserve to be remembered for more than one day a year. That is why I introduced the resolution to designate May as "Fallen Heroes Memorial Month." I appreciate my friend

Congressman DAN BISHOP of North Carolina for introducing this resolution in the House. I hope our colleagues will join us in passing this resolution because there is no cause more deserving for our time and effort.

Setting aside a month to recognize our fallen servicemembers and their families instead of one day is the least we all can do.

HONORING MESS ATTENDANT FIRST CLASS JOHNNIE LAURIE

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Mr. President, today I would like to recognize some of Alabama's fallen soldiers who have paid freedom's high cost and the families who still grieve their absence. You know, it is estimated that more than 81,000 American soldiers who gave their lives for our country remain unidentified—unidentified—since World War I.

For nearly 80 years, this was the case for Alabama's own Mess Attendant First Class Johnnie Laurie of Bessemer, AL. Johnnie was very active at the Red Mountain Baptist Church teaching both Sunday school and Baptist young people's union classes.

He graduated from Dunbar High School, where he competed in basketball and high jumping in track.

In 1940, Johnnie joined the U.S. Navy and was later assigned to serve aboard the USS *Oklahoma*. He was aboard the ship on the fateful day of December 7, 1941, when our country was attacked by Japanese aircraft.

Unfortunately, Johnnie was one of the 2,403 Americans who died at Pearl Harbor that day. He was awarded several medals posthumously, including a Purple Heart for paying the ultimate sacrifice.

Out of the 429 crewmen aboard the ship, the Central Identification Laboratory was only able to identify 35 of the 429. This mystery seemed like it would never be solved. But in July 2019, Johnnie Laurie's remains were identified, and he was finally able to return to his home State of Alabama to receive a proper hero's welcome. He is now buried at the Alabama National Cemetery in Montevallo, AL.

His brother Elmer, now 94 years old, continues to participate in memorial ceremonies to ensure the sacrifices of fallen heroes like his brother are never, ever forgotten.

HONORING LANCE CORPORAL THOMAS RIVERS, JR.

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Mr. President, for many of our heroes, the desire to serve began at an early age. That is the case of LCpl Thomas Rivers, Jr., of Hoover, AL. His parents and Thomas knew as a child that he wanted to be a marine, his lifelong dream. This desire only grew throughout his life, and he was motivated in everything that he did by this thought of becoming a marine.

He struggled, at first, in high school until a military recruiter told him he would need a high school diploma to

enlist. Low grades were never a problem after that conversation. This was evidenced in an English essay he wrote entitled "Why I Want to Go Into the Marines." In the essay, he wrote in part:

I don't think I would be afraid of combat and would be proud to fight for my country.

He went on to say:

I believe that joining the Marines would be a great experience for me because it will teach me to rely on God to make it through.

Thomas joined the Marines as soon as he graduated from Briarwood Christian School in 2007. After completing training at Camp Lejeune, he deployed to Iraq and then to Afghanistan. His faith never wavered, despite the intense conditions of combat he was in almost daily.

He and one of his friends, one night, began a Bible study while deployed, leaning on passages of the Bible for comfort.

Corporal Rivers was killed by an IED explosion at the age of 22. His mother Charon spoke about how she never really got to know the fine young man she raised as he grew to be an adult.

Between deployments, he was unable to spend much time at home. Despite the devastating loss, Charon and her husband Tom find comfort in their faith and the belief that lives were changed through their son's story.

After Thomas's passing, Charon began a nonprofit that sent care packages to soldiers on the front lines of battle because she remembered how much Thomas loved receiving things from home. Through her efforts, she was able to send more than 5,000 care packages to soldiers overseas over an 8-year span.

Charon's reminder to us is that, for families like hers, Memorial Day isn't a happy holiday or just another day at the pool or cooking out. It is a day to remember heroes like her son Thomas, who answered the call to serve and courageously laid down his life for ours.

You know, President Franklin Roosevelt once said:

Those who have long enjoyed such privileges as we enjoy forget in time that men have died to win them.

May we as Americans be a Nation that remembers the sacrifices made for the many freedoms that we all enjoy—not just on Memorial Day, but every day of the year.

May we never forget those like Johnnie Laurie or Thomas Rivers who didn't allow freedom to die on their watch, and may we hold their families near to our hearts as we go into this Memorial Day weekend.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

BORDER ACT OF 2024

Mr. SCHMITT. Mr. President, as though with the voice of God, I have been recognized. And I rise to address what just happened here. Senator

SCHUMER's failed attempt to resurrect a failed immigration bill in a bipartisan beatdown.

But, first, let me recite some numbers: In fiscal year 2021, there were 387,000 known "got-aways." In fiscal year 2022, there were 606,131 known "got-aways." In fiscal year 2023, there were 670,000 known "got-aways."

Because of Joe Biden's disastrous border policies, there are nearly 10 million people who have crossed our border illegally, dispersed throughout the United States—many of whom we have no idea who they are, where they are from; some given court dates. We hope they return sometime in the 2030s.

Thousands and thousands of Chinese nationals have illegally crossed our border since Joe Biden took office. The DEA has stated that the most ruthless Mexican cartels now operate in all 50 States. The American people are more at risk now from a terror attack than they have been since 9/11.

How did we get here? The answer is pretty simple: Joe Biden reversed nearly every successful Trump-era policy that was working to secure our border. We had a 45-year low in illegal immigration at the end of 2020.

That has all changed. His administration reversed the "Remain-in-Mexico" policy. His administration attempted to sell border wall materials that had been sitting and rusting at an extreme discount. He paused deportations. He took nearly a hundred actions in his first hundred days to weaken our border security and signal to the cartels that our border was open for their business, a deadly business.

I said from the beginning that Joe Biden has all the authority he needs to shut the border down right now. He could have shut down the border as illegal immigration numbers shattered record after record; but he didn't. And he won't. And now the American people are seeing the absolute carnage caused by Joe Biden's policies.

Democrats are attempting to give Joe Biden cover by wasting our time on this vote that we just saw that went down on a vote for a bill that had already failed. Why? I think some people actually believe in open borders. They have no real problem with this. They believe that borders are arbitrary lines on a map. But the risk for Americans are real.

And what happened on this floor—I try to draw some analogy. Seinfeld was a great show—great show—and it was famously cast as a show about nothing. This week was a show about nothing: no vehicles, no amendments on anything substantive that could help the American people—just this kabuki theater that we just witnessed.

My criticisms of that bill—that we won't hear now, thankfully—are the same as they were in February. This bill would have changed the jurisdiction from immigration law related cases from Texas to Washington, DC.

This "break glass" emergency authority is a disaster. This bill would

have only potentially shut down the border if there were 5,000 illegal crossings per day. That is over a million people per year. Somehow we would normalize the idea that a million people can come here illegally before we would take this seriously. That would be a step backwards in our law.

The law currently is—and it has been across Republican and Democratic administrations—that if you come here, you are apprehended, and you are sent back, unless there is some special reason for you to stay, like asylum. And 9 out of 10 of those claims are, typically, bogus.

But what else did this bill do? It created more asylum agents to create an express lane in a path for citizenship at the border, outside of the normal judicial process we have where it is an adversarial hearing. Those wouldn't exist anymore under this bill.

And, most importantly, this bill gave the architect of the border invasion, Joe Biden, unilateral authority to terminate the bill's meaningless trigger I just mentioned.

This bill failed for a reason. Now it has failed twice for a reason. It took us backwards. But I think it is very important for us to remember that we have an executive branch right now that isn't interested in executing the law. Joe Biden has every authority under the Sun to close this border; he just doesn't want to.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Iowa.

FARM BILL

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I come today to provide some real world perspective from what I call the real America. I am honored to speak on behalf of the tens of thousands of Iowa farmers who, this very day, are tending fields across my home State that feed and fuel America.

I often remind people here in Washington that farmers make up only 2 percent of our population. That means that the other 98 percent of the American people depend on the livelihoods of just 2 percent of the people for their next meal.

Here in the U.S. Senate, I am one of only two grain farmers serving among 98 other lawmakers in this body. This puts me in a unique position. As a lifelong family farmer and a U.S. Senator, I use my platform to speak up on behalf of American farmers, and I know there are lots of other colleagues that I have in this body that do the same thing for the farmers in their State, but I think I do it with some hands-on experience.

From one generation to the next, the way of life of these family farmers upholds our Nation's food security and, in recent decades, has strengthened U.S. energy independence.

The productivity of American agriculture has empowered the family farmer to supply the grain for our do-

mestic renewable fuels industry and to displace foreign oil in the U.S. transportation fleet.

America's farmers embrace best conservation practices to strengthen soil health and precision agriculture to reduce their carbon footprint in food and fuel production.

Now, it happens that my State is No. 1 producer of corn and ethanol and No. 1 in a couple of other areas that I won't go into. Clean-burning, renewable fuels are better for the environment, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and create good jobs in rural America and fuels the economic growth of that same rural America. When it comes to the hard work and ingenuity of the American farmers, the sky is the limit, quite literally.

Now, to the point of my remarks today to my colleagues: Let's consider sustainable aviation fuel and alternate fuel made from nonpetroleum feedstocks, something the environmental community in the United States is promoting to get greenhouse gas down.

Scientists say that this next-generation fuel will help lower carbon emissions in the environment. That is a pretty big shoe print, considering aviation accounts for 2 percent of all carbon dioxide emissions and 12 percent for the transportation sector alone.

Sustainable aviation fuel—that goes by the acronym SAF—has tremendous market potential. According to the U.S. Department of Energy, more than 360,000 commercial flights have used SAF at 46 airports, mostly in the United States and Europe. That is really just a spit in the ocean, considering there are more than 10 million scheduled passenger flights in the United States per year, according to our FAA.

Displacing conventional jet fuel with sustainable products, such as home-grown feedstocks, presents a tremendous market opportunity for America's farmers and at the same time reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

I am proud to say that Iowa is a leader in clean energy. Nearly 20 years ago, I worked to enact the renewable fuel standard and to this very day keep my thumbs on both Democrat and Republican administrations to faithfully implement the law as Congress intended.

As chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, I also created the biodiesel tax credit that has helped to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by around 74 percent.

Last year, my home State produced a recordbreaking 4.6 billion gallons of ethanol and 350 million gallons of biodiesel.

Iowa farmers stand ready to help scale up production of this sustainable aviation fuel—the next generation of airplane and aviation fuel. But it seems that partisan ideology might be standing in the way of that effort.

While we can find unanimous agreement that clean air is good for everyone, finding agreement on public policies to help keep our air clean is not always so clear-cut. In Washington, it is

even harder than finding a needle in a haystack.

Many people in this town would find reason to argue if the sky was blue on a cloudless, sunny day. The consensus really clouds over when Federal bureaucrats bend policy to fit ideology instead of sound science.

In December of 2022, I spoke on this very floor to urge the Treasury Department not to shortchange America's farmers when it wrote rules for the sustainable aviation fuel tax credit.

Unfortunately, when the Democrats wrote the partisan Inflation Reduction Act, they chose to ignore our very own Department of Energy and preferred modeling by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Now, that is pure poppycock. U.S. policymakers need to put America first. That is why I pressed USDA Secretary Tom Vilsack at a hearing in February this year to champion green feedstocks for the sustainable aviation fuel market because he is a big voice in this administration.

America's farmers are ready to provide low-cost and low-carbon fuel to consumers, whether that is on land, air, or sea.

For years, I have been fighting in the trenches to stop the Obama and Biden administrations from misguided regulatory schemes. I am glad that the Supreme Court recently kept check on their ridiculous plans, commonly known as the waters of the United States rule, that would have regulated dry creekbeds and mud puddles on family farms.

When the government starts meddling and telling farmers how to farm and how to raise livestock, you can bet your boots that environmental extremists are bending the ears of bureaucrats and pushing policies disconnected from reality. Writing Federal regulations not backed up by science or common sense is hogwash.

Two weeks ago, the Biden administration put lipstick on a pig when it released guidance to qualify for new Federal incentives for sustainable aviation fuel.

So as the senior Senator from Iowa and a lifelong family farmer, I am here to squeal on the Biden administration's stupid regulations. The decision-making process clearly got mired in politics and bureaucratic nonsense, not the sound science that has governed this process for about three decades.

So let's take a closer look at the guidance issued by the Treasury Department 2 weeks ago. The regulations would be used to implement section 40B sustainable aviation fuel tax credit. That is the Federal subsidy enacted in the Inflation Reduction Act to help this alternative fuel lift off and scale up to meet market demand.

Unfortunately, rather than adopt the science-based GREET—I am going to spell that because it is an acronym, G-R-E-E-T. The science-based GREET model has been used by EPA and others to measure the carbon intensity of

biofuels, and they have been using that formula for decades.

Now, the Biden administration guidelines instead played politics by adopting an untested and untried modified GREET model to determine lifecycle carbon emissions of corn and soybeans for the purpose of calculating who can qualify for this sustainable aviation fuel tax credit, and therein lies the rub.

Let me explain. First, everything in Washington goes by an acronym. GREET stands for these words that I don't know how you connect the title with the acronym, but here is what it says: G-R-E-E-T stands for "Greenhouse gases, Regulated emissions, and Energy use in Technology."

The Department of Energy's Argonne National Laboratory—a very respected laboratory—began developing the GREET analysis 30 years ago, back in 1994.

So that is why I said we have had decades of the use of this. It was a science-based agreement that they came to for this formula, and now, the politicians step in to reform it or to change it.

Scientists use the methodology to analyze the environmental impacts associated with all stages of the supply chain.

Now, in a nutshell, the Federal Government three decades ago launched a process to measure the energy output and environmental performance that could inform policies throughout government of energy efficiency, affordability, and sustainability.

Scientists develop models for particular purposes to evaluate, say, greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, and air pollutant emissions.

Let me pause here to make an important distinction. Nonpartisan scientists develop methodologies to inform policymaking. These methodologies should not be used by political scientists to advance a political agenda. So you can understand my dismay when I reviewed the Biden administration's new formula to qualify for sustainable aviation fuel tax credit.

First, the guidelines, quite, obviously, were written by bureaucrats who don't know the first thing about family farming; and, second, the formula is flawed from another fundamental standpoint: It is going to be easy to violate and nearly impossible to verify and complicate decision-making for the family farmer.

To put it very bluntly, the Biden administration's GREET model update is a stupid approach. While the lion's share of Washington can agree that more widespread use of sustainable aviation fuel is good for the environment, the new GREET model fell victim to a political lion's den.

The Biden administration caved to extreme environmentalists who wouldn't know the difference between a corn planter or a combine, let alone what the effects of uneven emergence means on crop yields or how soil compaction impacts germination of seed.

Every spring, farmers try to hit the "Goldilocks" sweet spot: not too wet, not too dry, with just the right soil temperature when they plant to produce the best possible yields.

Every field on every farm is different. For example, no-till versus what we call conservation tillage is tailored to the requirements of that farm. And some of those requirements are based upon the soil conservancy law that I helped pass in 1986.

Farmers are stewards of the soil, passing down this heritage from one generation to the next. It is obvious that the Biden administration either doesn't care or doesn't get that its GREET formula is pigheaded.

The formula says all or nothing in order for farmers to qualify as a sustainable aviation fuel producer and help the aviation industry achieve its clear goals.

America's farmers stand ready to help clean the air, and I am here today to clear the air on how the Biden administration is standing in their way.

For those who want to argue that these regulations make sense, let me explain why they won't work in the real America. Let's consider the practical impact of the Biden administration's proposed rule. In the fall, when crops are harvested, the grain is transported from the field to the market. From the combine, it goes into a wagon or a truck that takes it to the local elevator.

On my family farm, we go to the local elevator in New Hartford. Tens of thousands of farmers are doing the same thing. In fact, in Iowa, it is 86,000 family farmers. I say "doing the same thing." That means either hauling it straight from the field or, after a period of on-farm storage, then taking it to market. Sooner or later, grains are weighed, graded, and commingled with hundreds of millions of bushels of grain from fields across the State—all coming from those 86,000 different family farmers in my State.

Do you see where I am going here? Let me summarize.

First, to qualify for the maximum SAF credit and additional carbon intensity score reductions, the Biden administration dictates that farmers must comply with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Climate Smart Agriculture pilot program, and that requires compliance with the following mandates on the same acres: You have to practice what we call no-till farming. You have to plant cover crops in the fall, after you harvest, to protect the ground through the winter and, more importantly, not to have soil loss in the spring. Then you have to use enhanced-efficiency nitrogen fertilizer.

Now, when we first heard about this, what direction they might go, it said you would only have to apply for one of these three in order to get the tax credit. That is when the outrageous opinions of environmentalists came in and said: No. We have to have them apply to all three.

I don't think that these bureaucrats think in terms of the fall and that if you don't harvest the last of your corn crop until November and the ground freezes, you can't plant cover crops at that time. You have to plant your cover crops in the early spring so that they grow and get some root and can preserve that root through the spring and turn green the next spring. But if it is frozen, you can't do that. That is just one example that makes me wonder if these bureaucrats in Washington know what they are talking about.

Now, for the soybean farmer, it is a little less in the number of requirements. You just have to do no-till farming and plant cover crops in the same acres.

The fact is that not every—let me emphasize this—climate-smart practice that the USDA has works on every farm in the same way. In this town, one size fits all. The GREET update, then, is unworkable for the family farmer. Unrealistic burdens on farming are counterproductive to feeding and fueling the world.

Let me entertain the idea that farmers who want to participate have complied with all of these criteria. Now they must pass another dog and pony show: The sustainable aviation fuel producers or importers must get unrelated third-party verification that their feedstocks have met eligibility requirements. Of course, only accredited verifiers can grant certification to these individual farmers. This la-la land of verification will be paved with endless miles of redtape and loopholes as far as the eye can see.

The Biden administration's changes to the GREET model need a do-over. Bureaucrats who know nothing about farming shouldn't be telling farmers how to grow their corn and soybeans. This is the kind of policy that farmers resent—and rightly so—because it is out of touch with what actually goes on on the family farm. President Biden is abandoning Iowa farmers with this boneheaded update.

Now, I think there might be a little bit of good news if rumors around this town mean anything. I think there are a lot of people in this bureaucracy—and there are four bureaucracies involved in making these sustainable aviation fuel rules. It is only the Treasury that announces them, but other Departments have a hand in it. I think there are people right here in this town who know what I describe that is wrong with these rules and are ready to rewrite them. Of course, these rules were written for what we call the section 40B tax credit rules. That expires at the end of this year. Then there is going to be a new rule. Section 45Z will take over. Maybe we will have a whole bunch of new faces in town after the first of the year, when those rules are read, but I think people even today realize that what I have described here isn't workable.

So as Washington prepares to distribute tens of billions of dollars in

Federal incentives for sustainable aviation fuel, I will continue to battle on behalf of the American farmer and taxpayer.

From the IRS to the EPA and the USDA, the alphabet soup of Federal Agencies makes consequential decisions that impact the lives and livelihoods of real people, from the taxpayers to small businesses and family farmers across America.

The Biden administration's GREET model needs to stick with sound science, not political science.

Before I yield the floor, I ask unanimous consent that newspaper articles from the May 8 issue of the Iowa Farm Bureau Spokesman newspaper—a front-page story entitled "Sustainable Aviation Fuel Tax Credit Rules Announced" and, on page 11 of the same newspaper, a section entitled "Questions Surround Impact of SAF Guidance"—be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUSTAINABLE AVIATION FUEL TAX CREDIT
RULES ANNOUNCED
[May 6, 2024]

The U.S. Treasury Department issued its long-awaited rules for the sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) 40B tax credit last week, but biofuel and farm groups say the requirements have created more questions than answers.

The SAF tax credit, established by the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, aims to incentivize the production of SAF that achieves a lifecycle greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction of at least 50% when compared to petroleum-based jet fuels. The administration has laid out goals for producing at least 3 billion gallons of SAF annually by 2030 and up to 35 billion gallons annually by 2050.

SAF that meets the 50% GHG reduction qualifies for a tax credit of \$1.25 per gallon, with additional incentives up to \$1.75 per gallon for greater reductions.

However, biofuel advocates say the rules authored by the Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Service are overly restrictive and prescribe specific farming practices that may not be practical in all areas of the country.

"As the top producing state of lower cost and cleaner-burning biofuels, sustainable aviation fuel is an emerging market with huge potential for Iowa agriculture," said Iowa Secretary of Agriculture Mike Naig. "Unfortunately, the Biden administration is once again telling Iowa farmers that Washington, D.C., knows best. The administration's proposal mandates rigid requirements that ignore the innovation of agriculture and fails to recognize farmers' ability to incorporate the practices that work best for their individual operations."

The 40B tax credit rules incorporate an updated version of the Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, Energy Use in Technologies (GREET) model to measure the lifecycle emissions from SAF, including updated modeling of feedstocks and processes used in aviation fuel and indirect emissions.

Corn must be grown with no-till, cover crops and enhanced efficiency fertilizer to be eligible for the tax credit. For SAF produced from soybeans to qualify, farmers must use both cover crops and no-till. There also are rules for certifying that the crops were grown with climate-smart practices and extensive record-keeping requirements.

"This administration has continually pursued a one-size-fits-all approach that puts

domestic energy production, like homegrown ethanol, at a disadvantage to international competitors. Yesterday's guidance is more of the same," Naig said. "While inclusion of the GREET model is a welcome step, the details need to be right, and the administration has more work to do. I know Iowa's congressional delegation will be working to ensure that Iowa's farmers and biofuel producers will be able to realize the full potential that SAF offers."

Industry analysts note that very few farmers will be able to take advantage of the 40B credit this year since they likely haven't documented the required practices. Current SAF production levels are also very small.

In January, LanzaJet opened an SAF production facility in Georgia that will produce 10 million gallons of SAF from ethanol. The company is reportedly using Brazilian sugarcane ethanol as a feedstock due to its lower GHG lifecycle score.

The Section 40B credit expires at the end of this year and will be replaced by a new, more expansive tax credit, called 45Z. However, the rules have yet to be written for 45Z and aren't expected until mid to late winter.

QUESTIONS SURROUND IMPACT OF SAF
GUIDANCE

The Biden administration last week gave guidance on its sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) tax credits that have been long awaited by both corn growers and environmentalists. We've been told since February that an announcement was expected, and it was delayed several times between then and now. Such is the world of politics. While the announcement is a step in the right direction, it may have brought about more questions than answers. Here's what we know so far.

The bottom line for corn growers is that corn-based ethanol will be allowed to qualify for the tax credit program. This is a win for an industry that has been losing global market share to South America for the past several years.

According to the policy, there are three stipulations to qualification. These include the use of no-till practices, the use of cover crops and the use of enhanced-efficiency fertilizer that holds carbon in the soil. All three practices must be done on the same field and must be able to be certified for the corn to qualify. For soybeans (as it pertains to biodiesel), qualification is dependent on the use of just no-till and cover cropping.

The bottom line for the markets is that this has little to no effect on supply and demand for the current crop year.

There is currently one singular plant producing SAF online in the United States; therefore, demand is limited to that one plant's needs. There is also uncertainty about whether corn ethanol or soy biodiesel produced from fields using all the climate-smart ag practices will be competitive against other low-carbon feedstocks without carbon sequestration. Carbon sequestration is, more or less, the practice of storing carbon under the ground. Many of you have probably heard talk of carbon pipelines recently; those are what, in theory, would take the carbon from an ethanol plant or biodiesel plant and transport it underground to be stored.

The last piece we know is that the Section 40b tax credit, the policy's official name, is only in effect through the end of 2024. In 2025, a broader tax incentive known as 45Z will take effect. There wasn't guidance given on 45Z, likely because there is a presidential election between now and then—the results of which likely determine whether the credit is still around in 2025 and whether corn and soybeans will qualify under the new rules.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, on the last Monday in May, our Nation sets aside the day to remember, honor, and pay respects to those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in our Nation's military. Flags are flown at cemeteries, and families visit the graves and war memorials. They are sharing and reliving memories of the ones we have lost.

This Memorial Day will be different for the family of U.S. Army SGT John O. Herrick. Nearly 80 years ago, Sergeant Herrick was killed off the coast of Normandy, and his body was never identified. The ending to his story was left unwritten until earlier this year, when his family received word that their soldier would soon be coming home 80 years later.

During World War II, Sergeant Herrick was assigned to Company B of the 149th Engineer Combat Battalion in the European theatre. He was on board Landing Craft Infantry 92, alongside 200 other servicemembers on the way to Omaha Beach, when the craft was hit by an underwater mine. Everyone on board was killed.

At the tender age of 19, on June 6, 1944, during the D-day landings, Sergeant Herrick paid the ultimate sacrifice for our Nation's freedom.

Sergeant Herrick—a young boy from a small town, Allen, with a population of about 100—is memorialized on the Normandy American Cemetery's Walls of the Missing. When I was there, I saw his name.

There are many heroes like Sergeant Herrick whose names are only remembered in the hearts of their descendants and etched in stone at places like the Vietnam Memorial wall and the white crosses at Arlington Cemetery.

Remembering and honoring the sacrifice of these heroes is not only the right thing to do, it is really important for our Nation. Hopefully, it pulls us together, not pulls us apart. We must never forget the great cost paid by our servicemembers and their loved ones as they fought fascism in Europe, tyranny in the Pacific, or terrorism in the Middle East. Their sacrifice has protected our freedoms and our Union.

One way the stories of these fallen servicemembers is being preserved is through the Veterans Legacy Program, which works to uncover the stories of fallen servicemembers and make them available to the public. The Veterans Legacy Program provides grants to educational institutions and community organizations to conduct historical research on veterans buried in national cemeteries and to share those veterans' stories through an educational program.

To help further the mission of the Veterans Legacy Program, I introduced, with Senator MAZIE HIRONO, my colleague from Hawaii, a bill entitled

Honoring Veterans' Legacies and Burial Benefits Enhancements Act. This legislation would establish a nonprofit that would be able to accept private donations that would be used to fund the Veterans Legacy Program, operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Furthering the mission of the VLP will help to create and preserve a collection of the stories of our Nation's heroes.

How we memorialize and how we honor our veterans when they have passed sends a message to their families and to our current and future servicemembers that we value the past, the present, and the future sacrifices made by those in military service. Doing so not only honors our fallen servicemembers but encourages another generation of Americans to model their lives after Sergeant Herrick and others who gave their lives in devotion to country.

When Sergeant Herrick is laid to rest later this year on Veterans Day, in Emporia, KS, where Veterans Day was first celebrated, hopefully his life and his story lives on in our hearts and is remembered, retold, and revered on this and every Memorial Day to come.

Mr. President, I will say what I said to my dad when I called him from the World War II Memorial shortly before it was dedicated. I called home to Plainville, KS, to say to my dad:

I am at the World War II Memorial. Dad, I want you to know this memorial—built in your honor—causes me to tell you: Dad, I respect you. I appreciate your service. And, Dad, I love you.

This Memorial Day, I no longer can say that to my dad.

Incidentally, on my way back to the Capitol from that visit, my phone rang. It was my dad.

He said:

Gerald, you left me a message. Could you repeat it? I didn't understand it.

I can't repeat it to my dad any longer—he is no longer living—but we can use this Memorial Day and every other day to say just exactly what I said to my dad then, a World War II veteran:

Dad, and to every servicemember and to every veteran, we respect you, we appreciate your service, and we love you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FETTERMAN).

The Senator from New Jersey.

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent today, on the floor of the U.S. Senate, that the Senate itself proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 712, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 712) designating May 2024 as "Older Americans Month".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BOOKER. I ask consent from all of my colleagues—otherwise known as unanimous consent—that this resolution be agreed to, that the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid plain upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 712) 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, on behalf of the President pro tempore and upon the recommendation of the Republican leader, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2761, as amended, appoints the following Senator as vice chairman of the Senate Delegation to the British-American Interparliamentary Group Conference during the 118th Congress: the Honorable JOHN BOOZMAN of Arkansas.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, MAY 24, 2024, THROUGH MONDAY, JUNE 3, 2024, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I ask again for the consent of all of my colleagues, unanimous consent, that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn to then convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted, on the following days and times: Friday, May 24, at 10 a.m.; Tuesday, May 28, at 10:30 a.m.; and Friday, May 31, at 4:30 p.m.; further, that when the Senate adjourns on Friday, May 31, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, June 3; that on Monday, following the prayer and the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States of America, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for both leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that following the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Hanson nomination; and, further, that the cloture motions filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m. on Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, it is a privilege to say that if there is no further business to come before the U.S. Senate, I would like to ask humbly to you, sir, that the U.S. Senate stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:01 p.m., adjourned until Friday, May 24, 2024, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

WILLIAM ISAAC WHITE, OF WEST VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 18, 2028, VICE JESSIE HILL ROBERSON, TERM EXPIRED.

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

REBECCA L. HEINRICH, OF OHIO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 2024, VICE GEORGETTE MOSBACHER, TERM EXPIRED.

REBECCA L. HEINRICH, OF OHIO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 2027. (REAPPOINTMENT)

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

STEPHANIE E. SEGAL, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ALTERNATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND FOR A TERM OF TWO YEARS, VICE SUNIL SABHARWAL, RESIGNED.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

LAUREN MCGARITY MCFERRAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS EXPIRING DECEMBER 16, 2029. (REAPPOINTMENT)

JOSHUA L. DITTELBERG, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS EXPIRING DECEMBER 16, 2027, VICE JOHN F. RING, TERM EXPIRED.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

BETHANY PICKETT SHAH, OF TEXAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 17, 2025, VICE JOHN B. NALBANDIAN, RESIGNED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. GORDON R. MEYER

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. CARRIE L. PEREZ

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. ADAM K. AKE
COL. ANDREW D. CECIL
COL. JOHN M. DUNN

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

WARREN K. BLACKBURN
CLINTON S. BRYANT
JEFFREY W. CARIDEO
BRENDAN T. CASEY
JON K. CHRISTENSEN
BRITTA W. CHRISTIANSON
HYONG Y. CHU
MARCUS M. CRAIG
ROBERT R. CULLINAN
VICTOR A. CUNNINGHAM
PAUL G. DEVORSE
ADESINA EKUNDAYO
LEE H. EUBANKS
DANNY L. EWING, JR.
JASON V. ILETO
MICHAEL A. KIDD
NOEL K. KOENIG
KONRAD R. KRUPA
ANAS E. MAAZOUZI
JOSHUA R. MELCHERT
SEAN R. MOODY
CARRIE L. PABEN
ROBERT D. SALIRE
MICHAEL P. SARGENT
ERIKA M. SCHOENTHAL
JAMES L. VENCKUS

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

JOHN D. AULT
ALLEN K. BROOKS

DANIEL L. CURTIS
CRISTIANO S. DESOUSA
PETER W. DIETZ
GENEVIEVE M. FISHERCLARK
DOUGLAS A. GRACE
DAVID J. JELTEMA
ROBERT D. JOHNSON
ROBERT L. JONES, JR.
DAVID D. J. KIM
SUNNY MITCHELL
THOMAS P. OFLANAGAN
ROBERT W. PETERS
TIMOTHY A. SPRINGER

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

AARON T. ALLISON
CHRISTOPHER W. ARCHER
TRAVIS D. BRINKMAN
PATRICK C. CHITTY
ANDREW D. CLINE
ALAN W. EICHELMAN
ANDREW B. HUNT
JAMES D. JOHNSON
NICHOLAS R. LEINWEBER
JOHN K. PERGERSON
ADAM S. PERRINS
JOSHUA M. PERRY
ROBERT S. RAMSEY
KENNETH D. SOWELL
JAMES T. STEWART
KRISTIN B. WHITEHOUSE

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

COLLEEN C. BLOSSER
GEORGE J. BRAND
CRYSTAL A. BRYANT
MELISSA K. BURKE
ROBERT F. CUENTO
TERESA C. DENT
CAROLYN H. ELLISON
TATIANNNA T. ELLSWORTH
SUZANNE N. FIERROS
DANILO A. GARCIA DUENAS
DAVID R. GOODRICH
HEATHER L. KIRK
BRANDON J. LIMTIACO
MARY F. LINK
STEPHANIE M. PAONE
KENDRA L. PENNINGTON
JOSE L. PINON
RICHARD A. POZNIAK, JR.
MARGARET M. REYNOLDS
KATIE E. SCHULZ
MARC A. SILFIES
DAMIAN M. STORZ

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 W. BLOOMROSE
SARA R. DEGROOT
GUY W. EDEN
ERIKA C. GEHLEN
WILLIAM A. HOLT
STUART T. KIRKBY
DAVID A. MELSON
JEFFREY J. PIETRZYK
IAN SANTICOLA
RYAN SANTICOLA
BARBARA A. K. SURBELLA
SEAN M. THOMPSON
RACHEL E. TREST
GRAHAM C. WINEGEART
MATTHEW J. WOOTEN

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

GARTH W. ALDRICH
HAK AUTH
MATTHEW J. BEHIL
ALLISON L. BENNETT
HYRUM T. BROSSARD
COLEMAN C. CHANDLER, JR.
KATHLEEN R. CAGHER
CHRISTOPHER S. DEANGELIS
JEFFREY A. DELZER
GRETCHEN S. JACKSON
SAMUEL H. JARVIS
KATHERINE L. JAUDON
BYRON L. JORDAN
PAMELA M. KLEPACTULENSRU
AUSTIN W. LATOUR
BRADLEY R. LESTER
SUSAN MALBOEUF
KINAU Y. MCCOY
DAVID M. MCCETTRICK
KIRT C. NILSSON
JODI M. PHILLIPS
BRYAN L. PYLE
YARON RABINOWITZ
ALBERT RICCARDI III
JENIFER M. SCANCELLA
JOSEPH A. SORCIC
JOSEPH G. STASTNY
JEFFREY E. SUBA

LEEDJIA A. SVEC
SHAWN A. WEBER
MAYA WILLIAMS
JESSICA N. WOODY
EMILY L. ZYWICKE

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

RICARDO M. ABAKAH
LALEH ABDOLAZADEH
PETER D. CERVENKA
KATHERINE L. CHENG
LORA C. CHONGRUK
CORINNE C. DEVIN
CARLA L. EPPPEL
SCOTT A. HOCKER
ROBERT G. HOLMES
DANIEL J. HONL
ERIC M. HOWARD
JAIME L. JAMES
PATRICK T. MORRELL
BROC A. MUSHET
WILFREDO PALAUHERNANDEZ
CHRISTOPHER D. PARKS
LEONEL PEREZ, JR.
MELANIE A. PERRY
SEPEHR RAJAEI
DAVID M. RASMUSSEN
JOSEPH N. REARDON
ARTHUR S. VALERI
YU ZHENG

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

THOMAS B. ABLEMAN
LEE R. ALLEN
GEORGE C. BALAZS
NADINE S. BARKSDALE
ELEGANT C. BIGORNIA
KEISHA N. BLAIR
ERIN M. BLEVINS
DENISE BOGGSWILKERSON
JACK R. BRANDAU
JOHN M. BURGER
TSHAWNDA J. BURKE
BRETT M. CHAMBERLIN
DARREN CHERRY
GREGORY T. CHESNUT
EVA CHOU
MICHAEL J. CIRIVELLO
WILLIAM K. CONLEY II
TIFFANY C. COX
RAYMOND J. CUDNIK III
MICHAEL E. CUNNINGHAM
NATHAN S. CUTLER
ANGELA M. DICARLOMEACHAM
TIMOTHY J. DONAHUE
MARK S. DOUGLAS
JEREMY S. ENNIS
JOHN T. EWING
DEREK L. FOERSCHLER
AMY J. FRANKSTON
KYLE D. GADBOIS
LAURA C. GILSTRAP
ROLF E. GRANING
SUZANNE R. GUDEMAN
TRAVIS E. HARRELL
REED M. HECKERT
BENJAMIN D. HOAGLAND
MATTHEW A. HUMPHREYS
SHANE D. JENSEN
KEVIN D. JOHNSON
LUCAS A. JOHNSON
MARK S. JOHNSON
BENJAY J. KEMPNER
BRIAN M. KEUSKI
ERIN E. KOELLING
ANDREW C. KUNG
MICHAEL R. LEADER
MARTIN W. LUNCEFORD
JOHN S. MADDOX
RUSSELL J. MILLER
JEREMY P. MULLINS
LYNITA H. MULLINS
NIELS H. OLSON
MONICA D. ORMENO
YAN T. ORTIZPOALES
ANDREW M. PARSONS
MICHAEL B. PAUL
AARON J. PHARISS
BRYAN J. PLATT
KRISTINA M. POLK
BENJAMIN N. QUARTEY
VICTOR A. RIVERA
DARIN M. ROLFE
BRIANNA L. RUPP
JULIA A. SAVITZ
JOSEPH W. SCHMITZ
HEATHER L. SHIBLEY
MICHAEL D. STARSIAK
STEPHEN J. STAUB
CHRISTOPHER A. STETTLER
ALAN A. STRAWN
ADELAINE D. TRASK
JAIME VEGA
ANGELA G. VIERS
DAVID M. VOLK
DENNIS A. WHITE
KRISTI M. WOOD
BRUCE A. YEE
JERRY YUAN

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD UNDER TITLE 14 U.S.C., SECTION 2130:

To be commander

NICHOLAS G. DERENZO
LIAM P. MCCUE
NILES C. PIERSON
WILLIAM A. STEWART
STEVEN B. VANDERLASKE
KEVIN P. WHALEN
ISAAC YATES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 2130.

To be captain

DOUGLAS D. GRAUL
BENEDICT S. GULLO

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 23, 2024:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MELISSA GRIFFIN DALTON, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 8089:

To be rear admiral

CAPT. LIA M. REYNOLDS

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

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JERED P. HELWIG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. GREGORY K. ANDERSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624, 7037, AND 7064:

To be brigadier general

COL. TERRI J. ERISMAN
COL. CHRISTOPHER A. KENNEBECK
COL. STEVEN M. RANIERI

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE

INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. STEPHEN D. SKLENKA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. CALVERT L. WORTH, JR.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. MICHAEL J. VERNAZZA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. JOHN F. WADE

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF ANTHONY K. ONITSUKA, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF RONALD J. GRIMLEY, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF DEBRA L. SIMS, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF PETER S. JOO, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH GEOFFREY E. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH ERICA MARIE ZENTNER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 30, 2024.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH NICHOLAS ALBERTO AGUILERA AND ENDING WITH YONGJUN YOON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 30, 2024.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JESSICA M. ABBOTT AND ENDING WITH TROY BETTINGER YU, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 30, 2024.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARIAH C. ACEVES AND ENDING WITH ANDREW PAUL ZIMMERMAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 30, 2024.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF MICHAEL W. STRUTHERS, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF PAULA M. CHAVIS, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH FRANK J. PANEBIANCO AND ENDING WITH ANDREW W. WASHER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2024.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF JAMES L. SCHNEIDER III, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF ZHIBIN JIANG, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF BENNET D. KRAWCHUK, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF DARIUSZ P. BARNA, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SALLY L. CRAMER AND ENDING WITH JONATHAN A. MONSALVE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2024.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATION OF DIONNE L. MCMILLAN, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF TODD A. HASENSTEIN, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH GREGORY J. ABIDE AND ENDING WITH 0003682611, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 30, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JACOB P. ABSALON AND ENDING WITH 0002344681, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 30, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATION OF GARY R. WELTMAN, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DANIEL A. ABALDO AND ENDING WITH 0002650956, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 30, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JI Y. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH 0002978777, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 30, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATION OF CAROLINE M. KOLB, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRADY R. CLARK AND ENDING WITH ANGELINA K. MATHERLY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH EMILY R. BINGHAM AND ENDING WITH 0002855239, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH AHMAD B. ALEXANDER AND ENDING WITH 0004136628, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH VANESSA E. BONNER AND ENDING WITH 0002485564, WHICH NOMINA-

TIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ELIZABETH A. AGUIRRE AND ENDING WITH 0002517801, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 7, 2024.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SHAWN E. ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH JOSEPH J. ZWILLER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JANUARY 8, 2024.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ROBERT W. BROOKS III AND ENDING WITH RAMON R. RAMIREZ, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JANUARY 10, 2024.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF GLEN R. POND, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF MATTHEW T. MIGLIORI, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATION OF STEPHANIE K. HAYES, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF BENJAMIN C. WAITE, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF BENJAMIN D. FITZHARRIS, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF CLAUDIA L. BATTLE, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF DANIEL A. HANCOCK, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JAMES L. CLARK III, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF WILLIAM SELDE, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF EDWARD L. GUNGON, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF TY R. CHRISTIAN, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on May 23, 2024 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

NELSON W. CUNNINGHAM, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A DEPUTY UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE (WESTERN HEMISPHERE, EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, LABOR, AND ENVIRONMENT), WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR, VICE JAYME RAY WHITE, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 11, 2024.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE LEADERSHIP AND LEGACY OF SERGEANT IAN G. TAYLOR

HON. LORI TRAHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mrs. TRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the tremendous contributions and legacy of Sergeant Ian Taylor, a respected law enforcement officer and community leader who dedicated his life to public service. He tragically passed away in the line of duty on April 26, 2024.

Ian was born in Methuen, MA, in 1974 to Wayne Taylor and Sandy Crane. His parents raised him and his three brothers, Danny, Zack, and Cameron to always be kind and respectful, and instilled in them a sense of community. In 1997, Ian married the love of his life, Mindy. Together, they raised their two children, Nathan and Kylee, who they taught the values of family and community that Ian treasured so dearly.

Ian's dedication to law enforcement began by watching his father who proudly worked as a police officer for the City of Lawrence. Ian would eagerly follow in his father's footsteps by joining the Lawrence Police Department in 2003. He continued his career briefly with the Wilmington Police Department and ultimately landed at the Billerica Police Department, where Sergeant Taylor served for 12 years until his passing.

As a Detective for the Billerica Police Department, much of his time was spent assigned to a federal drug taskforce. Ian's dedication to assisting those struggling with substance abuse was evident through his tireless efforts with the Billerica Substance Awareness Prevention Committee, where he served as a leading member. Throughout his life, Ian was the recipient of numerous recognitions for his heroics in our community. Most notably he received a Medal of Commendation from the Watertown Fire Department for his bravery and lifesaving efforts at the scene of an accident in 2018.

Beyond his professional achievements, Ian was known to all for his kind disposition, ever-present grin, and the love he shared for his family and his community. He was always willing to lend a helping hand to someone in need or use his sharp wit and sense of humor to raise the spirits of those around him. One of his greatest achievements was the ability to always put a smile on his wife and children's faces. He was involved in every aspect of their lives, always present at extracurriculars to cheer on Nathan and Kylee, and eager to enjoy life's simple moments together. He was happiest with them by his side and took on the job of their role model and protector with the utmost pride.

Ian was known for his love of his family and friends, the kindness he showed to those around him, and his profound commitment to creating and inspiring positive change. His leg-

acy is one that will be unforgettable and everlasting in our Commonwealth. My heart goes out to Mindy, Kylee, Nathan, and the entire Taylor family during this difficult time. Ian's legacy will live on through his loving family and all who had the honor of knowing him.

TRIBUTE TO PASTOR GEORGE PHILLIP WINDLEY, SR.

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a trusted leader, pillar of our community, and beloved friend. Pastor George Phillip Windley, Sr. transitioned from this life on Friday, May 17, 2024. Though he may no longer walk among us, his spirit will forever live on in the hearts of those who had the privilege of knowing him.

Pastor Windley was born on July 23, 1949, in Horry County, South Carolina to George William Windley and Annie Bell Moore Windley. A graduate of Horry County public schools and Whitemore High School, he earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree and a Bachelor of Divinity from Morris College in Sumter, South Carolina. He furthered his spiritual education at Colgate Divinity School in Rochester, New York, and would go on to complete five units of Clinical Pastoral education throughout his career and receive an Honorary Doctor of Divinity from Morris College.

Pastor Windley's journey to service led him to serve in the United States Navy during the Vietnam conflict from 1969 to 1971. He fulfilled his calling to the ministry in 1978 and began preaching at Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church, where he would serve as Reverend for 43 years. The impact of Pastor Windley's dedication to preaching the Good Word reverberated throughout our state, inspiring generations of South Carolinians.

Moreover, Pastor Windley's legacy extends far beyond the pulpit. He served as founder and President of the Clarendon County Ministerial Alliance, a member of the Baptist E&M Convention and National Baptist Convention, and an instructor for the S.C. Baptist Congress of Christian Education and Morris College School of Religion. Pastor Windley also served as the first African American senior chaplain with the South Carolina Department of Corrections, exemplifying his leadership and compassion in challenging environments.

Throughout his illustrious career, Pastor Windley not only served as a shepherd of souls but also as a devoted husband, father, and grandfather. Pastor Windley married the former Linda Galloway. They are the humble parents of three children, Reverend George P. Windley, Jr., Pastor of First Baptist Missionary Church; Dr. Belinda W. McCoy; and Mark Anthony Windley. They were also blessed with several grandchildren. His family stands as a testament to his values and priorities, embody-

ing the love and strength that characterized his ministry.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and our colleagues join me in remembering the life of Pastor George Phillip Windley, Sr. May his family and loved ones find comfort in the knowledge that his legacy will endure, and may they be granted the Lord's richest blessings in the days ahead.

CELEBRATING THE OLDEST LIVING GIRL SCOUT, LENORE "GUNDY" COSTELLO

HON. SCOTT FRANKLIN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Winter Haven's Lenore "Gundy" Costello, who is now the oldest living Girl Scout at 107 years old.

Gundy's upbringing of helping on her family's farm in rural Ohio cultivated her love for the outdoors. She always successfully balanced farmwork and schoolwork, finishing as her high school's salutatorian. Gundy went on to receive degrees in sociology and biology from Heidelberg University, before working as the executive director of her local American Cross office. It was during that time she met her husband, Boy Scout leader and travel partner, George Costello.

In 1942, Gundy and George moved to Florida, where she began her impactful Girl Scouts career. For over 40 years, she served as the executive director for the Heart of Florida Girl Scout Council, which covered the territory between Lake Placid and Ocala. On behalf of the Girl Scouts, Gundy was selected to travel to the West Indies to share about the organization. She even helped found the well-known Camp Wildwood, a six-hundred-acre Girl Scout camp. Gundy was recognized for her incredible work with the Girl Scouts at the 2023 National Council Session of Girl Scouts USA in Orlando.

At age 100, Gundy retired completely, though not from her lifelong mission of helping others—knitting hats for chemo patients in her spare time. She lives out the organization's mission of fostering "forever friendships" and remains close with her troop to this day. Just last month, Gundy and the Frostproof Girl Scouts gathered for the dedication of their newly renovated "Frostproof Little House," where Gundy gave remarks and recalled her fond memories. Today, her Girl Scout friends regularly write and call to catch up and reminisce about their adventures.

Mr. Speaker, Gundy's servant heart is an inspiration to all of us. I ask my colleagues to Join me—and all of Florida's Heartland—in saying, thank you.

• 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.

HONORING SILVANA SALCIDO
ESPARZA

HON. GREG STANTON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the lifetime achievement of Silvana Salcido Esparza, a nationally celebrated chef, restaurateur, and civil rights leader.

Chef Silvana grew up in a multi-generational Mexican-American household in California's Central Valley. She learned to cook at her grandmother's side and founded her first food business—selling carnitas and tacos out of her parent's bakery—at just 15 years old, before attending culinary school. Chef Silvana traveled widely throughout Mexico as a young woman, sampling regional cuisine and speaking to chefs about recipes that had been passed down for generations. She settled in Arizona in 2002, where she opened her first restaurant, Barrio Café. Chef Silvana's elevated and inspired takes on regional Mexican cuisine quickly attracted notice. In 2004, just two years after Barrio Café opened its doors, she was inducted into the Arizona Culinary Hall of Fame. A seven-time James Beard semifinalist for Best Chef Southwest and a 2023 semifinalist for Outstanding Chef, she has earned features in *Latino* and *Esquire* magazines, *Diners Drive-Ins and Dives*, and NBC's *Today Show*. Barrio Café has hosted celebrities and U.S. presidents bringing all of Arizona closer together over its dining tables.

For Chef Silvana, cooking has always been an act of love for her community and her heritage. Through Barrio Café, she fostered a deeper appreciation and understanding of Mexican cuisine in Phoenix. From transporting key ingredients from Mexico to crafting flavorful dishes from family recipes, Chef Silvana created an ode who she most admires: Mexican women who cook. As a female chef in a male-dominated industry, she has mentored up-and-coming Phoenix chefs and continues to inspire young chefs across the country.

Moreover, her food has fueled community-driven activism. A proud member of the LGBTQ community, Chef Silvana has been outspoken against the waves of anti-LGBTQ sentiment. In the wake of Arizona's disastrous anti-immigrant law, SB1070, Chef Silvana brought paletas to counter-protestors and founded "Calle 16: A Mural Project", in which murals painted on the sides of Barrio Café and other Phoenix businesses highlighted the experiences of being Mexican American. During the Covid-19 pandemic, as restaurants across the state shut their doors, she repurposed her kitchens to prepare packaged meals for people experiencing homelessness for health care workers, and anyone else who needed a hot meal.

There are few people in Phoenix history who have left a greater mark on our community. This summer, after 22 years, Barrio Café will close its doors—but I know we haven't seen the last of Chef Silvana. I wish her the best of luck in this new chapter.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF
ROMAN KUALAPAI

HON. MARK DeSAULNIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. DeSAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Roman Kualapai's service to our Nation.

Roman was born on June 4, 2001 in Antioch, California. He graduated from Pittsburg High School in 2019 and enlisted in the United States Navy following his graduation. Roman attended boot camp in Great Lakes, Illinois then went to "A" school for his rate as Aviation Ordinance (AO) in Pensacola, Florida.

For the past five years, Roman has served our nation in the Indo-Pacific region where he was attached to the USS *Ronald Reagan* and was also with Squadron VFA 102 Diamondbacks. He achieved the rank of Aviation Ordinance 3rd class Petty Officer, Aviation Welfare. In recognition of his superior performance, Roman received the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal in April 2023. He was honorably discharged on May 14, 2024.

As Roman returns home to California, he plans to join Plumbers and Pipefitters UA Local 342, carrying on his family's tradition as a third generation 342 member. Please join me in welcoming Roman home and honoring him for his invaluable service to our Nation.

COMMEMORATING ONE HUNDRED
YEARS OF BOY SCOUTS OF
AMERICA TROOP 513

HON. NICHOLAS A. LANGWORTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Boy Scouts of America Troop 513 upon their Centennial Celebration. One hundred years ago, First Presbyterian Church in East Aurora offered to sponsor the new troop, known then as Troop 13. Generations of young men from East Aurora and the surrounding area have been well served by the lifelong skills learned during their time with Troop 513. Notably, this troop has produced over one hundred and seventy Eagle Scouts during their long history. I am incredibly proud of this culture of service that has been longstanding in our community.

On Saturday, May 25, 2024, Troop 513 will be hosting a celebration of this historic anniversary at American Legion Post 362 in East Aurora, where they will recall one-hundred years of scouting within the Town of Aurora and Western New York.

On behalf of the United States Congress and the constituents of New York's 23rd Congressional District, I congratulate the current and former members of Troop 513, both present at this celebration and leading their communities throughout the country.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE HUDSON RIVER CLEARWATER SLOOP

HON. PATRICK RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the contributions of the Hudson River Clearwater Sloop—a champion of environmental activism and education that has sailed the Hudson since 1969.

Inspired by folk legend Pete Seeger, the Clearwater Sloop was born out of a deep commitment to protecting the Hudson River, Seeger, alongside his wife Toshi and a cadre of fellow musicians, created a replica of the historic sloops that once sailed the river. Their mission: to let residents experience the beauty of their river and be moved to preserve it.

Throughout its history, the Clearwater has consistently stood as a steward of the Hudson River. In 1970, it set sail for Washington, D.C., with thousands of petitions in support of the federal Clean Water Act. This historic voyage is credited with playing a pivotal role in the adoption of this historic legislation.

From successful campaigns against the Storm King Mountain power plant, standing up against pollution caused by PCB dumping from General Electric, to the thousands of students throughout my district who for generations have learned about the river through their educational programming, the Clearwater has been a beacon of advocacy, education, and it has helped shepherd in the modern environmental movement.

Today, despite its legacy, the future of the Clearwater is uncertain. Financial strain compounded by the challenges from the pandemic threatens to put a ship listed on the National Register of Historic Places out of commission. Despite this threat, hope remains high.

Together with the support of my constituents and the efforts of my office, we are working to not just save the Clearwater but also continue its mission. Last week, the House of Representatives passed my bill, the "Hudson River Protection Act." This vital legislation is yet another example of the challenges and work that lie ahead to ensure that we protect clean drinking water in the Hudson Valley.

As we recognize the work and legacy of Clearwater, I will end today with a line from a song written by its founder "Some day, though maybe not this year/My Hudson River will once again run clear."

HONORING CLAUDIUS BRITTON II
AND HIS SON CLAUDIUS
BRITTON III

HON. ELISSA SLOTKIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to Claudius Britton II and his son, Claudius Britton III, both of whom demonstrated exceptional bravery and patriotism in their service to our nation during its founding years. Claudius II served during the American Revolutionary War, and Claudius III during the War of 1812.

This Memorial Day Weekend, the Huron Valley Chapter of the Sons of the American

Revolution and the Michigan Society of the War of 1812 will commemorate their contributions with a plaque dedication ceremony at Pinckney Cemetery, honoring them as the only Revolutionary War and War of 1812 veterans buried there.

Claudius Britton II was born in 1761 in Connecticut and relocated to Weybridge, Vermont, with his family in 1773. In 1777, at just 16 years old, he enlisted as a scout for the Vermont Green Mountain Continental Rangers during the Revolutionary War. His knowledge of the Lake Champlain area made him an invaluable asset, though his service placed him in constant danger. In 1778, both Claudius II and his father were captured by the British and spent nearly five years as prisoners in Quebec, making multiple escape attempts before eventually being released as part of a prisoner exchange in 1783. Despite these hardships, he returned to Vermont, married, and had children, including his son, Claudius Britton III, in 1798.

Though the specifics of the younger Claudius Britton's service are lost in time, we do know that he followed admirably in his father's footsteps by volunteering to serve in the Vermont militia during the War of 1812, at the age of 16.

Claudius III moved to Michigan with his father and his brother, Roswell, in 1824. He purchased land in what is now Pittsfield Township and built a homestead with his father. After marrying his wife, Sarah, in 1832, Claudius III continued to cultivate his land and started a family.

In 1835, Claudius Britton II petitioned to obtain a Revolutionary War pension. Unfortunately, his petition was denied on the grounds that he did not serve a full six months because most of his time was as a prisoner of war, which sadly did not count as service back then.

In 1836, Claudius III, his wife, and his father relocated to a large farm in Putnam Township, Livingston County, in what is now Pinckney. Father and son lived in Pinckney for the rest of their lives, passing away one year apart, Claudius II in 1850 and Claudius III 1851.

The Britton family's legacy of service, from Claudius II's daring scouting missions during the Revolutionary War to Claudius III's defense of our young nation during the War of 1812, exemplifies the courage and dedication of early American patriots. As we reflect on their sacrifices in the founding and defense of our country, let us commit to preserving the memory of all who have fought for our freedoms and to honoring their enduring impact on our country.

With profound gratitude, I ask that we honor the exemplary service of Claudius Britton II and his son, Claudius Britton III in the United States House of Representatives

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP JOSEPH RAVENELL

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated veteran, faithful pastor, and committed community leader. Bishop Joseph Phillip Ravenell celebrated his 45th

year as pastor of Samaritan Baptist Church in Trenton, New Jersey on April 16, 2024. May his good works and deeds continue to uplift the lives of many.

Bishop Ravenell grew up on a small family farm in South Carolina along with 10 siblings. He joined the U.S. Army in 1961, and did his basic training at Fort Jackson, in Columbia, South Carolina. With his faith forbidding him from partaking in combat operations, Bishop Ravenell instead committed himself to saving lives rather than taking them. He was assigned to the 24th Infantry Medical Battalion in Germany for 18 months where he helped save countless lives. He continued his service in the U.S. Army Reserve for many years and received a full honorable discharge in October 1967.

After military service, he attended St. Peter's College in Jersey City, New Jersey, where he pursued a Bachelor of Science Degree in American History. Answering the call to preach, he attended Princeton Theological Seminary, and received a Master of Divinity degree in 1976.

Bishop Ravenell began his ministry serving as Chaplain Supervisor at the New Jersey State Prison in Trenton. For almost twenty years, Bishop Ravenell ministered to inmates as well as their families. Seeing the need for continued care after release, he started the New Jersey Prison Community Network to help former inmates readjust to their communities.

Bishop Ravenell returned to the military and served as Chaplain at the 50th Armored Division Artillery Headquarters, and was promoted to Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel. He retired in 2000.

Throughout his military service and career as a prison Chaplain, Bishop Ravenell proudly pastored the Samaritan Baptist Church alongside his late wife of more than 53 years, Elder Mary Jane Ravenell. They were both actively involved in community development, facilitating a weekly food and clothing drive, educational programs for youth, and outreach to unhoused people. Bishop Ravenell has also been actively involved in the North Ward Coalition, the North 25 Housing Corporation, the Concerned Pastors of Trenton and Vicinity, the Trenton Area Ecumenical Ministry, and Father and Men for a Better Trenton.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and our colleagues join me in celebrating the remarkable life and career of Bishop Ravenell. For decades, Bishop Ravenell's ministry, advocacy, and service has touched countless lives. May he continue to serve the Trenton community for years to come.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF PAUL FREDERICK ENGLER

HON. RONNY JACKSON

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Paul Frederick Engler of Amarillo, Texas. Paul was a lifelong entrepreneur and innovator, whose passion and dedication transformed the cattle feeding industry.

Born in Stuart, Nebraska, Engler's passion for the cattle industry started at a young age,

buying his first cattle herd at age 12. At 15 years old, Engler graduated from High School and went on to complete his undergraduate degree in agriculture at the University of Nebraska.

Engler moved to Hereford, Texas in 1960, founding Hereford Feedyard, where his entrepreneurial instincts and determination allowed him to drive economic development in the Panhandle. By 1972, he had become an executive at Iowa Beef Processors, once the largest beef processor in the Nation. While Engler had already established a notable reputation for himself in the cattle feeding industry, in 1975, he moved to Dumas, Texas, where he founded Cactus Feeders, and under his leadership, Cactus Feeders would become one of the largest feeding operations in the world.

Through innovative feeding programs, rigorous quality standards, and a commitment to continuous improvement, Paul Engler elevated the standards of excellence in beef production, earning the respect and admiration of his peers across the globe. To name a few, he was named a "Top 40 Beef Industry Giant," received the Cattle Business of the Century Award, the Industry Advancement Award, and the National Cattlemen's Beef Association Vision Award. He was an initial inductee to the Cattle Feeders Hall of Fame and the first recipient of the Industry Achievement Award. He was also inducted to the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and the Meat Industry Hall of Fame.

Beyond his professional achievements, at heart, Paul Engler was a philanthropist dedicated to giving back to the communities that have supported him throughout his journey. Through the Paul F. and Virginia J. Engler Foundation, he has made significant contributions to West Texas A&M University, where he received an Honorary Ph.D. in Business Administration and Agriculture from the College of Business and the College of Agriculture and Natural Sciences, both bearing his name. The Paul F. and Virginia J. Engler Foundation also helped establish the Engler Entrepreneurship Program at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln to support agribusiness and establish a student program focused on entrepreneurship with the goal that students who graduate from the program would return to their communities inspired to build strong businesses.

Engler was laid to rest in Amarillo, Texas on May 8, 2024, surrounded by his family and friends. His contributions to the agriculture industry will remain unmatched, and he will be truly missed by the countless individuals he impacted. Engler was preceded in death by his wife, Virginia, and his oldest daughter Teresa Raizen. Engler is survived by Michael Engler and wife Dalia, Matthew Engler, Mark Engler, Jennifer Coleman and husband Tom, and Sara Cady and husband Steve. He also leaves grandchildren Rachel, Nat, Garrett, Ryan, Ben, Claire, Jaxon, Emma, and Sofia, and four great-grandchildren Able, Trevor, Tyler, and August. Engler is also survived by stepdaughters Claudia Gilson and husband John, Cathleen May and husband Jeff, and Caroline Faulks and husband Steve. Paul also leaves behind his beloved sister, Katherine Anderson. A mentor and friend to many, I join his family, friends, and the people of the Texas Panhandle in celebrating Paul Frederick Engler's life and legacy.

HONORING STEPHANIE “SALLY”
TIVADOR ON HER 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JESÚS G. “CHUY” GARCÍA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a lifelong Chicagoan, Ms. Stephanie “Sally” Tivador who will celebrate her 100th birthday on Sunday.

Sally is the youngest of five daughters. She was born into a family of Polish descent just a couple of years before the Great Depression hit. And like so many children in that era, she worked full-time at a young age. She was only 14 years old when she started, and kept working for 24 years, until the birth of her first child in 1958.

Sally later married Edward Tivador of Pilsen in 1948, a relationship that lasted for 66 years until his passing in 2014. They had two children, Cynthia and Edward, two grandchildren, and two great grandchildren.

Sally is a beloved mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. And it is my honor to wish her a Happy 100th Birthday.

BUFFALO BANDITS BACK-TO-BACK
NLL CHAMPIONS

HON. TIMOTHY M. KENNEDY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate the National Lacrosse League’s Buffalo Bandits who just won their second league championship in a row over the weekend in a 15–13 win over the Albany Fire Wolves—completing a sweep of the playoffs and winning their 9th game in a row.

They were led by their Head Coach, Bandits legend John Tavares, who was among the greatest players to ever take the field in the NLL.

And on the field, Josh Byrne, the league MVP, led the way with 9 points in the championship game and 135 points throughout the season.

Other standouts this season include Dhane (pronounced Dane) Smith, with 134 points, Chris Cloutier (Clue-teeay) with 68 points, and Chase Fraser with 57 points.

The rest of the roster pushed the team across the finish line, in games and in practice: Zach Belter, Adam Bomberry, Kyle Buchanan, Emerson Clark, Evan Constantopoulos, Paul Dawson, Connor Farrell, Chase Fraser, Cory Highfield, Sam La Roue, Ian MacKay, Justin Martin, Tehoka Nanticoke, Steve Orleman, Steve Priolo, Brandon Robinson, Dylan Robinson, Justin Robinson, Matt Spanger, Dalton Sulver, Matt Vinc, Nick Weiss, Cam Wyers.

And this championship would not have been possible without the contributions of staff: Terry Pegula, Scott Loffler, Steve Dietrich, John Tavares, Anthony Cosmo, Eric Vinc, Rob Buchan, Dan Teat, Dan Ristine, Ryan Rajk, Nicole Rakoski, Mike Maisano, Dr. Michael Rauh, Dr. Michael Jordan, Dr. Heidi Suffoletto, Dr. Jon Beck, Dr. Chris Siuta, Matt Meyer, Ted Cordingley, Casey Deuser, John Gurtler, Dave Buchanan, Steve Bermel, Kurt

Haumesser, Ryan Slabowski, Chris Swenson, Brett Swenson.

This back-to-back championship is the Bandits 6th in franchise history, putting them in a first-place league-wide tie for the most titles, and hopefully setting an example for our other beloved teams, the Buffalo Bills and Buffalo Sabres.

Congratulations to the Bandits, and I thank them for once again making Western New York proud.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF CONSTANTINE ‘DINO’ IORDANOU TO THE HELLENIC COMMUNITY AT THE 40TH ANNUAL EXECUTIVE OF THE YEAR AWARD DINNER

HON. NICOLE MALLIOTAKIS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I include in the Record the following proclamation:

Whereas: Constantine ‘Dino’ Iordanou, Chairman of Vantage Group, will be honored by The Hellenic Bankers Association (HABA) on June 5, 2024, at the 40th Annual Executive of the Year Award Dinner for his 42 years in the insurance business, and his contributions to the Hellenic community.

Whereas: Mr. Iordanou previously served as Chairman and CEO of Arch Capital Group Inc., holding leadership roles at Zurich Financial Services, Berkshire Hathaway Group, Columbia Insurance Company, and American International Group.

Whereas: Mr. Iordanou currently serves as a director of Verisk Analytics and The Bank of Cyprus and is the Chairman of the board of Vantage Risk Holdings.

Whereas: Mr. Iordanou is a founding member of the Pancyprian Association of America, an organization founded in 1975 following the invasion and illegal occupation of Cyprus by Turkish troops, to advocate for freedom and justice for Cyprus and its people.

Whereas: Mr. Iordanou also founded FAITH, a charitable organization dedicated to the advancement of Greek-Americans through its scholarship education programs, promoting Hellenism and the Greek Orthodox faith, and to supporting the next generation of young leaders.

Whereas: Mr. Iordanou has received numerous awards, including the Ellis Island Medal of Honor (1999), Reactions Magazine’s Lifetime Achievement Award (2017), Institutional Investor’s Best Insurance industry Mid-Corp CEO (2017), St. John’s University School of Risk Management’s Insurance Leader of the Year, and was named one of Fortune Magazine’s Top 50 Businesspersons of the Year (2016).

The Hellenic Community is privileged to celebrate the achievements of this year’s Executive of the Year recipient, Mr. Iordanou, for his more than four decades of service to the insurance industry, the Hellenic community, and beyond.

REMEMBERING ATTORNEY
WILLIAM J. “BILL” WRIGHT, SR.

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a loving husband, dedicated fa-

ther, committed soldier, trailblazing attorney, benevolent community servant and dear friend of longstanding, Attorney William J. “Bill” Wright, Sr. Sadly, Bill transitioned from labor to reward on May 16, 2024. A celebration of his remarkable life will be held on Saturday, May 25, 2024, at Friendship Baptist Church in Columbus, Georgia.

The dawning of the life of William Wright, Sr. began with his birth on March 4, 1940, to the union of Robert L. Wright, Sr., and Pauline Talley Wright. From an early age, Bill was instilled with traits that formed the foundation of his character—courage, compassion, intestinal fortitude and a love of God and family.

A lifelong learner, Bill graduated from Spencer High School in 1958. He went on to earn a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Physical Education from Tennessee State University in 1963. During this time, Bill immersed himself in the Civil Rights Movement by participating in demonstrations and other activities that would cement his commitment to making something of himself and using his life’s work in service to others.

Following his graduation from Tennessee State, Bill answered the call to serve his country by enlisting in the United States Army. He served two honorable years in the Army with two duty stations—Fort Benning (now Fort Moore) and Fort Ord in Monterey, CA. Bill’s service in the Army had a profound impact on his life by helping him to become more disciplined and determined to make a difference in the lives of others in pursuit of justice.

Stirred by his involvement in the Civil Rights Movement, Bill’s pursuit of justice took his journey to Atlanta’s John Marshall Law School where he graduated in 1976 with a J.D.

Bill returned to Columbus, Georgia to begin his storied legal career. Bill was committed to justice and was truly concerned about the dispensation of justice for those who would least likely benefit from its promise. During his career, Bill tried over 1,000 jury trials and was applauded for his tremendous contributions to the legal community. Bill also served with distinction as a Recorder’s Court Judge in Muscogee County. His enduring legacy is being continued through the Wright Legal Group that he founded with his oldest daughter, Attorney Katonga Wright, in 2011.

It has been said that “Service is the rent that we pay for the space that we occupy here on this earth.” Bill paid his rent, and he paid it well. He used his life’s work to empower others by being a voice for the voiceless and giving hope to the hopeless. Bill played an integral role in the founding of the Fountain City Bar Association that has as its mission the creation of camaraderie and support among African American lawyers in the Chattahoochee Valley. He was a Mason, a proud member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., and the 100 Black Men of America. Bill was committed to preparing the next generation of leaders to take up the mantle of leadership in the Chattahoochee Valley and beyond.

Bill was committed to the study and preservation of history. Bill developed a passion for Civil War Reenactments with the 54th Massachusetts Union Army, the First Black Regiment to serve during the Civil War. Because of his commitment to history, he was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to the Civil War Rites Advisory Commission in 1990.

Bill was a man of faith. It was the essence of who he was as a person. He gave his life

to Christ at an early age at Friendship Baptist Church. He was an original member of the Friendship Youth Organization (FYO). In later years, he joined Bethlehem Lutheran Church, where he was a faithful member until his death. He served as an Elder at the church just as he served others during his life with excellence and compassion.

On a personal note, Bill and his entire family have been dear friends to my wife Vivian and me for many years. We are so appreciative for his special friendship and for the wise counsel and advice that he imparted to us over the years. He never told us what we wanted to hear; he always told us what he felt we needed to hear.

Bill accomplished much in his life but none of it would have been possible without the grace of God, the love and support of his devoted wife and "Sweetie", Jessie Godwin Wright; his loving children, William, Katonga, Kendra, and Kameese; his grandchildren, his cherished brother and best friend, Dr. Robert L. Wright, Jr., and many other family, loved ones and friends.

Attorney William J. Wright touched countless lives. As an attorney, judge, friend, history buff, husband, father, uncle, mentor, and activist he made an impact. We are better because of him.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join my wife Vivian and me, along with the 765,000 people of Georgia's Second Congressional District in celebrating the extraordinary life of Attorney William J. "Bill" Wright, Sr. and in extending our deepest condolences to his family, friends, and all who mourn his loss. May we all be consoled and comforted by an abiding faith and the Holy Spirit in the days, weeks, and months ahead.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. JANIE B.
RANDOLPH

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable mother, humanitarian, and beloved community figure as she celebrates a milestone in her extraordinary life. Mrs. Janie B. Randolph will celebrate her 100th birthday on June 4, and I join family and friends in celebrating this significant occasion.

Mrs. Randolph was born on June 4, 1924, in Congaree, South Carolina. She attended Richland County Public Schools and achieved her lifelong goal of obtaining her high school diploma in 1970 from the Richland County Adult Education Center. She furthered her education by attending Midlands Technical College, where she took classes in fashion design. Her interest in fashion led her to become a highly skilled seamstress and develop a passion for knitting and crocheting.

Mrs. Randolph is the proud mother of six children—Barbara, Romeo, Joyce, Nancy, Jacquelyn, and Kenneth—plus two additional children by love, Tom Adams and Sheriff Leon Lott. All of her children attended college and served in the military. She is also a grandmother, great-grandmother, great-great-grandmother, and a surrogate mother to many. Her

four beloved cats, Lilibeth, Corabell, Marthann, and Cleolynn, are her constant companions.

As a founding member of the Good Shepherd Holiness Church, Mrs. Randolph holds the esteemed title of Mother of the Church. For years, she was an active participant in various church activities, including the Musical Choir, Youth Department, Missionary Society, Vacation Bible School, and Women's Ministry. Her dedication to her faith community is a testament to her unwavering spirit and love for service.

Beyond her contributions to the church, Mrs. Randolph is the former owner of Brooks Grocery Store, a cornerstone of her community. A Gold Star Wife and a member of the Tuesday Rockers and United Order of Tents, Mrs. Randolph has always been active in community service and is a former member of the Hopkins Adult Senior Citizens Program, where she volunteered with Meals on Wheels. She also loves socializing, entertaining, gardening, and reading scripture.

Mrs. Randolph's motto, "Helping Others to Help Others," reflects her life's work. Her favorite hymns, "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer My God To Thee," and her cherished scripture, "The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want" (Psalms 23), are a testament to her deep faith and guiding principles. Her favorite saying, "If you know better, you will do better," encapsulates her belief in the power of knowledge and self-improvement.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and our colleagues join me in celebrating the tremendous life of Mrs. Janie B. Randolph on the occasion of her 100th birthday. I thank her for her tireless efforts to better our community and her unwavering dedication to helping others. May her legacy continue to uplift and inspire us all.

HONORING THE PROMOTORAS IN
OUR COMMUNITY TO COMBAT
COVID-19

HON. VERONICA ESCOBAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Ms. ESCOBAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the remarkable efforts of community leaders and organizations in battling the COVID-19 pandemic, including AYUDA, Inc., Familias Triunfadoras, Doña Ana County—Health & Human Services, and Family Support Services of Amarillo, along with dedicated leaders like Nora Hernandez, Josiah Heyman, Mark Jurado, Adriana Orozco, Gina Nuñez-Mchiri, and the memory of Patricia Juarez Carrillo.

The COVID-19 pandemic brought unprecedented challenges to our communities, particularly impacting vulnerable populations such as farmworkers, dairy workers, and meatpacking workers. Recognizing the urgent need for targeted interventions, our dedicated leaders partnered with the National COVID-19 Resiliency Network (NCRN) to address the specific needs of these communities.

Our leader's collaboration with community-based organizations aimed to provide essential resources and support to migrant workers and food production workers in El Paso, Moore, TX, and Doña Ana, NM counties. The project began with disseminating vital COVID-

19 information and evolved to address emerging needs, including vaccine access, mental health support, and promoting the NCRN application.

By early February 2024, substantial progress had been achieved in providing essential COVID-19 resources to farmworkers, dairy workers, and meatpacking workers. Crucial, targeted outreach efforts meant thousands of these workers received the COVID-19 vaccine, tests, resources, and more. These initiatives highlight a comprehensive approach to supporting essential workers' health and well-being and our greater community. The collaborative efforts of these organizations and leaders have been crucial in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 and promoting health equity in our communities, reflecting the spirit of compassion and solidarity.

Today, I am honored to pay tribute to all those involved in this noble endeavor. Their selfless contributions have made a profound difference in the lives of countless individuals and families, and their legacy of service will be remembered for generations to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PRAMILA JAYAPAL

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, I missed Roll Call votes 219 and 220 on May 21, 2024, and 221 and 222 on May 22, 2024. Had I been present, my votes would have been: Yea on Roll Call No. 219; Yea on Roll Call No. 220; Nay on Roll Call No. 221; and Nay on Roll Call No. 222.

RECOGNIZING THE
CONTRIBUTIONS OF ESTHER KIM

HON. JIMMY GOMEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. GOMEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the exceptional contributions of Esther Kim, our Asian Pacific American Institute for Congressional Studies (APAICS) fellow, who has used her talents for the betterment of California and the U.S. Congress as a whole. From astutely demanding answers from the Food and Drug Administration on how lead-tainted food was able to get to the plates of children and what the agency would do to ensure it never happened again, to building key coalitions of support and helping pass through the House a bill to redesignate a Koreatown post office in honor of activist Dosan Ahn Chang Ho, Esther's insights and diligence have made real change and pushed important congressional efforts forward.

As she prepares to enter Yale Divinity School in the fall, I am certain her time in Congress is only the beginning of the impact Esther Kim will make on our nation. I know I speak for everyone who encountered Esther on the Hill when I say we can't wait to see what she will do change the world next.

HONORING EDWIN TORRES
DeSANTIAGO

HON. ILHAN OMAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Ms. OMAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the exceptional achievements of Edwin Torres DeSantiago, who will soon begin his doctoral program in Public Affairs as the University of Minnesota Humphrey School's first DACA recipient.

Edwin arrived in the United States from El Salvador at eight years old. Despite early academic success, Edwin did not believe that he could get a college education in the United States due to his status as an undocumented immigrant. However, when the Obama Administration established the DACA program, he then had the opportunity to attend Saint John's University in Saint Joseph, Minnesota, where he excelled in academics and earned many University-wide awards. During his college education and beyond, he has been a tireless advocate for first generation and Latine students, leading to an appointment to his alma mater's Board of Trustees in 2023. His advocacy for our community members is not limited to students, throughout his life Edwin has championed countless progressive leaders and policies that have improved the lives of so many Minnesotans. Admirably, Edwin recently earned his master's degree in public affairs from the Humphrey School while continuing his career and extensive community service.

Edwin will now embark on the years-long journey of earning a doctoral degree in Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota Humphrey School, where his exceptional achievements and demonstrated investment in the community earned him a full-ride scholarship. Beyond his admission to the program and tremendous scholarship, Edwin's status as the Humphrey School's first DACA recipient to attend the program makes this achievement duly commendable.

Edwin's acceptance to the Humphrey School is a testament to his decades of hard work and leadership. I am so proud to call him a Minnesotan and recognize that Dreamers like Edwin make our state, and our country, a better place. I have no doubt that Edwin will be successful as a doctoral student and look forward to the continued positive change he will bring to our community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Edwin for his incredible accomplishment and wishing him luck as he starts this new chapter.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF
CHIEF RANDY COX

HON. GUY RESCHENTHALER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Somerset Borough Police Chief Randy Cox on his 47 years of service to our community.

Randy felt called to serve from a young age and always wanted to be a police officer. He

began his law enforcement career as a police officer in 1977 for Seven Springs Borough in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He transitioned to the Ligonier Borough Police Department in 1981 and rose to the rank of police chief in 1990. On August 9, 2004, Randy became the chief of the Somerset Borough Police Department, where he served for the past 19 years.

Randy kept a local and positive approach to his law enforcement duties. Through his teaching role at the Westmoreland County Community College Police Academy and Penn State-Fayette, Randy prepared officers for all the hardships associated with law enforcement. Additionally, he graduated from the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy's 204th Session in 2001. Randy took this education and incorporated what he learned into training sessions at local academies. He also served as an assessor for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Committee to ensure that all police officers were qualified for the job's rigorous duties. He demonstrated a long-lasting commitment to southwestern Pennsylvania law enforcement officials, and his legacy will be remembered for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, Randy Cox served southwestern Pennsylvania dutifully for the past 47 years. On behalf of the people of Pennsylvania's 14th Congressional District, I congratulate him on a long, successful career serving southwestern Pennsylvania communities.

CELEBRATING THE BICENTENNIAL
OF THE CITY OF ANN ARBOR

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the City of Ann Arbor on the 200th anniversary of its founding. The contributions its residents have made to the State of Michigan and to the Nation over the last two centuries are worthy of commendation.

Originally the Village of Annarbour, this community was named after the wives of its two founders, who were both named Ann, and was also inspired by the large forest in the area. Founded in 1824, historic Ann Arbor predates the establishment of the State of Michigan by thirteen years.

Ann Arbor is home to one of the most prestigious universities in the world: The University of Michigan. The University of Michigan was originally established in 1817 as Catholepistemiad Michigania in Detroit, then a fledgling capital of the Territory of Michigan, and later relocated to Ann Arbor in 1837. Since its founding, the university has brought defining cultural, economic, and intellectual growth to greater Ann Arbor. The students, staff, and faculty come from all 50 American states and over 100 countries globally, contributing to the worldly and diverse culture of this community. In addition to its numerous accolades for its academic prestige, University of Michigan Athletics continues to make Ann Arbor proud. Just this past January, the University of Michigan Football Team defeated the Washington Huskies, bringing a national championship title back to Ann Arbor for the first time since 1997.

It is not just the University of Michigan that makes Ann Arbor special. The cultural and religious diversity of the city has been a source of strength and has also led to Ann Arbor being the site of many monumental political and civil rights activities. From traditional denominations to more contemporary organizations, there is something for everyone in this vibrant city. Beth Israel, one of the oldest synagogues in the state, was founded in 1916. The city was also the home of the first meetings of the Students for a Democratic Society in 1960, a national student activist group. That same year, President John F. Kennedy set in motion the development of the Peace Corps on the steps of the Michigan Union. In 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson gave his "Great Society" speech at the University of Michigan's commencement. In 1965, the city was the location of the first American "teach in" in protest of the Vietnam War.

Ann Arbor has long been known as a hotbed for technological innovation and start-ups. The International Radio Corporation, established in Ann Arbor in 1931, was responsible for the first mass-produced AC/DC radio as well as the Argus C3, one of the top-selling cameras in history. ProQuest, founded in 1938 as University Microfilms, has been at the forefront of the preservation of documents for research purposes since their founding. Thomas Knoll, an Ann Arbor native, created Adobe Photoshop in 1987 while completing his Ph.D. at the University of Michigan. Duo Security, a leader in two-factor internet security, was founded in 2009. Presently, Ann Arbor is host to over 20 video game and XR studios of varying sizes and hosts monthly meetings of the International Game Developers Association. Ann Arbor is also home to many nationally and internationally recognized businesses like Domino's Pizza, one of the largest pizza brands in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in celebrating the City of Ann Arbor on the occasion of their bicentennial. For the past 200 years, Ann Arbor has stood as a beacon of progress, diversity, and excellence. From its humble beginnings to its current status as a thriving and exemplary city, this milestone is a testament to their commitment to innovation, education, and community. We are excited to see what the residents of Ann Arbor can accomplish in the years to come.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESCONTRIAS
STEAM ACADEMY

HON. VERONICA ESCOBAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Ms. ESCOBAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Escontrias STEAM Academy, a cornerstone of educational excellence in the Lower Valley of El Paso County.

In 1921, faced with the urgent need for a safe educational environment for children of the Socorro district, Silverio Escontrias, a dedicated Texas Ranger and community leader, generously donated land at U.S. Highway 80 and Buford Road for a new school. His commitment to education laid the groundwork for what would become Escontrias Elementary

School and later, Escontrias STEAM (Science, technology, engineering, art and math) Academy.

Notably, in 1924, the academy initiated a vocational program, teaching practical skills like carpentry, cotton farming, and animal husbandry, exemplifying the academy's commitment to a holistic education, preparing students for both academic and practical success in life. Since then, the Escontrias STEAM Academy has evolved into a hub of innovation. From its humble beginnings in adobe structures to its current status as a leading institution for STEAM education, the academy has remained steadfast in its mission to provide innovative learning opportunities.

As we commemorate its centennial milestone, we remain committed to ensuring that every child, regardless of background or circumstance, has access to the transformative power of education. The legacy of Escontrias STEAM Academy serves as a beacon of hope and opportunity for generations to come.

Today, I am honored to pay tribute to the Escontrias STEAM Academy for its century of educational excellence and its profound impact on the lives of countless students, families, and the broader community.

HONORING MR. WALT KOENIG

HON. AUGUST PFLUGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am proud to recognize and congratulate Mr. Walt Koenig, who is retiring from his position as President and CEO of the San Angelo Chamber of Commerce. I greatly appreciate Mr. Koenig's four years of dedicated service which profoundly impacted the San Angelo community.

I was born and raised in San Angelo and am proud to call San Angelo my home. In recent years, I have witnessed significant growth and positive change across the city. Thanks to our leadership in both enterprise and government, San Angelo has become one of the best small cities for business. Mr. Koenig's stewardship and enthusiasm for improving our city across the board have left a lasting impact that is greatly valued by the entire San Angelo community.

Before his tenure at the San Angelo Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Koenig served as the President and CEO of the Kerrville Chamber of Commerce and the Executive Director of the Kerr County Economic Development Program. Mr. Koenig's many contributions on the business level include over 25 years of experience in the telecommunications industry. Along with his history in business, Mr. Koenig also served 8 years as a senior diplomat with the U.S. Departments of State and Commerce.

Mr. Koenig made no waste of his four years serving the community of San Angelo. Under his leadership, San Angelo was established as the Visual Arts Capitol of Texas, the 2024 Best Visitor Center in Texas, and the 2024 People's Choice Award for Best Destination for Arts and Culture in the State of Texas. Along with these accolades, San Angelo has seen significant economic growth due to a surge in new local businesses, tourism, and

overall quality of life. Due to his hard work and enthusiastic support for the city, it is safe to say that Mr. Koenig left the greater San Angelo community in a better position than he found it.

Beyond his duties at the Chamber of Commerce, Walt was also a civic leader for Goodfellow Air Force Base. Mr. Koenig was heavily involved at the base, including going out of his way to speak with students from other countries in their native language. Throughout his tenure, Mr. Koenig consistently went above and beyond in his unwavering support for the community, which left an indelible mark on the city of San Angelo. He and his wife, MG, poured their hearts out for our community, and for that, I will always be thankful.

Walt is a good friend of our office and our community—he will be missed dearly. I am proud to honor Mr. Walt Koenig's incredible contributions to the city of San Angelo during his successful tenure. I extend my most heartfelt wishes to his family for a smooth transition as they embark on their journey to Italy.

RECOGNIZING LIEUTENANT
COLONEL GRACE E. MILLER

HON. RASHIDA TLAIB

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, today I want to recognize Lieutenant Colonel Grace E. Miller for her service serving in the Secretary of the Air Force House Liaison Office since January 2022.

Lieutenant Colonel Miller received her commission through the Air Force ROTC program at the University of St. Thomas in 2006. She began her active-duty career as Assistant Officer in Charge, Blue Aircraft Maintenance Unit, 62nd Aircraft Maintenance Squadron at McChord Air Force Base, Washington. During this assignment, she deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Deep Freeze. In 2009, she received an AFIT Civilian Institution Program sponsorship to attend the English Literature Master of Arts program at the Pennsylvania State University. She completed her degree in 2010 and then taught at the United States Academy until 2014, achieving the academic rank of assistant professor and serving as Executive Officer to the Dean of the Faculty.

She joined the Air Force Reserve in 2014, serving as Maintenance Operations Officer of the 934th Maintenance Squadron. In 2016, she deployed as Aircraft Maintenance Squadron Maintenance Operations Officer at the 386th Air Expeditionary Wing in support of Operation Inherent Resolve. On her return, she took command of the 934th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, where she led 110 personnel maintaining eight C-130H aircraft to provide combat airlift worldwide. During her time at the 934th, she pursued her doctoral degree at the University of Minnesota, graduating in 2018. In 2020, she was selected for the Air Force Legislative Fellows program and served in the State Department and then in the office of Senator MORAN.

Please join me in recognizing Lieutenant Colonel Miller for her tireless dedication and service to our Nation.

APPRECIATION OF THE SERVICE
OF WILL NEITZEL

HON. BRYAN STEIL

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Will Neitzel, a member of my staff for the last five and a half years. Will joined my team as I opened a new office and started my first term, serving Wisconsin's First Congressional District. Will has been an integral member of my team.

While serving in my personal office, Will's candor, hard work, and humor have been tremendous assets to my office. When first starting my office, Will was essential in getting my mail program up and running, working tirelessly to produce dozens of letters each week. As a policy staffer Will helped Wisconsin families and small businesses better understand and navigate federal programs.

After serving as one of my lead staffers in my personal office, Will then moved to the Committee on House Administration when I became Chairman in January of 2022. Will quickly became my Wisconsin advocate with the Committee, always thinking of ways House Administration can benefit the people of Wisconsin's First District. Will also jumped right in and helped lead the Committee's widely successful "Running an Effective Committee in the Majority Series", "Level Up: GOP Staff Development Course", and the "Intern Lecture Series", among many others.

With Will as a part of my Member Services team, the Committee has held briefings and education trainings for over 2,000 Members of Congress and their staff. This team has also successfully completed over 600 Member-related requests. Will also spearheaded the planting of the Sugar Maple tree on the U.S. Capitol Grounds commemorating the 175th anniversary of the State of Wisconsin.

Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt in my mind that the great people of Wisconsin are better off because of Will's service here in the U.S. House of Representatives. I'm so appreciative to have had him in my personal and committee offices. On behalf of my personal office and the Committee on House Administration, we want to thank Will for his great services and friendship. We wish the very best of success to Will, Steph, Jack, and Ada as they start a new chapter back home in Wisconsin.

HONORING FRED R. DOSTER

HON. MARK DESAULNIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and service of Fred R. Doster.

Born on June 7, 1937, Fred was a real estate broker who formed his own business, Contra Costa Properties, in 1965. He remained involved with the business until his passing. Fred served in the United States Marine Corps and served his local community as Planning Commissioner for the City of Concord. He was also instrumental in the creation of the Concord Jazz Festival, which evolved

into what we now know as the Concord Pavilion.

Prior to his successful real estate business, Fred constructed boats, one of which was a wooden ski boat he built in 1958 and which is still owned by his family. In line with his passion for dirt bike racing, he also started Motorsport, a chain of motorcycle parts and accessory stores. Throughout his life Fred enjoyed water skiing, snow skiing, dirt bike racing, and recreational sailing and racing. He also enjoyed traveling in general. Fred and his wife Carol spent many years together traveling by air, land, and sea. Fred's many passions made for a dynamic and fulfilling life.

Sadly, Fred passed away on April 28, 2024 at the age of 87. He is survived by his loving wife Carol; his devoted children: Bradley Doster, Greg Doster, Julie Opp (Doug), Karen Harless (Roger, predeceased); grandchildren Bethany Doster, Allison Doster; Rebecca Stuart-Doster, Hailey Doster, Jeremy Opp, Joshua Opp (Jen), Danae Boyle (Matt); Jessica Brook, Martin Harless, Kelsie Navarro (Felix), and great grandchildren, Caden, Calvin, and Zoe Opp, Oliver, Amelia and Finn Boyle; and Sophia and Claire Brook. He is also survived by his stepchildren. Donald Babcock, Michelle Wheeler, and Susan Bennett, and their children and grandchildren.

He will be remembered for his devotion to his family, love of travel, and insightful guidance. Please join me in honoring Fred R. Doster for his many contributions to the East Bay.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF
BETTY WILLIAMS

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Mrs. Betty Jo Cook Williams of Texarkana, Texas, who peacefully passed away on May 12, 2024 with her family by her side.

Mrs. Williams was born on December 20, 1943, at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. She spent most of her childhood on a small family farm in Henderson County, Texas, where she developed a passion for horticulture, con-

servation, and self-reliance. Mrs. Williams graduated with honors from East Texas State University with a bachelor's degree in art and a master's degree in education. It was during this time that she met her husband of 58 years, Doug. Afterwards, Mrs. Williams began her career as a schoolteacher at Texarkana Independent School District, where she taught for 33 years. She participated in professional development workshops and trained with the Hatton W. Sumner Institute to improve her understanding of individual freedom and civic responsibility. Throughout the years, Mrs. Williams was recognized as a distinguished educator who strived to make a difference in students' lives.

After retiring from TISD, Mrs. Williams stayed in touch with Highland Park Elementary School and volunteered to help train new teachers. She was a board member of the Bowie and Miller County Literacy Council and a treasurer for the Texas Classroom Teachers' Association. For her outstanding work, the TCTA selected Mrs. Williams as the "Retired Teacher of the Year" in 2003. She also served as an election judge for Bowie County for over twenty years and attended numerous GOP conventions statewide as a delegate. I am saddened to hear of Mrs. Williams' passing. Her legacy of dedication, public service, and family values will be remembered for many years to come.

I have requested the United States flag to be flown over our Nation's Capitol to honor Mrs. Williams' wonderful life. She will be dearly missed by her friends, family, and all who knew her.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF VIRGINIA BASLER AND HER SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2024

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Virginia Basler, a resident of Ypsilanti, Michigan and veteran of WWII, and to mourn her passing. Her dedication to her country and local community over a long and exceptional life is worthy of commendation.

Virginia was born in Alpena, Michigan, on a family farm as the middle of three children. During WWII, while her older brother enlisted in the Air Force, Virginia and a friend moved down to Ypsilanti to work at the Willow Run Bomber Plant. For almost two years, she worked on the production line, drilling rivet holes for B-24 Liberator bombers.

As soon as she met the age requirement, Virginia enlisted in the Coast Guard Women's Reserves (SPARS) to serve her country in another way. She attended Boot Camp at Sheepshead Bay, New York, where she was trained as a baker, and she was assigned to the Coast Guard Station in Washington, D.C. where she would remain for the duration of the war. After her service was finished, Virginia came back to Ypsilanti where she again worked at the Willow Run Plant, now a Kaiser-Frazier car factory.

In the decades after, Virginia lived a full life. She married Leonard, a WWII veteran himself, and raised a family of three children. She continued her life of service, cooking for the Ypsilanti Public Schools and Eastern Michigan University. Following her retirement in 1990, Virginia was active in the community, volunteering for Meals on Wheels and the local charity Thrift Shop. She was also very active with the American Rosie the Riveter Association, attending events with other Rosies and WWII vets. We were overjoyed to host Virginia and other Rosies in the Capitol during the Honor Flight event in 2023.

Getting to know Virginia over the years meant a lot to me. As a Rosie, she and her colleagues were not only vital members of our Nation's efforts during the Second World War, but they opened doors and have been inspirations for the generations of women that followed. Her wisdom and strength inspired many, including myself, to reach for achievements that in past generations would have been unthinkable.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today celebrating the life of Virginia Basler. Virginia was an incredible representation of answering our Nation's highest calling. She served her country with honor in WWII and afterward throughout her local community, bringing joy, enthusiasm, and love to everyone she met along the way. We mourn with her loved ones and thank them for sharing Virginia with us.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3861–S3907

Measures Introduced: Forty-one bills and fifteen resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4395–4435, S.J. Res. 89–90, and S. Res. 702–714.

Pages S3883–85

Measures Reported:

H.R. 7987, to require plain language and the inclusion of key words in covered notices that are clear, concise, and accessible to small business concerns.

S. 3772, to amend the Small Business Act to require that plain writing statements regarding the solicitation of subcontractors be included in certain subcontracting plans.

S. 3971, to amend the Small Business Act to require reporting on additional information with respect to small business concerns owned and controlled by women, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, and small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 4414, to improve the State Trade Expansion Program of the Small Business Administration.

Page S3888

Measures Passed:

National Parkinson's Project: Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2365, to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a national project to prevent, diagnose, treat, and cure Parkinson's, to be known as the National Parkinson's Project, and the bill was then passed.

Pages S3897–98

Promoting a Resolution to the Tibet-China Dispute Act: Senate passed S. 138, to amend the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 to modify certain provisions of that Act, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Pages S3898–99

National Foster Care Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 706, recognizing National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the chal-

lenges of children in the foster care system, and encouraging Congress to implement policies to improve the lives of children in the foster care system.

Page S3899

Jewish American Heritage Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 707, recognizing the significance of Jewish American Heritage Month as a time to celebrate the contributions of Jewish Americans to the society and culture of the United States.

Page S3899

Gila Wilderness 100th Anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Res. 708, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the designation of the Gila Wilderness.

Page S3899

Older Americans Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 712, designating May 2024 as "Older Americans Month".

Page S3905

Measures Considered:

Border Act: Senate continued consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 4361, making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security and combatting fentanyl for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024.

Pages S3862–63, S3863–64, S3865–78

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 43 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. EX. 182), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill.

Page S3878

Appointments:

British-American Interparliamentary Group Conference: The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, and upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2761, as amended, appointed the following Senator as Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the British-American Interparliamentary Group Conference during the 118th Congress: Senator Whitehouse.

Page S3899

British-American Interparliamentary Group Conference: The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, and upon the recommendation of the Republican Leader, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2761, as

amended, appointed the following Senator as Vice Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the British-American Interparliamentary Group Conference during the 118th Congress: Senator Boozman.

Page S3905

Pro Forma Sessions—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Senate adjourn, to then convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted on the following dates and times, and that following each pro forma session, the Senate adjourn until the next pro forma session: Friday, May 24, 2024, at 10 a.m.; Tuesday, May 28, 2024, at 10:30 a.m.; and Friday, May 31, 2024 at 4:30 p.m.; and that when the Senate adjourns on Friday, May 31, 2024, it next convene at 3 p.m., on Monday, June 3, 2024.

Page S3905

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intent to designate Kenya as a Major Non-NATO Ally; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. (PM-55)

Page S3882

Hanson Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Christopher T. Hanson, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Page S3878

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, May 23, 2024, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, June 3, 2024.

Page S3905

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session.

Page S3878

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

Page S3878

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senate resume consideration of the nomination at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, June 3, 2024; and that the motions to invoke cloture filed during the session of Thursday, May 23, 2024 ripen at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, June 3, 2024.

Page S3905

Bosier Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Tanya Monique Jones Bosier, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

Page S3878

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the

Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Christopher T. Hanson, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Page S3878

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session.

Page S3878

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

Page S3878

Pipe Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Judith E. Pipe, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

Pages S3878–79

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Tanya Monique Jones Bosier, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

Page S3879

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session.

Page S3878

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

Page S3878

Sullivan Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Stephanie Sanders Sullivan, of Maryland, to be Representative of the United States of America to the African Union, with the rank and status of Ambassador.

Page S3879

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Judith E. Pipe, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

Page S3879

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session.

Page S3879

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

Page S3879

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 56 yeas to 39 nays (Vote No. EX. 181), Melissa Griffin Dalton, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of the Air Force.

Pages S3864–65

3 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.
10 Army nominations in the rank of general.

2 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of general.

3 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy.

Pages S3879–80

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

William Isaac White, of West Virginia, to be a Member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for a term expiring October 18, 2028.

Rebecca L. Heinrichs, of Ohio, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 2024.

Rebecca L. Heinrichs, of Ohio, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 2027.

Stephanie E. Segal, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Alternate Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund for a term of two years.

Lauren McGarity McFerran, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring December 16, 2029.

Joshua L. Ditelberg, of Illinois, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring December 16, 2027.

Bethany Pickett Shah, of Texas, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the State Justice Institute for a term expiring September 17, 2025.

1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general.

4 Army nominations in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Coast Guard and Navy.

Pages S3905–06

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:

Nelson W. Cunningham, of the District of Columbia, to be a Deputy United States Trade Representative (Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Middle East, Labor, and Environment), with the rank of Ambassador, which was sent to the Senate on January 11, 2024.

Page S3907

Messages from the House: Pages S3882–83

Measures Referred: Page S3883

Executive Reports of Committees: Page S3883

Additional Cosponsors: Pages S3885–86

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S3886–94

Additional Statements: Pages S3881–82

Amendments Submitted: Page S3894–97

Authorities for Committees to Meet: Page S3897

Privileges of the Floor: Page S3897

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—182) Pages S3865, S3878

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 4:01 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Friday, May 24, 2024. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S3905.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS: NASA AND NSF

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2025 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and for the National Science Foundation, after receiving testimony from Bill Nelson, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and Sethuraman Panchanathan, Director, National Science Foundation.

APPROPRIATIONS: NIH

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 National Institutes of Health, after receiving testimony from Monica M. Bertagnolli, Director, W. Kimryn Rathmell, Director, National Cancer Institute, Jeanne Marrazzo, Director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Nora D. Volkow, Director, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Richard J. Hodes, Director, National Institute on Aging, and Gary H. Gibbons, Director, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, all of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

APPROPRIATIONS: INDIAN COUNTRY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2025 for Indian Country, after receiving testimony from Roselyn Tso, Director, Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services; and Bryan Newland, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs.

FENTANYL CRISIS

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the front lines of the fentanyl crisis, focusing on supporting communities and combating addiction through prevention and treatment, after

receiving testimony from Tony Vezina, 4D Recovery, Portland, Oregon; Abigail J. Herron, The Institute for Family Health, New York, New York; Caleb Banta-Green, University of Washington Addictions, Drug and Alcohol Institute, Seattle; and Jeanmarie Perrone, University of Pennsylvania Center for Addiction Medicine And Policy, Philadelphia.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 3679, to reauthorize the Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 3765, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the Emergency Medical Services for Children program;

S. 4351, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain poison control programs;

S. 3775, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer's Act, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 4325, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the program relating to lifespan respite care;

S. 3757, to reauthorize the congenital heart disease research, surveillance, and awareness program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 4045, to require a study on public health impacts as a consequence of the February 3, 2023, train derailment in East Palestine, Ohio, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

The nomination of Stephen H. Ravas, of Maryland, to be Inspector General, Corporation for National and Community Service.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT

Special Committee on Aging: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Older Americans Act, focusing on the local impact of the law and the upcoming reauthorization, after receiving testimony from Mairead Painter, Connecticut State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, Hartford, on behalf of the National Association of State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Programs; Laura Holscher, Vincennes University Generations Area Agency on Aging, Vincennes, Indiana; Leslie T. Grenfell, Southwestern Pennsylvania Area Agency on Aging, Inc., Charleroi; and Janet Billotte, West Decatur, Pennsylvania.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 51 public bills, H.R. 8516–8566; and 18 resolutions, H.J. Res. 153–160; H. Con. Res. 108–109 and H. Res. 1253–1260, were introduced. **Pages H3520–23**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H3526–27**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 7630, to require a plan to improve the cybersecurity and telecommunications of the U.S. Academic Research Fleet, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 118–521);

H.R. 7685, to strengthen and enhance the competitiveness of American industry through the research and development of advanced technologies to improve the efficiency of cement, concrete, and asphalt production, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–522);

H.R. 555, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to ensure the supply of certain medical materials essential to national defense, and for other

purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–523); and

H.R. 1166, to enhance authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to respond to the public health emergencies, to provide additional oversight of such authorities, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–524). **Page H3520**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Malloy to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H3487**

CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act: The House passed H.R. 5403, to amend the Federal Reserve Act to prohibit the Federal reserve banks from offering certain products or services directly to an individual, to prohibit the use of central bank digital currency for monetary policy, by a recorded vote of 216 ayes to 192 noes, Roll No. 230. **Pages H3496–H3907**

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. **Page H3497**

Agreed to:

Ogles amendment (No. 1 printed in part C of H. Rept. 118–516) that adds a sense of Congress that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Open Market Committee should not be permitted to develop, create, or implement a central bank digital currency, or use any such tool to implement monetary policy (by a recorded vote of 204 ayes to 176 noes, Roll No. 227; **Pages H3504–07**

Mooney amendment (No. 2 printed in part C of H. Rept. 118–516) that prohibits the Federal Reserve’s Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) pilot programs (by a recorded vote of 206 ayes to 193 noes, Roll No. 228); and **Pages H3505–06, H3507–08**

Davidson amendment (No. 3 printed in part C of H. Rept. 118–516) that ensures the Federal Reserve Bank cannot design, build, develop, establish, or issue a CBDC (by a recorded vote of 212 ayes to 195 noes, Roll No. 229). **Pages H3506, H3508**

H. Res. 1243, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 4763), (H.R. 5403), and (H.R. 192) was agreed to yesterday, May 22nd. Prohibiting individuals who are not citizens of the United States from voting in elections in the District of Columbia: The House H.R. 192, to prohibit individuals who are not citizens of the United States from voting in elections in the District of Columbia, by a recorded vote of 262 ayes to 143 noes, Roll No. 232.

Pages H3510–11

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: “To prohibit individuals who are not citizens of the United States from voting in elections in the District of Columbia and to repeal the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022.”. **Pages H3489–96**

Rejected the Garcia motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, by a yea-and-nay vote of 195 yeas to 212 nays, Roll No. 231. **Pages H3509–10**

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Oversight and Accountability now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted. **Pages H3489–96**

H. Res. 1243, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 4763), (H.R. 5403), and (H.R. 192) was agreed to yesterday, May 22nd.

Work Period Designation: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he designated the period from Thursday, May 23, 2024, through Sunday, June 2, 2024, as a “district work period” under section 3(z) of House Resolution 5. **Page H3511**

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress of his intent to designate Kenya as a Major Non-NATO Ally—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 118–144). **Page H3489**

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote and five recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3507, H3507–08, H3508, H3509, H3509–10 and H3510–11.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 3:24 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Agriculture: Full Committee held a markup on legislation on the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2024. Legislation on the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2024 was ordered reported, as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Legislative Branch held a markup on the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, FY 2025. The Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, FY 2025 was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Full Committee held a markup on the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2025. The Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2025 was ordered reported, as amended.

BREAKING UP HEALTH CARE MONOPOLIES: EXAMINING THE BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF HEALTH CARE CONSOLIDATION

Committee on the Budget: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Breaking Up Health Care Monopolies: Examining the Budgetary Effects of Health Care Consolidation”. Testimony was heard from Chapin White, Director of Health Analysis, Congressional Budget Office; and public witnesses.

CALLING FOR ACCOUNTABILITY: STOPPING ANTISEMITIC COLLEGE CHAOS

Committee on Education and Workforce: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Calling for Accountability: Stopping Antisemitic College Chaos”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Innovation, Data, and Commerce held a markup on legislation on the American Privacy Rights Act; H.R. 7891, the “Kids Online Safety Act”; and H.R. 8449, the “AM Radio for Every Vehicle Act”. H.R. 7891, H.R. 8449, and legislation on the American

Privacy Rights Act were forwarded to the full committee, without amendment.

FISCAL YEAR 2025 BUDGET REQUEST FOR NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia held a hearing entitled “Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request for Near Eastern Affairs”. Testimony was heard from Barbara A. Leaf, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State; and Jeanne Pryor, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Middle East Bureau, U.S. Agency for International Development.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on House Administration: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 8281, the “Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act”; and H.R. 8399, the “Preventing Foreign Interference in American Elections Act”. H.R. 8281 and H.R. 8399 were ordered reported, as amended.

OVERSIGHT OF THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS, AND EXPLOSIVES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Oversight of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives”. Testimony was heard from Steven Dettelbach, Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Department of Justice.

EXAMINING THE PRESIDENT’S FY 2025 BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, THE BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT, AND THE OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing entitled “Examining the President’s FY 2025 Budget Request for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue”. Testimony was heard from the following Department of the Interior officials: Howard Cantor, Director, Office of Natural Resources Revenue; Elizabeth

Klein, Director, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management; and Kevin M. Sligh, Director, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.

OVERSIGHT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Committee on Oversight and Accountability: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Oversight of the Department of Energy”. Testimony was heard from Jennifer Granholm, Secretary, Department of Energy.

REVIEW OF FISCAL YEAR 2025 MARITIME TRANSPORTATION BUDGET REQUESTS, PT 2: THE COAST GUARD

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 2: The Coast Guard”. Testimony was heard from Admiral Linda L. Fagan, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard; and Master Chief Heath B. Jones, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard, U.S. Coast Guard.

THE COLLAPSE OF PRIVATE PRACTICE: EXAMINING THE CHALLENGES FACING INDEPENDENT MEDICINE

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “The Collapse of Private Practice: Examining the Challenges Facing Independent Medicine”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, MAY 24, 2024

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Friday, May 24

Senate Chamber

Program for Friday: Senate will meet in a pro forma session.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

11 a.m., Friday, May 24

House Chamber

Program for Friday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 11 a.m.

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