



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 170

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2024

No. 167

## House of Representatives

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

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
November 13, 2024.

I hereby appoint the Honorable GREG LOPEZ to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 9, 2024, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

### TREE PLANTING AND METROPARKS INVESTMENT

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, during this fall season, thanks are due to the U.S. Department of Agriculture for its award of 10,000 trees to the city of Toledo, Ohio.

Worth millions of dollars, these trees will be planted in oxygen-short neighborhoods and barren industrial and commercial zones to achieve beautification and better air quality. Others

will replace legacy trees damaged by severe weather events such as tornadoes that occurred in Point Place, to beautify our precious coastal community.

As a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, this significant boost from the U.S. Department of Agriculture will present our western basin with a major new opportunity.

Planting trees can develop community-wide and neighborhood environmental consciousness by organizing grassroots planting teams across our precious fresh watershed. We all have a responsibility to the future by helping seed a new and renewed consciousness across Lake Erie's abundant western freshwater basin. Indeed, the city of Toledo sits at the lowest elevation in our vast watershed that hugs Lake Erie and drains all the runoff into it. Thus, trees also provide a great filtering capacity as trees store and filter water.

The city of Toledo has been handed this rather major task to green up. My hope is that regional stewardship will include trees acquired from local growers, links to environmental organizations, and engagement of our Metroparks and Black Swamp Conservancy. Tree planting creates a once-in-a-generation opportunity for community betterment and for popular mobilization.

Toledo youth and other organizations in our neighborhoods, including downtown Toledo itself, will benefit from this 10,000 trees promise of a better future for our coastal city as a welcoming and beautiful destination where the Lake and the Maumee River, the largest river to flow into the Great Lakes, adjoin at the coastline's edge.

Coastal, river, and stream bank planting will help relieve flooding. Mature trees hold hundreds of gallons of water and reduce flooding to assist

homeowners in places that are along Swan Creek, Reynolds Road, Byrne Road, Sleepy Hollow corridors, as well as west Toledo and other areas that still have water runoff on occasion and are challenged.

Strategic tree planting can improve our entire region. It can improve our freshwater rivers, streams, and ditches that run through Toledo. Their banks must be attended, starting where tornadoes have just destroyed hundreds and hundreds of legacy trees. Trees can help upgrade our civic center and many of our corridors along Cherry Street, the South End, and Junction neighborhoods.

The Ohio Turnpike exit onto U.S. 20 still is the only exit in the cities of Toledo and Maumee off the Ohio Turnpike. This corridor should be showcased by tree plantings leading to Toledo's Botanical Garden, its CYO fields, and then proceeding up to the Wildwood Preserve.

The U.S. 24 artery that I was proud to champion has been improved from the Port of Toledo all the way to the Indiana border, carefully winding through some of the richest farmland in the world.

This freshwater corridor can be visually upgraded even more with trees as one approaches our freshwater kingdom. Indeed, our region is located at the southernmost, warmest coastline in the entire Great Lakes. The Maumee River is the largest river that flows into the Great Lakes and we should showcase it and its boundaries regardless of political jurisdiction.

Currently, millions of potential visitors coming across the Ohio Turnpike would never think of exiting off into our region because signage does not create a reason for them to do so. A tree corridor can welcome visitors from far and wide. My hope is that this project is not just about sending out trucks with tree saplings and excavator buckets. My hope is that our region's leaders can use this opportunity

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

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



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to take bold leadership to spruce up our “Glass City” in a garden.

We know Toledo has oxygen deficits in several regions, especially where industrial development and leaching landfills cause pollutants like CO<sub>2</sub> and methane to continue emitting. Planting trees may seem like a simple undertaking, yet Toledo is nestled inside the largest watershed in the entire Great Lakes. It is sustainable and unique globally if properly tended.

Our citizenry is motivated to manage our precious assets going forward, including attention to new-age production greenhouses that produce millions of plants and fresh produce we all enjoy. If this were Amish country, there would be a welcome center, signage, websites, beautified exit ramps leading off the turnpike exit to Reynolds Road up to Hill Avenue at the Kyle Farm where we have the opportunity for a visitor center and dozens and dozens of local farm markets in the region.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you so very much for allowing me to speak today because we all know what America makes and grows makes and grows America.

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#### RECOGNIZING PETER COTTONTALE FOR HIP HOP HISTORY MONTH

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

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of Hip Hop History Month, I rise to honor Grammy award-winning music producer, director, and composer, Peter Wilkins, or better known as, Peter Cottontale.

Peter's visionary artistry has profoundly shaped the music scene of our city, Chi-town, and beyond. As a close collaborator of Chance the Rapper and a founding member of The Social Experiment, Peter's talents have contributed to Grammy-winning projects that honor and elevate Chicago's people, our shared struggle, our sense of community, and our unique creative opportunity to serve others.

His fingerprints can also be found in the music of SZA, Lil Wayne, and J. Cole, as well as hometown heroes like Jamila Woods, Noname, and Vic Mensa. As the owner of RCM Studios in Avondale in the Illinois Third District, Peter is cultivating inclusive, joyful spaces for local talent.

Cottontale's work is not just music; it is a movement toward innovation and a movement toward unity. On behalf of Illinois' Third District, I commend Peter Cottontale for his contributions to hip-hop and music history and for reminding us of the power of music to unite communities.

Mr. Speaker, I offer congratulations to Peter.

#### HONORING NELLY LEMA FOR PRESERVING THE CULTURE AND HISTORY OF THE NATIVE KICHWA PEOPLE

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker: (English translation of the statement made in Spanish by Mrs. RAMIREZ is as follows:)

In commemoration of Native American Heritage Month, I rise to honor my constituent, Nelly Lema, a community leader committed to preserving the culture and history of the native Kichwa people of Ecuador.

As the President of the Kichwa Community of Chicago, Nelly has built community and strengthened the cultural identity for the Kichwa people who today call Chicago home.

Through cultural performances, workshops, culturally competent classes, civic dialogue, and policymaking, she has emboldened the Kichwa people to preserve the language, traditions, and identity of their people.

Sharing space with Kichwa musicians, artists, and elders who contribute their talents and knowledge, she fosters a welcoming space for her community to feel recognized, seen, and valued.

Nelly's efforts remind us of the importance of uplifting diasporic Indigenous Latinx communities, both in the United States and globally.

Mr. Speaker, I commend and thank Nelly for her incredibly necessary work as a cultural steward and community leader.

Mr. Speaker, En conmemoración del Mes de la Herencia Nativa Americana, deseo honrar a mi constituyente, Nelly Lema, una líder comunitaria comprometida con la preservación de la cultura y la historia del pueblo nativo Kichwa de Ecuador.

Como presidenta de la Comunidad Kichwa de Chicago, Nelly ha construido una comunidad y fortalecido la identidad cultural de una comunidad Kichwa que hoy considera a Chicago su hogar.

A través de espectáculos culturales, talleres, clases culturalmente competentes, diálogo cívico y advocacy por políticas públicas, ha alentado a Kichwas en Chicago a preservar su idioma, sus tradiciones y su identidad como pueblo.

Al compartir espacio con músicos, artistas y personas de la tercera edad kichwa que brindan sus talentos y conocimientos, fomenta un espacio acogedor para que su comunidad se sienta reconocida, vista y valorada.

Los esfuerzos de Nelly nos recuerdan la importancia de elevar a las comunidades latinas indígenas de la diáspora tanto en los Estados Unidos como a nivel mundial. La felicito por su trabajo increíblemente necesario como administradora cultural y líder comunitaria.

Gracias, Nelly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Illinois will provide a translation of her remarks to the Clerk.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO METRA ON THEIR 40TH ANNIVERSARY

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Metra and all of its employees on their 40th anniversary of delivering public transportation services for communities in Illinois' Third Congressional District.

Metra is essential to our work in Illinois to build a strong, vibrant regional economy. Public transportation connects residents of Illinois' Third Congressional District to high-quality jobs, public amenities, and local businesses from DuPage County to downtown Chicago and beyond.

When public transportation provides reliable, affordable, and accessible service, the benefits go beyond economic development and opportunity. We can achieve cleaner environments, better family health outcomes, and safer communities.

It is why I am proud to have secured \$8 million in Federal funds for the Illinois Department of Transportation's Rail Crossing Elimination program to support the separation of train traffic from pedestrians and cars in the Franklin Park community in my district, a project that will improve safety and mobility for local residents in my district.

As we celebrate the 40th anniversary of Metra and its commuter rail service, I will continue advocating for policies and investments that support public transit environments, strengthen green, resilient infrastructure, and expand choice and equity in our transportation systems.

Mr. Speaker, I thank everyone at Metra for their service and for connecting our communities. Let's continue rolling together toward a brighter future.

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#### RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVERS MONTH

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

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Family Caregivers Month.

We celebrate caregivers who take care of our loved ones, who care for our mothers, our fathers, our siblings, our grandparents. It is caregivers who make it possible to keep our loved ones in their homes for as long as possible.

It is caregivers who are there for our loved ones when we cannot be there. It is caregivers who provide comfort and care, companionship, and so much more to our loved ones. Sometimes the caregivers are paid. Sometimes the caregivers are unpaid. Sometimes the caregivers are family members, and those who are not, become part of our family.

The majority of the caregiving workforce tends to be women and people of color. They all deserve our thanks and our recognition.

Mr. Speaker, we thank them for their service and sacrifice to our families. It is essential.

Caregivers provide around-the-clock care. Their contributions are often overlooked and undervalued. Caregiving requires time, money, and resources, and takes a toll on a caregiver's physical and mental health. Yet

caregiving can be one of the most rewarding experiences.

Mr. Speaker, as a caregiver for my mom who is 83 with Alzheimer's, I want every family caregiver to know that they are not alone and they are appreciated.

Each day, there are also more and more caregivers who face the challenge of balancing care for both their children and their parents, while at the same time maintaining a career.

That is why Congress should act to build and support a stronger care economy; a care economy that will help American families thrive and ensure quality care for their loved ones. Caregivers should only need one job, not multiple jobs to live. All caregivers deserve to be paid, and those that are paid, deserve a pay raise.

On average, caregivers spend 26 percent of their income on out-of-pocket care costs that include housing and meals and medical costs.

□ 1015

This financial strain hits hardest for younger caregivers and Latino and African-American caregivers, as well as those who care for loved ones with dementia. To reduce this financial burden, we should pass legislation to provide a tax credit to eligible families. We can build a strong care economy by passing legislation to have Medicare cover the cost of care for our loved ones.

Let's support our caregivers and the American people by supporting policies that help build a strong care economy. This November and every month, we recognize and support family caregivers.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Illinois) at noon.

#### PRAYER

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

Lord, in Your mercy, attend to our country's deep divide made so painfully evident in these last months, weeks, and days.

Remind us instead that You call us to demolish every argument and every pretension in all aspects of our lives—personal, political, spiritual—that sets itself up against the knowledge of You, O God.

For You alone are wise. Even our best thoughts, desires, and intentions do not come near to Your thoughts, nor capture all that You desire and intend for us as individuals, families, communities, and as a country.

In these days when tempers are short and disappointment is deep, when victory satisfies and boasting comes all too naturally, remind us to take every thought captive and make it obedient to You. Guide our minds and our hearts to Your truth that whatever stand we take today would reflect Your love and Your grace.

In Your sovereign name we pray.  
Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

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

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGOVERN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. McGOVERN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

#### RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF FOSTER SAYERS

(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, I rise today to recognize the life and service of Private First-Class Foster Sayers.

Foster Sayers was a 20-year-old infantryman who joined the Army from Howard, Pennsylvania, in March of 1943.

Private Sayers served during World War II in Thionville, France.

On November 12, 1944, he went above the call of duty when he single-handedly ran toward enemy forces. His heroic actions enabled his company to run across the open field to successfully flank and capture the enemy position.

Private First-Class Foster Sayers valiantly fought to protect our freedoms, and his bravery earned him a Medal of Honor.

Madam Speaker, 80 years later we remember that the freedoms that we

enjoy have come at a tremendous cost paid in sweat, sacrifice, and blood by servicemembers like Foster Sayers.

Yesterday, I had the opportunity to honor Private Sayers by presenting two flags to Foster Sayers, Jr., and Foster Sayers III in memory of their father and grandfather.

Madam Speaker, let us continue to build a country worthy of the sacrifices of our veterans.

May God bless our veterans and our great Nation.

#### END HUNGER NOW

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

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, under the leadership of Boston Mayor Michelle Wu and Food and Nutrition Executive Director Anneliese Tanner, Boston Public Schools are proving to all of us that school meals can be improved by implementing scratch cooking and sourcing local produce.

In September, I joined Mayor Wu and her team and State and local officials at Czajkowski Farm in Hadley, Massachusetts, a wonderful farming community in my Congressional District, to learn more about this incredible partnership that is improving access to local produce for students in the Boston Public Schools.

With the support of Federal funding from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Boston is purchasing delicious butternut squash, zucchinis, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, and more from family farmer, Joe Czajkowski.

This partnership is not only good for the farm but it is also good for families. I am told that the kids loved the scratch-cooked, locally sourced meals that are made from ingredients grown 90 miles down the road.

This partnership should serve as inspiration for all of us to continue our work to improve local food systems and end hunger now.

#### RECOGNIZING ASHLEY PAXTON

(Mrs. LESKO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a member of my district staff, Ashley Paxton, for her dedication and service to the constituents of Arizona's Eighth Congressional District.

Ashley Paxton, a U.S. Air Force veteran, serves as a Green and Gold Congressional Fellow in my Surprise, Arizona, district office.

In just a short time, Ashley expertly navigated problems for over 200 constituents who had issues with various Federal agencies. As a result, she saved these constituents over \$350,000. Ashley also excelled at constituent outreach around the district and coordinating both the Congressional Art Competition and the annual military service academy nomination process.

I thank Ashley for her leadership and service to the Eighth Congressional District. Her dedication and determination were critical to the success of our constituent service programs and improved the lives of those living in our district.

I thank Ashley, and I appreciate her.

#### AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES WANT TO STAY IN THEIR HOMES

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

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support the millions of Americans who live with disabilities and who want to stay in their homes. That seems like a pretty simple idea and something that, unfortunately, millions and millions of people are denied.

In 1999, the Supreme Court issued the Olmstead decision, finding that individuals with disabilities have a right under the Americans with Disabilities Act to receive State-funded supports and services while living independently in their community.

This landmark decision promised to ensure people would have access to home and community-based care as an alternative to institutionalization.

However, 25 years later, people are still being forced into institutions, including nursing homes and psychiatric hospitals.

One person who wanted to live in their home with the benefit of these services, which were court affirmed, was Latonya Reeves.

She lived in my hometown of Memphis but couldn't get the services in her home that she needed, so she moved to Colorado in 1991 where she could live without being institutionalized.

While there, she contributed to the community by working as a transition counselor and community activist.

This session, I introduced the Latonya Reeves Freedom Act, which would codify the Olmstead decision and strengthen the rights of Americans with disabilities to receive long-term services and supports in the settings of their choice.

This bill has been around in several forms for several years. In the last two terms, it has gained the support of a majority of the House of Representatives, and in this Congress it has had as many as 222 cosponsors. I filed a discharge petition to bring the bill to the floor just a few minutes ago.

In the remaining days of the 118th Congress, I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will sign the discharge petition to support the millions of Americans with disabilities.

Let's keep the American Dream alive for people with disabilities to stay in their homes.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the

gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

#### NATIONAL BREAD MONTH

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, as a child growing up in Altoona, Pennsylvania, I recall the bread man, Schmidy, who made twice-a-week visits to our home.

During my training at Johns Hopkins Hospital, there were very few people who were awake as I walked to the hospital early in the morning.

One exception was the bread truck.

For generations, American bakers have risen early, rolled up their sleeves, and literally rolled out the dough.

I proudly represent Martin's Potato Rolls in central Pennsylvania in Franklin County carrying on that tradition of bakers.

Today, I am proud to introduce a resolution that would recognize the thousands of bakers across our country who knead and create the foods that so many Americans need to feed their families by making November National Bread Month.

In addition to introducing this legislation, I am proud to be launching the Congressional Baking Caucus, a group of lawmakers who are committed to addressing the critical issues facing our baking industry.

Together, with Congressman DON DAVIS of North Carolina, we will focus on growing the industry's workforce and ensuring that bakers can thrive in the years ahead.

Across our country, these men and women are working tirelessly to support communities, and the Congressional Baking Caucus will work to ensure that families have the food that nourishes them each and every day.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8932, FAFSA DEADLINE ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7409, HARNESSING ENERGY AT THERMAL SOURCES ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8446, CRITICAL MINERAL CONSISTENCY ACT OF 2024

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1568 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

#### H. RES. 1568

*Resolved*, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 8932) to establish an earlier application processing cycle for the FAFSA. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment

in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and the Workforce now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 7409) to amend the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 to waive the requirement for a Federal drilling permit for certain activities, to exempt certain activities from the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 8446) to amend the Energy Act of 2020 to include critical materials in the definition of critical mineral, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Natural Resources now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 1 hour.

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

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

□ 1215

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, last week, the American people spoke forcefully against what we have seen for 4

years out of the Biden-Harris administration and their whole-of-government assault over individual freedom, economic prosperity, and limited government.

For 4 years, the Biden-Harris administration and their allies here in Congress had the opportunity to show the American people their vision of our country and their vision of what role the Federal Government might play in shaping it, 4 years of drastic expansion of Federal budgets, 4 years of regulatory regimes, and 4 years of hazy interpretations of the constitutional separation of powers.

Look, votes are continuing to be counted, but it is already clear that the American people spoke to the need for an equally drastic course correction right here in Washington, D.C., and, subsequently, the direction our country is headed.

This week is perhaps the opportunity to bind the wounds for a nationwide healing experience over what has been suffered for the last 4 years: crippling inflation, rampant crime, and a bureaucratic state that has squeezed out every ounce of productivity from this country. Do you know what? We have left our adversaries a lot of room to run.

The good news for the gentleman from Massachusetts is that the measure before us can and should be bipartisan. House Resolution 1568 provides for consideration of three pieces of legislation to make targeted adjustments to a bureaucracy aimed at making American lives better, less expensive, and more productive. Each piece has or should receive bipartisan support. Each piece speaks to issues that have received bipartisan praise or concern.

This week, we can unify under the mandate of the American people and continue the body of work that will begin today and continue into next year.

First, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 8932, the FASFA Deadline Act, under a structured rule, with 1 hour of debate equally divided between the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce and provides for one motion to recommit.

Second, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7409, the Harnessing Energy At Thermal Sources Act, or the HEATS Act, under a closed rule, with 1 hour of debate equally divided between the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources and provides for one motion to recommit.

Third, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 8446, the Critical Mineral Consistency Act of 2024, under a closed rule, with 1 hour of debate equally divided by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources and provides for one motion to recommit.

Madam Speaker, each of these bills takes a scalpel to the government bureaucracy to make American lives

easier, more affordable, and more productive.

The FASFA Deadline Act ensures that the Biden-Harris administration—man, their rollout of the updated FASFA forms has been a disaster. We are going to make sure that that does not happen again. The delays, the mistakes, and the glitches resulted in 430,000 fewer students filling out a student aid application for the 2024 fall semester and the steepest drop in first-year college enrollment since the pandemic.

Madam Speaker, it begs the question: How are you going to forgive student loans if you don't allow them to be made in the first place?

The FASFA Deadline Act would force future administrations to prioritize this important process over illegal and constitutionally questionable student loan bailout schemes.

The HEATS Act eliminates the redundancy in Federal permitting for clean, geothermal energy production, lessening the paperwork burden for developers, lowering energy costs, and hastening a growing and important part of our domestic energy portfolio.

Finally, the Critical Mineral Consistency Act resolves a disparity between two agencies responsible for green-lighting our domestic mineral production, ensuring that we can mine the minerals for vehicles, cell phones, and lifesaving technology, not just for today but for generations to come.

Affordable energy, abundant natural resources, and economic opportunity, what is not to like? That is what these bills achieve, and in doing so, they make commonsense, targeted reforms to fix real problems the American people face.

That is what the House majority has promised to the American people. That is what this body can do today. That is what Republicans can work toward in the years to come.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying bills, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Madam Speaker, before we begin, I want to address the results of last week's election. I congratulate the gentleman from Texas and my Republican colleagues on the results of the Presidential election.

For them, this election was a reason to celebrate. For half the country, it was awful. Like so many people, I am deeply concerned—concerned about our democracy, concerned that the man who was elected does not care about helping regular people, concerned that people are going to be hurt by his bad policies, concerned that vulnerable populations will become targets, concerned by the President-elect's fascination with Vladimir Putin, concerned that in the face of such a tough reality,

many in this country will become disillusioned and disengaged from politics altogether.

Like many people, I am worried, but let me tell you what I am not going to do. I am not going to complain and whine like Republicans. I am not going to deny facts or reality and pretend that the election was rigged against us. I am not going to create fake stories about poll workers stuffing ballot boxes that result in people getting death threats and having to leave their homes.

Democrats aren't going to violently storm the Capitol Building. We are not going to go on TV and spread lies about voter fraud. We are not going to elevate conspiracy theories that point the finger to blame others for the outcome. We sure as hell would have no interest in pardoning people who attacked cops, desecrated this building, and treated our country like garbage.

The truth is that the election this year was free and fair, just like the election in 2020 was free and fair. Republicans were already getting ready to sow the seeds of another big lie until they won. Then, their claims of voter fraud evaporated into thin air.

What you will not see is Democrats try to overturn the election like sore losers. We are not going to act like babies. We are going to take responsibility, and we are going to move forward.

I think the most important thing we can do right now is listen to our friends, our neighbors, and our fellow Americans because obviously things need to change, but I also want to say this loud and clear to everyone listening who is upset by the outcome of this election: Please don't give in to despair. We cannot change the past. All we can do is to help shape the future, and the hard work of protecting this country from the potentially devastating effects of a second Donald Trump Presidency starts today.

We can take heart in our small victories. We have new voices joining our ranks in the Senate and in the House, many of them historic and ready to push for change. As our party recalibrates—and let me be clear, we must recalibrate—we will need every one of these new voices on our side.

While we still await the final determination on who will be in charge of the House of Representatives, let me just say that if Republicans hold onto control, we will show up. We will show up for every single fight and every single vote. We will minimize the damage where we can, and while we may not always win, we will slow down the destructive forces that could arise from total Republican control in Washington.

Madam Speaker, if the Republicans keep the majority and the next 2 years are like the last 2, maybe we will have little to worry about. This Republican majority has been the most ineffective body in history. They have accomplished nothing. They don't know how to govern.

It really has been a disgrace, a national disgrace, but rest assured, we will raise our voices, the voices of the people who sent us here to speak for them, the people who do not agree with Republican policies and who voted for us to make sure someone would fight back.

Democrats may have lost some races, but we are not defeated. Our values are strong. We know what to fight for because we know what we stand for: an economy that works for working people, a government that serves everyone regardless of their background, and a vision for a brighter future that addresses the urgent challenges that people care about, like the cost of living, hunger, and climate change.

Let me just say, Madam Speaker, this is the beauty of democracy. No defeat is final, and where we can find common ground with our colleagues across the aisle and with the President-elect, we will work together to make progress because our side is interested in helping improve the quality of life for the people of this country. Where we cannot find common ground, we will stand firm in defense of our values.

The work goes on, and we will fight for all those who placed their hopes and dreams in our hands.

Now, if we are talking about the bills that this rule would bring to the floor, H.R. 8446 politically interferes in a science-driven process and potentially siphons needed resources away from at-risk supply chains. H.R. 7409 undermines our environmental laws and blocks public input in the permitting process, which could lead to irreparable damage to our lands.

While H.R. 8932 offers a pragmatic solution to ensure student aid reaches those who need it, let us pray that, despite Trump's promise to dismantle the Department of Education, the agency that oversees FAFSA survives the next 4 years so that this measure can actually benefit American families.

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 12, a bill that would ensure that every American has full access to essential reproductive healthcare, including abortion care.

Since the Dobbs decision, every State in the Union has taken action on abortion in some way. Many enacted laws to either ban some or all abortion. Republicans have reiterated time and time again that this is their goal. They want to take away women's reproductive freedoms.

The abortion access landscape is more fractured since the Supreme Court overturned Roe v. Wade. We continue to face the devastating consequences of abortion bans and restrictions on both patients' health and the greater healthcare ecosystem. We have heard in recent weeks the heart-breaking stories of women who have died because of these abortion bans.

H.R. 12 ensures every American has full access to vital reproductive

healthcare and will stop the devastating health consequences for women when abortion access is banned or limited.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. PETTERSEN) to discuss that proposal.

Ms. PETTERSEN. Madam Speaker, since the Supreme Court's unthinkable decision to overturn Roe v. Wade, women face countless attacks on our reproductive healthcare and desperately need Congress to act now.

Despite an overwhelming majority of Americans supporting reproductive healthcare, 14 States have enacted total abortion bans, and many others have brought partial bans or restrictions. This is resulting in devastating consequences across this country.

Millions of women are losing the right to critical, lifesaving care, and some States are actively attempting to stop emergency rooms from providing lifesaving abortions and miscarriage care.

These bans do not just threaten the health and safety of women seeking abortions. They jeopardize all pregnant people. In States with abortion bans, we have seen maternal death rates increase by 300 percent compared to States without abortion protections.

In States where abortions remain legal, like my home State of Colorado, people are facing longer wait times, delays in care, and a strained medical workforce.

□ 1230

We have seen maternity wards even shut their doors because they can't navigate what might happen in a medical emergency and how they would navigate the liability.

In response to this assault on women's healthcare, Americans across seven States, including my home State of Colorado, voted to protect access to reproductive healthcare in their State's constitution.

Choosing how and when to start a family is one of the most personal decisions somebody can make, and nobody should make that for you. These choices should be between women, their families, and their doctors.

I am a proud mother of a 4-year-old, and I am also 27 weeks pregnant. While we are very excited to welcome our second boy, with every pregnancy comes so much uncertainty. At our first appointment, I was told that I faced a high-risk pregnancy because of my age and that the heartbeat wasn't where they wanted it to be.

In a moment that should be filled with joy and excitement, you are faced

with anxiety. I remember reminding myself that I am so lucky to live in Colorado because no matter what happened, I knew that I would be taken care of.

I am grateful that every single day since then, every appointment and milestone I have made I have had positive news, but far too many women are not as lucky and they also don't have access to the critical care they need.

Women across this country deserve more, which is why we must pass H.R. 12, the Women's Health Protection Act, to codify a woman's right to abortion federally.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. PETTERSEN. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question so we can bring up H.R. 12, the Women's Health Protection Act, because we cannot afford to wait and not address the urgent needs of women across the Nation.

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

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

Madam Speaker, there is no way to sugarcoat this. We have 2 long years ahead of us. For Republicans, that likely means facing the challenges of governing. I wish them luck. I hope they can figure out how to govern. They haven't been able to demonstrate that up to this point. For Democrats, it will mean we will have time to reflect, learn, and grow stronger from this election.

We know we need to become better listeners and better communicators, and we know we need to engage more with people on the issues that matter most to them. We will do that.

It also means finding common ground with those we disagree with when it comes to helping regular people. I hope that there will be occasions when there can be common ground achieved and reached so we can actually move things forward. If, in fact, the Republicans win the House and they control this Chamber, I hope that they will move away from the practice of constantly leaning on the most extreme Members in their Conference for guidance on what should be discussed on the House floor.

When it comes to when our values don't align, it will mean us calling out poor policy for what it is and pushing back with every single tool at our disposal to slow the damage.

We will show up. We will show up. We will use our voices. We will stand up for the people and against anything that would do them harm.

It will be a long 2 years, but we are in this fight. I have never felt a greater sense of purpose than I do at this moment because so much is at stake. Things that matter to the people I represent are under threat by the President-elect and his policies.

We will stand up for our values. We will stand up for the people in this country who now feel threatened because of the election results. We will stand up, as Ms. PETTERSEN just talked about in her remarks, for women's reproductive freedoms. Women should decide what is best for them, not Members of this Chamber, and not the President of the United States.

Again, we have a lot of challenges ahead, but I will tell my friends on the other side of the aisle, we are ready. We are ready to come together when we can find common ground.

This is just a promise, but we will fight you with every ounce of energy we have if you bring up policies that we have strong disagreements with. We will not rally or roll over in the face of policies that we deplore.

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

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

Madam Speaker, prior to coming to Congress, I was a medical doctor. In fact, I still have an active medical license. I feel like I should go back and seek a designation as a specialist in treating Trump derangement syndrome, because after 10 years on the Rules Committee, I really feel that I have earned that.

Several years ago, the columnist George Will opined that—this was in the Clinton administration. I was just a regular guy. I wasn't in political office, had no aspirations to be in political office. George Will opined that the country was evenly divided, he said, but fortunately it is not sharply divided.

Now, since then, we have seen a country that has evolved and become more and more and more sharply divided. That is too bad. That is a shame. It robs us of some of the ability we have to get things done when our divisions are so deep and divisive that we simply cannot overcome them.

Last week, I felt as if the national fever had broken. It broke because President-elect Donald Trump won the election. He won it decisively. There is no further contest that is to be had over the Presidential election because it is done. The American people spoke and they spoke clearly.

Why did they speak clearly? They spoke clearly because they felt they had not been listened to and they had not been heard. I mean, the gentleman brought up that the country had been hurt by the policies. Oh, my gosh, your own Democratic economic expert said don't do the American Rescue Plan, don't do the Inflation Reduction Act, you are going to kill people with crippling inflation, Steve Rattner, the former Secretary of the Treasury, when you were doing your reconciliation bills last Congress, and it all fell on deaf ears.

Then what happened? Inflation shot up to 9 percent. Although in recent months you say, oh, well, it is back down to 2 percent, I am sorry, eggs are

still at their peak that they were at the time of that 9 percent inflation. You don't get to walk the prices back down just because you have kept the inflation rate down for a particular month.

Madam Speaker, the American people did speak, and they spoke the need for a new direction, a direction for this country where economic prosperity, limited government, and opportunity are once again the three cornerstones of the American Dream.

Today begins a new chapter by considering measures that thoughtfully solve the very real challenges created by the Federal bureaucracy.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this rule and the underlying legislation. Let's get back to work on improving the lives of the American people. Our long national fever has broken. Let's get to work. Let's get on with the future.

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

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 1568 OFFERED BY  
MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 4. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 12) to protect a person's ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide abortion services. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 5. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 12.

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1330

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATURNER) at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 1568; and  
Adoption of House Resolution 1568, if ordered.

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

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION  
OF H.R. 8932, FAFSA DEADLINE  
ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDER-  
ATION OF H.R. 7409, HARNESSING  
ENERGY AT THERMAL SOURCES  
ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CON-  
SIDERATION OF H.R. 8446, CRIT-  
ICAL MINERAL CONSISTENCY  
ACT OF 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 1568) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8932) to establish an earlier application processing cycle for the FAFSA; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7409) to amend the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 to waive the requirement for a Federal drilling permit for certain activities, to exempt certain activities from the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8446) to amend the Energy Act of 2020 to include critical materials in the definition of critical mineral, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 211, nays 201, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 459]

YEAS—211

Aderholt	Bentz	Burlison
Alford	Bergman	Calvert
Allen	Bice	Cammack
Amodei	Biggs	Carey
Arrington	Bilirakis	Carl
Babin	Bishop (NC)	Carter (GA)
Bacon	Boebert	Carter (TX)
Baird	Bost	Chavez-DeRemer
Balderson	Brecheen	Ciscomani
Banks	Buchanan	Cline
Barr	Burchett	Cloud
Bean (FL)	Burgess	Clyde

Cole	James	Owens	McCollum	Phillips	Stanton	Fallon	Kim (CA)	Posey
Collins	Johnson (LA)	Palmer	McGarvey	Pingree	Stevens	Feenstra	Kustoff	Reschenthaler
Comer	Johnson (SD)	Pence	McGovern	Pocan	Strickland	Ferguson	LaHood	Rodgers (WA)
Crane	Jordan	Perry	McIver	Porter	Suozzi	Finstad	LaLota	Rogers (AL)
Crawford	Joyce (OH)	Pfluger	Meeks	Pressley	Swalwell	Fischbach	LaMalfa	Rogers (KY)
Curtis	Joyce (PA)	Posey	Menendez	Quigley	Sykes	Fitzgerald	Lamborn	Rose
D'Esposito	Kean (NJ)	Reschenthaler	Meng	Ramirez	Takano	Fitzpatrick	Langworthy	Rosendale
Davidson	Kelly (MS)	Rodgers (WA)	Mfume	Raskin	Thanedar	Fleischmann	Latta	Rouzer
De La Cruz	Kelly (PA)	Rogers (AL)	Moore (WI)	Ross	Thompson (CA)	Flood	LaTurner	Roy
DesJarlais	Kiggans (VA)	Rogers (KY)	Morelle	Ruiz	Thompson (MS)	Fong	Lawler	Rulli
Diaz-Balart	Kiley	Rose	Moskowitz	Ruppersberger	Titus	Foxx	Lee (FL)	Rutherford
Duarte	Kim (CA)	Rosendale	Moulton	Ryan	Tlaib	Franklin, Scott	Lesko	Salazar
Duncan	Kustoff	Rouzer	Mrvan	Salinas	Tokuda	Fry	Letlow	Scalise
Dunn (FL)	LaHood	Roy	Mullin	Sánchez	Tonko	Fulcher	Lopez	Schweikert
Edwards	LaLota	Rulli	Nadler	Sarbanes	Torres (CA)	Garbarino	Loudermilk	Scott, Austin
Ellzey	LaMalfa	Rutherford	Napolitano	Scanlon	Torres (NY)	Garcia, Mike	Lucas	Self
Emmer	Lamborn	Neal	Schakowsky	Trahan	Gimenez	Luetkemeyer	Sessions	Sessions
Estes	Langworthy	Neguse	Schneider	Trone	Gonzales, Tony	Luna	Simpson	Simpson
Ezell	Latta	Scalise	Nickel	Scholten	Good (VA)	Luttrell	Stauber	Stauber
Fallon	LaTurner	Schweikert	Norcross	Schrier	Underwood	Gooden (TX)	Mace	Smith (MO)
Feenstra	Lawler	Scott, Austin	Ocasio-Cortez	Scott (VA)	Vargas	Gosar	Malliotakis	Smith (NE)
Ferguson	Lee (FL)	Self	Omar	Sewell	Vasquez	Graves (LA)	Maloy	Smith (NJ)
Finstad	Lesko	Sessions	Pallone	Sherman	Veasey	Graves (MO)	Mann	Smucker
Fischbach	Letlow	Simpson	Panetta	Sherrill	Velázquez	Green (TN)	Massie	Spartz
Fitzgerald	Lopez	Smith (MO)	Pappas	Slotkin	Wasserman	Greene (GA)	Mast	Stauber
Fitzpatrick	Loudermilk	Smith (NE)	Pelosi	Smith (WA)	Schultz	Griffith	McCaul	Steel
Fleischmann	Lucas	Smith (NJ)	Peltola	Sorensen	Waters	Grothman	McClain	Stefanik
Flood	Luetkemeyer	Smucker	Perez	Soto	Watson Coleman	Guest	McClintock	Steil
Fong	Luna	Spartz	Peters	Spanberger	Wexton	Guthrie	McCormick	Steube
Foxx	Luttrell	Stauber	Petterson	Stansbury	Williams (GA)	Hageman	Meuser	Strong
Franklin, Scott	Mace	Steel				Harris	Miller (IL)	Tenney
Fry	Malliotakis	Stefanik				Harshbarger	Miller (OH)	Thompson (PA)
Fulcher	Maloy	Steil	Armstrong	Evans	McHenry	Hern	Miller (WV)	Tiffany
Garbarino	Mann	Steube	Blunt Rochester	Gaetz	Schiff	Higgins (LA)	Miller-Meeks	Timmons
Garcia, Mike	Massie	Strong	Bowman	Gallego	Scott, David	Hill	Mills	Turner
Gimenez	Mast	Tenney	Bucshon	Granger	Waltz	Hinson	Molinaro	Valadao
Gonzales, Tony	McCaul	Thompson (PA)	Cartwright	Grijalva	Wild	Houchin	Moolenaar	Van Drew
Good (VA)	McClain	Tiffany	Connolly	Harris	Wilson (FL)	Hudson	Mooney	Van Duyne
Gooden (TX)	McClintock	Timmons	Crenshaw	Hern		Huizenga	Moore (AL)	Van Orden
Gosar	McCormick	Turner	Donalds	Kim (NJ)		Hunt	Moore (UT)	Wagner
Graves (LA)	Meuser	Valadado				Issa	Moran	Walberg
Graves (MO)	Miller (IL)	Van Drew				Jackson (TX)	Murphy	Weber (TX)
Green (TN)	Miller (OH)	Van Duyne				James	Nehls	Webster (FL)
Greene (GA)	Miller (WV)	Van Orden				Johnson (LA)	Newhouse	Wenstrup
Griffith	Miller-Meeks	Wagner				Johnson (SD)	Norman	Westerman
Grothman	Mills	Walberg				Jordan	Nunn (IA)	Wied
Guest	Molinaro	Weber (TX)				Joyce (OH)	Obernolte	Williams (NY)
Guthrie	Moolenaar	Webster (FL)				Joyce (PA)	Ogles	Williams (TX)
Hageman	Mooney					Kean (NJ)	Owens	Wilson (SC)
Harshbarger	Moore (AL)					Kelly (MS)	Palmer	Wittman
Higgins (LA)	Moore (UT)					Kelly (PA)	Pence	Womack
Hill	Moran					Kiggans (VA)	Perry	Yakym
Hinson	Murphy					Kiley	Pfluger	Zinke
Houchin	Nehls							
Hudson	Newhouse							
Huizenga	Norman							
Hunt	Nunn (IA)							
Issa	Obernolte							
Jackson (TX)	Ogles	Zinke						
NAYS—201								
Adams	Courtney	Houlihan						
Aguilar	Craig	Hoyer						
Allred	Crockett	Hoyle (OR)						
Amo	Crow	Huffman						
Auchincloss	Cuellar	Ivey						
Balint	Davids (KS)	Jackson (IL)						
Barragán	Davis (IL)	Jackson (NC)						
Beatty	Davis (NC)	Jacobs						
Bera	Dean (PA)	Jayapal						
Beyer	DeGette	Jeffries						
Bishop (GA)	DeLauro	Johnson (GA)						
Blumenauer	DelBene	Kamlager-Dove						
Bonamici	Deluzio	Kaptur						
Boyle (PA)	DeSaulnier	Keating						
Brown	Dingell	Kelly (IL)						
Brownley	Doggett	Kennedy						
Budzinski	Escobar	Khanha						
Bush	Eshoo	Kildee						
Caraveo	Espaiat	Kilmer						
Carbajal	Fletcher	Krishnamoorthi						
Cárdenas	Foster	Kuster						
Carson	Foushee	Landsman						
Carter (LA)	Frankel, Lois	Larsen (WA)						
Casar	Frost	Larson (CT)						
Case	Garamendi	Lee (CA)						
Casten	Garcia (IL)	Lee (NV)						
Castor (FL)	Garcia (TX)	Lee (PA)						
Castro (TX)	Garcia, Robert	Lee Carter						
Cherifius-	Golden (ME)	Leger Fernandez						
McCormick	Goldman (NY)	Levin						
Chu	Gomez	Lieu						
Clark (MA)	Gonzalez, V.	Lofgren						
Clarke (NY)	Gottheimer	Lynch						
Cleaver	Green, Al (TX)	Magaziner						
Clyburn	Harder (CA)	Manning						
Cohen	Hayes	Matsui						
Correa	Himes	McBath						
Costa	Horsford	McClellan						
AYES—212								
Adams	Aderholt	Brecheen	Collins	Castor (FL)	Castor (FL)	Castor (FL)	Kaptur	
Aguilar	Alford	Buchanan	Comer	Castro (TX)	Castro (TX)	Castro (TX)	Keating	
Allred	Allen	Bucshon	Crane	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Kelly (IL)	
Amo	Amodei	Burchett	Crawford	McCormick	McCormick	McCormick	Kennedy	
Auchincloss	Burgess	Curtis	Collins	Castor (FL)	Castor (FL)	Castor (FL)	DeGette	
Balint	Burlison	D'Esposito	Comer	Castro (TX)	Castro (TX)	Castro (TX)	DeLauro	
Barragán	Bacon	Calvert	Davidson	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	DelBene	
Beatty	Bacon	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Deluzio	
Bera	Bard	Carvalho	Clark (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	DeSaulnier	
Beyer	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Bishop (GA)	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Blumenauer	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Bonamici	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Boyle (PA)	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Brown	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Brownley	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Budzinski	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Bush	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Caraveo	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Carbajal	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Cárdenas	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Carson	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Carter (LA)	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Casar	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Case	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Casten	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Castor (FL)	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Castro (TX)	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Cherifius-	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
McCormick	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Chu	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Clark (MA)	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Clarke (NY)	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Cleaver	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Clyburn	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Cohen	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Correa	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Costa	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
[Roll No. 460]								
NOES—201								
Adams	Aderholt	Brecheen	Collins	Castor (FL)	Castor (FL)	Castor (FL)	Kaptur	
Aguilar	Alford	Buchanan	Comer	Castro (TX)	Castro (TX)	Castro (TX)	Keating	
Allred	Allen	Bucshon	Crane	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Kelly (IL)	
Amo	Amodei	Burchett	Crawford	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Kennedy	
Auchincloss	Burgess	Curtis	Collins	Castor (FL)	Castor (FL)	Castor (FL)	DeGette	
Balint	Burlison	D'Esposito	Comer	Castro (TX)	Castro (TX)	Castro (TX)	DeLauro	
Barragán	Bacon	Calvert	Davidson	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	DelBene	
Beatty	Bacon	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Deluzio	
Bera	Bard	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Beyer	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Bishop (GA)	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Blumenauer	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Bonamici	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Boyle (PA)	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Brown	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Brownley	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Budzinski	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Bush	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Caraveo	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Carbajal	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Cárdenas	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Carson	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Carter (LA)	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Casar	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Case	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Casten	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Castor (FL)	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Castro (TX)	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	
Cherifius-	Bartman	Carvalho	Clarke (MA)	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Cherifius-	Dingell	

Nickel	Salinas	Takano
Norcross	Sánchez	Thanedar
Ocasio-Cortez	Barbanes	Thompson (CA)
Omar	Scanlon	Thompson (MS)
Pallone	Schakowsky	Titus
Panetta	Schneider	Tlaib
Pappas	Scholten	Tokuda
Pelosi	Schrirer	Tonko
Peltola	Scott (VA)	Torres (CA)
Perez	Sewell	Torres (NY)
Peters	Sherman	Trahan
Pettersen	Sherrill	Trone
Phillips	Slotkin	Underwood
Pingree	Smith (WA)	Vargas
Pocan	Sorensen	Vasquez
Porter	Soto	Veasey
Pressley	Spanberger	Velázquez
Quigley	Stansbury	Wasserman
Ramirez	Stanton	Stevens
Raskin	Strickland	Schultz
Ross	Suozzi	Waters
Ruiz	Swalwell	Watson Coleman
Ruppersberger	Sykes	Wexton
Ryan		Williams (GA)

## NOT VOTING—21

Armstrong	Crenshaw	Kim (NJ)
Banks	Donalds	McHenry
Bishop (NC)	Evans	Schiff
Blunt Rochester	Gaetz	Scott, David
Bowman	Gallego	Waltz
Cartwright	Granger	Wild
Connolly	Grijalva	Wilson (FL)

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1405

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## REMEMBERING LIEUTENANT GENERAL ELLIE GIVAN “BUCK” SHULER, JR.

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the loss of Lieutenant General Ellie Givan “Buck” Shuler, Jr., who passed away at the age of 87 this past October.

General Shuler was a proud servant of our country. After graduating from the Citadel in 1959, he spent 32 years dedicating his life to the United States Air Force.

With over 7,600 flying hours and 125 combat missions in Vietnam, it is no surprise General Shuler was awarded over 20 medals and distinctions for his service, including being awarded the Order of the Palmetto by South Carolina Governor McMaster.

Besides his dedication to his country, he was a member of St. John’s Episcopal Church in Columbia, South Carolina, and a previous president and chairman of the National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force in Pooler, Georgia, where I served with him on the board of trustees.

General Shuler is survived by his wife, Annette Maury Shuler, and their sons, E.G. “Buck” Shuler III, Franklin, and Gray.

My thoughts and prayers are with the family and friends of the Shulers today as they celebrate and remember

the truly impactful life lived by General Shuler.

## PROVIDING DISASTER AID FOR NORTH CAROLINA

(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 to discuss the urgent need to pass disaster aid for our friends and neighbors in western North Carolina.

In September, Hurricane Helene devastated towns and businesses in my home State, and we are only just beginning the long journey to full recovery. Thanks to President Biden, Federal support has surged into North Carolina, and Governor Cooper has overseen an unprecedented State response.

However, our road to fully rebuild is far from over. Congress must pass comprehensive disaster aid immediately. Western North Carolina is counting on us. We need to rush assistance to families, to small businesses, to rebuild our roads and water systems, and to rebuild communities changed forever.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to set politics aside and work together to pass a disaster aid supplemental package as soon as possible.

## THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION ENERGY AGENDA

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I talked about energy yesterday and the prices going up in California due to a CARB rule raising prices by 47 to 65 cents per gallon, as projected.

So now what happens? The Biden administration decides to do the same thing through the EPA. Through what is called the waste emissions charge rule, EPA will raise prices on fuel for all Americans if this rule is allowed to stand.

Did they not learn anything from last Tuesday when the people across the country said we are tired of the high prices and inflation—energy is a big driver of inflation—along with profligate spending in this place?

Do they not get that people are already overburdened by the high price of energy, whether it is going directly in their car or truck fuel tank, to the cost of delivering anything, to the cost of growing crops, or to the cost of mining minerals?

All those things are related to the cost of energy, yet the EPA blindly is pushing forward, not listening to the people, not listening to the results of an election, but making even more rules that drive up the costs.

The Biden anti-energy agenda will soon end, but how much destruction will there be in the next 2 months? We have to stop this rule.

We have to stop EPA from running amok and doing things to basically chase this ghost of CO<sub>2</sub>. Carbon dioxide is only 0.04 percent of our atmosphere. This is not a big climate change deal. It is basically a political science drill.

□ 1415

## RECENT ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS IN AMSTERDAM

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

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in joint support of our Jewish community and to condemn the recent Europa League soccer match attacks that took place in Amsterdam, wreaking unbelievable violence on our Jewish community.

These attacks occurred just days before the 86th anniversary of Kristallnacht, and it is a stark reminder of the devastating consequences of unchecked hatred.

Simply put, Jews and Israelis in Amsterdam were attacked following a soccer match simply because of who they are.

We are calling on the Dutch Government to respond. We are calling on worldwide officials to invest in safety and to combat hate wherever we may see it. This has been a hateful incident that has reverberated across the world and is felt in my home State of Michigan.

## NATIONAL VETERAN AND MILITARY FAMILIES MONTH

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

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, every November, we honor military families and transitioning veterans during National Veterans and Military Families Month.

It is important to recognize the sacrifices that our veterans and families have made for our country every day so we can enjoy the freedoms they fought to protect.

Two years ago, when Democrats were in the majority, we passed the Honoring our PACT Act, a once-in-a-generation expansion for veterans’ healthcare and benefits.

Earlier this year, we celebrated a major milestone of more than 1 million PACT Act-related cases being granted to over 880,000 veterans who are now finally receiving their service-connected disability benefits due to exposures to burn pits and other toxins. They are from across all 50 States and U.S. territories. These are historic numbers for a piece of legislation.

Prior to the PACT Act, the burden fell on veterans to prove the conditions and illnesses they were sick and dying from were results of their service and burn pit exposure. No longer must veterans carry that difficult burden. They

have presumptive benefits to over 300 illnesses caused by burn pits and other toxins, and the list keeps growing.

I will always fight so that our veterans and their families' needs are met. Thank you to all who have served.

To my constituents, my doors are open if they need any assistance.

#### CONGRATULATING DISTINGUISHED MILITARY SERVICE SOCIETY INDUCTION

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate veterans across the country, I was proud to stand alongside three incredible heroes: Retired United States Air Force Colonel George Farfour, the associate dean of the School of Strategic Force Studies at the Air Force Institute of Technology; United States Navy Lieutenant Commander Eric Green, who has led global health engagements, strategic medical planning activities, and mitigated environmental health threats; and retired United States Army Colonel Rodney Mallette, the special adviser to the chairman of the board for International Auto Logistics. We were inducted into the Distinguished Military Service Society at East Carolina University, joining a network of 79 other incredible alums.

I congratulate these vets. I thank all vets and their families so much for their service to our country.

#### WOMEN SHOULD HAVE FREEDOM TO CHOOSE

(Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, let me say this loud and clear: Women, not politicians—women, not politicians—should have the freedom to choose whether or when to start or grow a family. You know what? The voters of Florida agree with that.

In my home State, a clear majority, 57 percent, voted to support an amendment to enshrine access to legal abortion in our constitution, because they know that reproductive decisions should be made by a woman and her doctor.

Despite that clear majority, sadly, amendment 4 did not reach the threshold of 60 percent, leaving in place a cruel 6-week abortion ban, endangering women's lives, their futures, and doctors' freedoms. Now doctors have to decide between saving women's lives or going to prison.

It is time, Mr. Speaker, for Florida's legislature to stand up, to respond to our voters, and to repeal that 6-week abortion ban.

#### RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARL) laid before the House the fol-

lowing resignation as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary:

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
Washington, DC, November 12, 2024.

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

SPEAKER JOHNSON, I hereby resign from the House Judiciary Committee.

Sincerely,

ADAM B. SCHIFF,  
*Member of Congress.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

#### THE INCREASING THREAT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to focus on one of the most serious issues of our time: the increasing threat of nuclear weapons.

Over decades of negotiations, a multilayered architecture of nuclear arms control agreements resulted in significant reductions in the total number of nuclear weapons and nuclear warheads in the arsenals of the United States and Russia. It also promoted and built an international consensus to shun nuclear testing and embrace nonproliferation.

Today, we face the challenge that the only remaining arms control agreement between the U.S. and Russia, New START, expires in February 2026, just a little over a year from now.

The world stands at the brink of a nuclear arms race with no guardrails or no limits. The U.S. has committed itself to modernize its nuclear arsenal over 30 years at a cost estimated to exceed \$1.5 trillion.

Russia repeatedly has threatened to use nuclear weapons in Ukraine and even against NATO nations for any reason he perceives as the West making threatening moves against Russia.

North Korea continues to threaten South Korea, Japan, and the United States with a nuclear strike while forming a new alliance with Russia.

China is engaged in a buildup of its own nuclear arsenal. The Pentagon estimates China will likely have 1,500 nuclear warheads by 2035 if the pace of its buildup continues. Iran may decide to build nuclear weapons following tit-for-tat missile strikes with Israel and the U.S.' failure to revive negotiations on restoring curbs on Iran's nuclear program.

Adding to this uncertain and tense global nuclear security landscape, the American people voted to return Donald Trump to the Presidency for a second term.

Now, during his first term as President, he withdrew the United States from the Iran nuclear deal and allowed other arms control agreements to expire or for the U.S. to withdraw.

It will be on his shoulders to help the world back away from the brink of the first use or exchange of nuclear weapons since the end of World War II, and to avoid a new nuclear arms race with all of its financial and geopolitical costs.

If he chooses to take on these challenges, he will not find himself alone.

In 2017, most of the nations of the world came together to adopt the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, TPNW. The treaty is an international agreement that prohibits the development, testing, production, and use of nuclear weapons. It entered into force in 2021. The TPNW's goals are to eliminate nuclear weapons and reduce global nuclear arsenals to zero. Currently, 93 nations have signed the treaty and 74 have ratified it.

Along with my colleague EARL BLUMENAUER, I am the proud author of H. Res. 77, a bill that calls on the President to embrace the goals and provisions of the TPNW and make nuclear disarmament the centerpiece of U.S. national security policy. It also calls on the United States to lead a global effort to move the world back from the nuclear brink and to prevent nuclear war by returning to negotiations that advance nuclear arms reduction. I am grateful that 43 of my House colleagues have joined this resolution as cosponsors.

I am also the sponsor of H.R. 3154, the HALT Act, which would freeze current nuclear arsenals and press for a return to the negotiating table.

Further, on November 1, in the First Committee on International Peace and Security of the U.N. General Assembly, delegates voted to study the impacts of nuclear war for the first time since 1989.

While there is already a wealth of robust research on the effects of nuclear weapons, this has not been comprehensively brought together in 35 years. During these decades, there has been major progress on climate and scientific modeling tools, and this new study will allow scientists to review the improvements in our understanding of the effects of nuclear war.

Mr. Speaker, 144 nations voted in favor of the resolution, including nuclear powers like Germany and nations who suffered from atomic testing in decades past. Only three nations opposed: Russia, France, and the U.K., with the latter saying this matter has been studied enough. Thirty nations abstained, including the United States.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, in October, the Nobel Committee decided to award the Nobel Peace Prize for 2024 to the Japanese organization Nihon Hidankyo. This grassroots movement of atomic bomb survivors from Hiroshima and Nagasaki received the Peace Prize for its efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and for demonstrating through witness testimony that nuclear weapons must never ever be used again.

The award reminds us most vividly of the cost of nuclear war. As many of my

House colleagues know, for over a decade I have championed the cause of the atomic veterans to be recognized for their sacrifice, suffering, and patriotism in working on U.S. atomic testing and production sites, often with little or no protection from radiation.

□ 1430

After years of bipartisan work by Congress, in September 2023, in a moving ceremony, the Pentagon awarded the Atomic Veterans Commemorative Service Medal in-person and online to those still-surviving atomic veterans and posthumously to their families.

However, members of the military were not the only ones who suffered. Civilians, especially in the State of Nevada, were also victims of atomic testing. Known as the down-winders, these civilians and their lands suffered from the impact of nuclear radiation and drift carried by wind and water. They, too, deserve to be recognized and honored.

Mr. Speaker, what my colleagues and I are talking about here today is a big deal. This issue needs more attention. The relevant committees here in Congress ought to be doing hearings. We ought to be discussing this more and more on the House floor because, really, the ultimate question here is the salvation or the destruction of our planet.

Certainly, we all can come together to protect not only the people of the country but the people of the world from nuclear weapons.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call on the House to prioritize disarmament diplomacy.

Mr. Speaker, 2024 marks 80 years since the world was introduced to nuclear weapons. In that time, there have been several instances when complete catastrophe was at our doorstep. At the height of the Cold War, we narrowly avoided a nuclear exchange during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Thanks to extraordinary leadership, the United States and Soviet Union were able to pull back from the brink at the very last minute.

Years later, early warning system errors, once again, brought us within minutes of a nuclear exchange, and we are not the only countries that have nearly ended life on Earth through nuclear escalation.

Today, there are close to 13,000 nuclear weapons across the globe, a figure that continues to rise at an alarming rate because the world is turning away from nuclear nonproliferation treaties. Nine countries currently own nuclear weapons, while six others have them stored within their borders.

While many of these countries are historically rational actors within the international community, countries that see nuclear weapons as the ultimate deterrent, the ever-changing state of the world today demands that we not remain complacent. Not all nu-

clear states are rational actors, and there is no guarantee that rational nuclear states will always remain rational.

As Putin continues to attack Ukraine and threaten Europe and the United States with nuclear war, the world is made less safe. When Kim Jong Un supplies Putin with soldiers to fight in Ukraine, North Korea inches closer to launching a nuclear strike. In the Middle East, where ISIS-K is re-emerging in Pakistan amid political and economic instability, the prospect of nuclear weapons falling into the hands of bad actors grows by the day. Years after the Trump administration decided to withdraw from the Iran nuclear deal, we risk yet another adversary developing a nuclear arsenal.

As democracy deteriorates across the globe, even the United States is not impervious to nuclear weapons falling into the hands of extremists.

The world today is far different from what it was at the end of World War II, yet our policy toward nuclear weapons has not fundamentally changed. Now more than ever, we must pursue nuclear disarmament. Rather than bringing the world closer to disaster, let us prioritize disarmament diplomacy and make real progress to creating a safer, better world for our children, our grandchildren, and all generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for organizing this Special Order hour, and I encourage all Members of Congress to cosponsor H. Res. 77.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER).

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative McGOVERN for holding this Special Order hour to discuss the importance of nuclear security.

As the only Ph.D. physicist in Congress, I feel I have a special responsibility to join this discussion and to ask what we can do to strengthen our global nuclear security architecture and maintain U.S. leadership in this area.

I am proud to be the co-chair of the Congressional Nuclear Security Working Group along with Representative CHUCK FLEISCHMANN. It is important to continue the dialogue on nuclear security and the significance of arms control, especially as it connects to current events.

One of our caucus' main goals is to continue to engage on the Hill and with external organizations to facilitate awareness of global threats of nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism. It is our hope that through building awareness and generating bipartisan dialogues we can create practical legislative solutions for these critical national security issues.

With the escalation of China's nuclear program, Russian nuclear threats amid the invasion of Ukraine, Iran's growing nuclear capabilities, threats by Israeli cabinet members to use its nuclear arsenal against its neighbors,

and the escalation of North Korean missile testing, this is not a small task.

Above all, we see Ukraine, one of the few governments on Earth that has voluntarily given up its nuclear weapons in return for an international promise of territorial integrity, we see it threatened to be abandoned by some, including some in the United States.

If we are going to be successful in confronting these unprecedented challenges, then we need to work across party lines as we look to the 119th Congress and beyond.

One particular place where we are already working together in a bipartisan manner is at our national laboratories. As the co-chair of the bipartisan National Labs Caucus, our national labs create the underlying foundation for all of our nuclear security efforts, including the nonproliferation and national security priorities that we are here to talk about today.

One of the features that you have got of being a Member of Congress, Mr. Speaker, is that if you ask, you can be taken into the room in our national weapons labs where you can see our nuclear weapons taken apart. If you enter that room and you talk to the experts about the details of the nuclear weapons, why they are built that way, what the capabilities are, and what the implications are if these are detonated, if you don't take your job seriously after entering that room, then you are not thinking clearly. I find that Republicans and Democrats upon entering that room think about their job in a different way than they would otherwise.

This whole discussion is even more important than ever as we face an uncertain geopolitical environment that pushes against the international rules-based order and toward an age of strategic competition. I find so many of the lessons that have been well-known by Members of Congress during the Cold War seem to have been forgotten today. The simple lesson, for example, that there are weapons that you can own that make you less safe, which was well understood by Members of Congress back in the fifties and sixties, seems to have become a completely alien concept to Members of Congress today. That has led, I think, to some very bad policy, like people thinking that hypersonics make you safer; whereas, in fact, if you have hypersonics and your enemies know you have hypersonics, then they are more likely to react on a hair trigger to anything that looks like a launch against them and not have the time that they need to react rationally.

Over the years, I have focused my attention specifically on several areas to strengthen our nuclear security architecture.

First and foremost is H. Res. 1079, a resolution I introduced in the House with 39 other Members supporting arms control and condemning Russia's purported suspension of its participation

in the New START treaty. The current extension of New START is set to expire in just over a year, and anyone who remembers previous arms control negotiations will know that there is almost no time left to negotiate a subsequent treaty.

Additionally, any negotiations, whether with Russia, China, or any other country, require partners who are willing to have discussions on arms control, something that is easier said than done. In a time when traditional channels of dialogue in arms control and strategic stability have been closed or are quiet, we will rely even more on keeping alternative channels open.

Nongovernmental organizations, scientists, and research institutions kept dialogue open during the worst parts of the Cold War, and we may need to rely on them to fulfill those roles again.

Another institution that is crucial in these times will be the International Atomic Energy Agency, the IAEA. We are already seeing the incredibly hard work that Director General Grossi and his staff are putting in to responding to the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the nuclear plants that are being put at risk there and all the myriad other crises that are at their doorstep.

In recognition of that work, I have also been leading H. Res. 641, a resolution that highlights the indispensable role that the IAEA plays in strengthening nuclear security and safety around the globe.

Again, I thank Representative McGOVERN for this time and this very important discussion. There is a decent chance that everyone on Earth will spend their last few moments wondering why we did not spend more attention on nuclear weapons. I do not want to be part of that mistake, so I thank the gentleman for letting us participate today.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his thoughtful comments and for urging both Democrats and Republicans to learn more about this issue. Democrats and Republicans ought to have a mutual interest in survival, because that is really what is at stake here.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman McGOVERN for putting this together and for the opportunity to speak on this crucial topic.

Since their creation, nuclear weapons have shocked the world with their destructive potential and left us grappling with how to limit their dangers. Today, it is even more important than ever that we take the steps, however difficult they may seem, to reprioritize deescalation and prevent a new nuclear arms race.

In 1985, President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, two Cold Warriors commanding the largest nuclear arsenals on the planet, declared that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. This profound truth has been repeated often,

and it has been reaffirmed by the leaders of all five nuclear-armed states in 2022. It should serve as both the starting point and the guiding principle in every discussion we have about nuclear weapons.

Yet, today, we seem to be overlooking the lessons even the most resolute Cold Warrior strategists understood. Despite our successes in eliminating nuclear testing, shrinking stockpiles, and preventing proliferation, we now risk drifting from these hard-fought achievements. Instead of advancing cooperation, we find ourselves amid a resurgence of the same Cold War mindset that once pushed us dangerously close to the brink of nuclear annihilation.

The path before us is clear: we must either continue to build on our successes in reducing the risk of nuclear war or return to the insecurity and dangers of the Cold War era.

Instead of pursuing the obvious choice, hawkish perspectives on all sides have locked the U.S., Russia, and China into a nuclear build-up, each country racing to develop new long-range missiles, stealth bombers, and space-based systems, fearing the gains of the others and responding with more weapons of their own.

Rather than challenging these approaches, Congress continues to authorize steps that are increasing the pace of this new nuclear arms race. This fear-driven rhetoric promotes the dangerous myth that more weapons make us safer, yet nothing could be further from the truth. In reality, without arms control agreements, every new weapon we build only fuels an unwinnable race as adversaries respond in kind.

When advocates tell us that our nuclear modernization will cost \$1.7 trillion, it is difficult to fathom just how much money that truly is. To be clear, the cost is more than the Iraq war cost us over 20 years, and the costs just keep rising. The Sentinel program which will replace the Minuteman III ICBMs has already ballooned to \$200 billion, an 81 percent cost overrun.

For comparison, we could buy 20 aircraft carriers for the cost to modernize a few hundred unusable missiles and warheads. For a fraction of the cost, we could keep our current ICBMs, subs, and air-based bombers, but we continue to spend blindly without ever saying enough.

It is fascinating that from across the aisle, deficits don't seem to matter when it comes to defense.

Mr. Speaker, \$58 billion for the State Department? Oh, that is excessive. However, \$200 billion for one-third of our nuclear triad doesn't seem to even prompt a congressional hearing. For the same \$200 billion, we could fully fund the National Institutes of Health's annual budget for 10 years or provide universal pre-K education for every child in the U.S. for nearly 30 years.

However, the cost is not just financial. The soaring price tags of these nu-

clear programs are shocking in their own right, but it is also the human cost, the cost of our global security, and the increased risk of catastrophic conflict.

Congress must reclaim its role in shaping a rational, responsible nuclear strategy, one that prioritizes diplomacy over escalation, deescalation over deterrence, and arms control over arms races. The American people deserve a government that works to reduce risks not magnify them.

We must rebalance our focus toward arms control, recognizing that diplomatic engagement and meaningful treaties are proven tools for reducing the global stockpiles of nuclear weapons and curbing the spread of those weapons. These efforts demand our unwavering commitment. History has shown that reliance on nuclear arsenals as the core of our security is misguided.

With nuclear stockpiles increasing worldwide, our collective call for restraint and deescalation is more crucial now than ever.

□ 1445

Our diplomatic efforts should match the intensity of our military programs. This requires making difficult choices, ensuring that our limited resources support our true long-term security goals.

Pouring billions of dollars into nuclear modernization while neglecting diplomatic initiatives is not a sustainable strategy. It is a trajectory toward greater danger and increased instability.

I stand before my colleagues today to say that we still have a choice. We can choose to invest in a future that prioritizes dialogue and cooperation. We can choose to modernize our thinking rather than just our weapons. We can also choose to move toward the total elimination of nuclear weapons, recognizing that it is the only true way to ensure a safer world for future generations.

The road ahead is not going to be easy, but it is clear. Let us reaffirm our commitment to arms control, to oversight, and to a nuclear policy based on reason and restraint, not on fear and reflex. Let us continue to work together toward a world free of nuclear weapons, where security is based on peace and cooperation and not the perpetual threat of annihilation.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) for his powerful remarks. I thank the gentleman also for being the co-chair of the Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control Working Group.

I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER), the other co-chair of the Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control Working Group.

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

Mr. Speaker, I stand with my colleagues today to help raise the alarm about our unsustainable and reckless

nuclear posture. Sadly, we have come a long way in the wrong direction since Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev pledged to rid the world of nuclear weapons.

Many of my friends in this Chamber, particularly on the Republican side of the aisle, speak passionately and eloquently about our fiscal trajectory and the rising national debt. I share their concerns and believe we need to be clear-eyed about the scale of the increasingly serious debt problem and we must seriously consider the merits of additional spending in a difficult fiscal environment.

Yet, many seem to forget this issue when it comes to the larger defense budget and, specifically, our nuclear weapons modernization program.

The CBO estimates that it will cost us over \$1.5 trillion over the next 30 years and \$800 billion over the next 10 years. Please remember that our current estimates in defense costs are always wrong, and they are always wrong on the low side. We always underestimate significantly, sometimes dramatically.

Mr. Speaker, while I appreciate the need for nuclear deterrence, particularly with Russian saber-rattling and an expanding Chinese nuclear arsenal, our spending priorities and nuclear strategy are becoming divorced from reality, a reality of scarce resources and a variety of competing national security priorities.

We are on track in the next NDAA to authorize billions of additional dollars in spending on a host of unnecessary nuclear programs that have, at best, a marginal benefit to our national security and, at worst, destabilize the fragile peace we have today.

For example, the measure being negotiated would likely have us continue to pour billions of dollars into a new nuclear sea-launched cruise missile program, which is a costly solution to a nonexistent problem. There is absolutely no reason to believe that Russia or China would be any more deterred from using nuclear weapons if we were able to field yet another low-yield weapon. We already deploy a vast array of such weapons.

The reality is that our current nuclear arsenal presents more than enough of a deterrent to our adversaries, and we simply do not have the resources to spend lavishly on redundant nuclear weapons systems while also maintaining and modernizing our conventional military capabilities.

I am deeply concerned that, while we continue to overspend on our nuclear arsenal, we are neglecting to engage in meaningful nuclear disarmament diplomacy on the international stage, which is the only real way to safeguard the country and the world from the horrors of nuclear war.

I applaud the Biden administration for offering last year to discuss, without preconditions, a new nuclear arms control framework with Russia and a separate bilateral nuclear risk reduc-

tion arrangement with China, but we need to do more in Congress to support these efforts and encourage the next administration to carry the torch.

At the very least, before the expiration of the New START Treaty in 2026, the U.S. should propose to Russia that both sides maintain the current limits of the numbers of deployed strategic nuclear weapons until a more comprehensive agreement can be reached.

Looking ahead, the cornerstone of future arms nuclear talks should be the adoption of a no first-use policy when it comes to our own nuclear arsenal. Currently, the U.S. President has the ability to order the launch of hundreds of nuclear warheads within 15 minutes with no oversight or input required from anyone else, including Congress. Vesting this much power into one person, Democrat or Republican, is irresponsible, dangerous, and unnecessary.

Given our massive conventional military advantages over our adversaries, there is no plausible circumstance that could justify the use of nuclear weapons to respond to a nonnuclear threat.

Removing the specter of U.S. nuclear weapons first in a conflict would be an important first step toward increasing strategic stability and slowing down or stopping the global race to develop new nuclear capabilities and advanced conventional-strike weapons.

In an increasingly unstable world, it is incumbent on all of us to reduce the existential risk of nuclear war in every way we can. Let me explain my use of the term “existential.” It is about actual existence.

While we fret over who won or lost in a given election, we must not forget that the real danger and the real challenge is the continuation of humanity itself. Will we live as a species, or will we die? That is the simple question before us.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks and, again, for reminding us how costly the nuclear arms race is. The American people want us to spend money on them and not on weapons that, if ever used, could destroy this entire planet.

Mr. Speaker, I am now proud to yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, we know that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. There are roughly 13,000 nuclear weapons currently stored in bunkers, missile silos, warehouses, airfields, and Navy bases all around the world.

One warhead has the power to wipe out an entire city. A full-scale nuclear war could devastate life as we know it. The catastrophic risks posed by nuclear weapons are growing. We know that Putin continues to recklessly threaten the use of nuclear force in the war in Ukraine, and genocidal maniac Netanyahu continues to recklessly raise the nuclear threat level all across the Middle East.

The White House and Congress need to double down on efforts to work to-

ward diplomacy and negotiate new constraints to cap and further reduce nuclear arsenals.

We must implement a new nuclear arms control framework to prevent an unrestrained nuclear arms race. It is absolutely terrifying, Mr. Speaker, for many of our residents in the United States that the President of the United States has the power to decide to launch a nuclear weapon right now. Think about that for just one moment.

The use of just a fraction of the nuclear weapons we possess, most of which are ready for launch within minutes of an order from any President, would lead to mass destruction on an unprecedented global scale.

Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle should back commonsense efforts to adopt measures to reduce the risk of nuclear war. We must continue to work toward an international agreement, Mr. Speaker, with all countries that possess nuclear weapons through a very Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty that we already have.

Also, many of my residents continue to say: Stop. Stop the United States from being addicted to wars. We could be using so much of these resources to fund clean water, to fund housing, to fund childcare, and so much more that invests in the future and not the end of our world.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her inspiring remarks and for always speaking truth to power.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield now to the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER).

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

Mr. Speaker, the time for nuclear weapons stockpiling is over. Instead, we should focus on the United States leading the world in disarmament and diplomacy.

As the ultimate weapon of war, nuclear weapons should be an absolute last resort or no resort. With the U.S. having enough nuclear weapons to destroy the world, they become more than a deterrent. They become a threat to ourselves and the rest of the world.

Today's landscape paints a picture of even more reasons to act swiftly. The last remaining agreement limiting the world's two largest arsenals is set to expire in 2026, and China has increased its arsenal from 100 to 300 nuclear weapons on their long-range missiles.

At the same time, Russian President Vladimir Putin has refused to take up President Biden's offer to discuss a new nuclear arms control framework. China's leaders have also rejected U.S. offers for follow-up talks on nuclear risk reduction and arms control issues.

As indiscriminate killers, nuclear weapons will not be the answer to our current or future problems. It is in the world's best interests and the United States', as the leader of these interests, that we reengage in efforts to produce a new framework with Russia and China to further cap and reduce nuclear arsenals.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. McGOVERN for being a leader on this important issue and bringing us together to discuss it.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) for his words. Again, I think what my colleagues are hearing today are concerns that many of our constituents share, that we are spending this excessive amount of money on stockpiling nuclear weapons and the concern that we are not talking about the impact if these weapons were ever used. It would be devastating.

Mr. Speaker, I am now happy to yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. RAMIREZ).

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman McGOVERN for holding this Special Order hour to discuss the very real threat nuclear weapons represent to our shared safety and our peace.

Mr. Speaker, it has been almost 80 years since the beginning of the nuclear age. Given where we are at this precise moment, the risks posed by nuclear weapons feels real, it feels present, and it feels tangible.

Despite warnings from advocates and the United Nations, the threat of nuclear escalation is on the rise. In fact, our Nation's leadership has played an important role in either mitigating or escalating this dangerous reality. What we do and how we lead and what we say to the world will continue to be a crucial factor in the nuclear arms race and war in the years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I am tired of saying it, but words matter, and I quote: "Let it be an arms race. We will outmatch them at every pass and outlast them all." That was the incoming President's answer to the question of a possible nuclear war back in 2016.

We know that, as our Nation and other States agreed in a 2022 declaration, nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. Despite the claims of warmongers, including our President-elect and the military industrial complex, nuclear weapons are not defensive or an effective strategy for deterrence.

The bottom line is nuclear weapons are tools of war, death, and mass destruction. They can't be used without catastrophic humanitarian consequences that violate every single principle of international law and our shared humanity. We are headed in the wrong direction with a trigger-happy President about to take office.

Will he renew the new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty?

Will he ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons?

Will he decrease spending on nuclear weapons or decommission our already massive nuclear arsenal?

Of course not.

When we invest in nuclear proliferation, I want us to remember that we could be providing assistance in our communities. We could be supporting the education of our children. We could

be transforming our infrastructure and delivering nutritious meals to families. We could be assisting first-time home buyers. We could be building a quality healthcare system.

Mr. Speaker, I can go on and on, and Congressman McGOVERN would need another five Special Order hours, but what I am saying is that these are life-giving investments in people. Nuclear weapons only bring total annihilation. We must pursue another path forward. We have to pursue a path toward peace, and we can do that together.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her powerful remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I am now happy to yield to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS), who can tell us firsthand about the impacts of nuclear testing on people in nearby areas—not just nearby, but hundreds of miles away—how it not only pollutes the air, but the water and the soil and everything else.

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Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman McGOVERN, Congressman McGOVERN, for his leadership in this area and for setting up the Special Order on such an important topic.

As a political science professor and a student of the history of nuclear weaponry, and now a Member of Congress representing much of southern Nevada, I have learned a thing or two about our nuclear legacy. In fact, I wrote a book on Nevada's atomic heritage called "Not In My Backyard."

Nevada was the focal point of nuclear development during the Cold War. Over four decades, the Nevada Test Site, which is located just a hundred miles north of Las Vegas, hosted over 900 nuclear tests, more than any other place in the country.

Throughout the 1950s, the mushroom cloud continued to loom in the distance as people enjoyed what Las Vegas had to offer. It was almost like a tourist attraction.

These tests were conducted to better understand the power and impact of nuclear weapons, and the site played a major role in shaping national and international policies regarding nuclear testing and nonproliferation.

The radiation given off by more than 100 atmospheric tests, however, has had devastating impacts on those downwind. That includes workers at the test site, our atomic soldiers who did war games in the shadow of the detonations, and also sheepherders across the border in Utah.

The fallout caused cancer and premature deaths for thousands across the West and contaminated soil in the vicinity of the test site, resulting in a loss of biodiversity.

The 800 underground tests also resulted in radioactive contamination of groundwater, and that is still a problem today. Radioactivity levels in the water are declining over time, but elements such as plutonium and uranium are likely to pose a risk for thousands of years.

Fortunately, the Department of Energy's Stockpile Stewardship and Management Program and the National Nuclear Security Administration and its nuclear weapons laboratories have been able to certify that our nuclear stockpile remains safe, secure, and reliable without needing to resume explosive testing.

Mr. Speaker, in 2020, the Trump administration called for a resumption of nuclear testing in the breach of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty. I helped lead the charge in the fiscal year 2021 NDAA process to ensure that explosive nuclear testing could not be resurrected in the United States because it would be right there in Nevada.

With a second Trump administration taking office in January, that same disastrous policy from 2020 is featured in Project 2025. That is the blueprint that we understand Trump will be following in his next 4 years.

On page 399, Project 2025 calls for the rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which will not only allow nuclear testing here at home but will give the green light to other nuclear powers around the world to do the same.

The result will put us on a collision course of catastrophic proportions with Russia and China. It will undermine the entire arms control regime, allow for the proliferation of these weapons to non-nuclear states, and will once again put the health of Nevadans in jeopardy.

Mr. Speaker, the United States has been a beacon of nonproliferation and responsible stewardship of nuclear stockpiles. Upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union, we helped newly reformed republics like Kazakhstan safely remove and decommission warheads and testing facilities while ushering in a new era of nuclear risk reduction by implementing the nonproliferation treaty, New START, and, of course, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Those in favor of resuming nuclear testing under the principle of peace through strength are merely contributing to additional nuclear risks and challenges to strategic stability.

Mr. Speaker, let's be clear. In a nuclear arms race, there are no winners, only losers. We must not provide foreign nations with a justification to openly conduct nuclear test explosions while imposing immense financial and health costs on our constituents.

The U.S. has been a leader on nuclear risk reduction, and we must continue to act responsibly in that regard. It is one of the most serious things that we face, and we must stand strong against it.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for being such an advocate on behalf of people who have been victimized by nuclear testing. We appreciate all the work that she does.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who

has been a champion on arms control issues for many years.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. McGOVERN for this Special Order and for giving me a minute to speak, but also for his tremendous leadership because this is such an important issue that I think sometimes gets swept under the rug.

There are a couple of things I remember about my last life. I was a very active member of the SANE/Nuclear Freeze disarmament movement. I worked for a phenomenal Member of Congress, Congressman Ron Dellums. We talked about nuclear weapons and how it is an equalizer. It is an equal-opportunity destroyer.

I think everyone in our country and throughout the world needs to understand what impacts nuclear weapons have had and will have. I visited Nagasaki. I visited Hiroshima. I also had a chance to meet with many children who were survivors of Chernobyl. I saw what the human impact was: permanent disabilities, generational trauma, generational DNA changes, physical disabilities.

Let me read you what one report explains in a very quick paragraph: "Nuclear weapons produce ionizing radiation, which kills or sickens those exposed, contaminates the environment, and has long-term health consequences, including cancer and genetic damage."

I have seen this with people who had relatives who were impacted by a nuclear bomb and the genetic damage through the generations.

"Their widespread use in atmospheric testing has caused grave, long-term consequences. Physicians project that some 2.4 million people worldwide will eventually die from cancers due to atmospheric nuclear tests conducted between 1945 and 1980."

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for bringing this once again to the attention of this body because this world should not have one nuclear bomb. Our country should lead the effort for nuclear disarmament. We should set the standard. We need to reduce the investments that we make in the production of nuclear weapons. We need to eliminate nuclear weapons, and we need to be in the lead for that.

Mr. Speaker, I will say again that a nuclear bomb is an equal-opportunity destroyer.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership on this and so many other issues.

During his first term, President Trump was right to initiate talks and to try to negotiate a nuclear agreement with North Korea. Perhaps he can be successful at this initiative over the next 4 years. I hope it is something he decides to prioritize.

There are other important nuclear security issues that I hope he will take to heart and, like his Republican predecessors, Ronald Reagan and Dwight Eisenhower, help lead the world away from the brink of a nuclear arms race and a nuclear war.

These include taking a critical look at nuclear modernization to ensure it will provide cost-effective deterrence, hold the Pentagon accountable for unnecessary and costly weapons programs, adhere to the nuclear weapons limits set forth in the New START agreement, extend and expand upon existing arms control engagement, uphold the global taboo on explosive nuclear weapons testing, and stop funding missile defense programs that do not work.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we should aspire to be a world free of nuclear weapons. That is what you have heard over and over from the Members who have spoken here today.

I want to close with one final thought. Mr. Speaker, when I was in college, I worked my way through college, working in the office of Senator George McGovern of South Dakota, no relation but one of my heroes and a champion on nuclear arms control.

I accompanied him to a debate with William Buckley at Yale University, and the debate was on: Resolve that the SALT talks are in the interests of U.S. national security.

Governor McGovern closed that debate by saying, in 1963, we were debating the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. "Senator Everett Dirksen [of Illinois] took to the floor to close the debate. He said that he had just reread John Hersey's 'Hiroshima,' the description of what happened to that great city, the morning after, the scene of one family sitting charred around the breakfast table; out in the yard, bits and pieces of children's clothing; the broken arm of a doll; toys and debris scattered over the landscape. And he said: 'I thought about that scene, and I said that someday Everett Dirksen will be buried in Illinois, and when that happens, I don't want to put on my gravestone: "He knew about this, and he didn't care."'"

Mr. Speaker, the choice is whether we are going to reduce and eventually reverse this nuclear madness. That means not victory for anyone if it is ever used but the death of all and perhaps the death of our planet.

Many years ago, in ancient wisdom, it was said: I have set before thee two choices, life or death. Therefore, choose life that thee and thy seed may live.

That is the choice he wanted the United States to make in 1978. That is how he concluded that debate. That is the choice I want the United States to make in the year 2024.

Mr. Speaker, the stuff that we are talking about here today is not theoretical. It is not just some abstract debate. This is real. It is shocking that we are not focused more on this issue.

Again, Democrats and Republicans ought to have a mutual interest in survival because if these weapons are ever used, it could mean the end of our planet. As Mr. FOSTER from Illinois said earlier, we don't want to look into the sky, see one terrible flash, and that is

the end of it, and we wonder how we got there.

We have it within our power right now to do something to reverse this trend toward nuclear destruction. We just have to have the courage to stand up to the defense contractors and all of their big money and to people who, quite frankly, think that the only way we can be strong is to build more and more nuclear weapons.

That is not the measure of our strength. The measure of our strength, quite frankly, is the quality of life of the people in our country. We live in the richest country in the history of the world. We have 47 million people who do not know where their next meal is going to come from. We should all be ashamed of that. It is a national scandal.

When we try to raise that issue on the floor, we are told we don't have the money. Yet, we have over a trillion dollars to build more nuclear weapons? That is insane. That is mad.

Mr. Speaker, the plea of all of us here today, to Democrats and Republicans alike, we want the issue of a nuclear-free world on the table. We want that to be one of our goals. We want to aspire to that goal. We want Congress, Democrats and Republicans, to come together and to make that a reality.

I hope that people across this country get more engaged on this issue and demand more of their government on this issue. The trend right now and the way we are headed is in the wrong direction.

Let's strive for a world free from nuclear weapons. Let's urge the next President to do this. Again, I have great concerns, deep concerns, about the next President and his priorities. Do you know what? We can't give up hope. We ought to do everything we can to press him and this Congress to move in a different direction.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all of my colleagues for participating in this Special Order, and I yield back the balance of my time.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, November 14, 2024, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,  
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-6007. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Office for Human Research Protections, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Department of Health and Human Services Policy for the Protection of Human Research Subjects: Update to the Additional Protections for Specific Populations (RIN: 0937-AA09) received October 23, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6008. A letter from the Supervisory Program Analyst, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — In the Matter of Achieving 100% Wireless Handset Model Hearing Aid Compatibility [WT Docket No.: 23-388; FCC 24-112] received November 1, 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-6009. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Compensation for Reactive Power Within the Standard Power Factor Range [Docket No.: RM22-2-000; Order No. 904] (RIN: 1902-AF91) received October 31, 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-6010. A letter from the Chief Financial Officer and Director, Office of Financial Management, United States Capitol Police, transmitting the Statement of Disbursements for the U.S. Capitol Police for the period April 1, 2024 through September 30, 2024, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 1910(a); Public Law 109-55, Sec. 1005; (119 Stat. 575) (H. Doc. No. 118-180); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

EC-6011. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Alaska Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher/Processors Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 230224-0053; RTID 0648-XD295] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6012. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Greater Atlantic, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Fishery; 2024 Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Specifications [240202-0033] (RIN: 0648-XD495) received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6013. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — GARFO, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Department's notification of quota transfer — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer From MD to NJ [Docket No.: 221223-0282; RTID 0648-XD051] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110

Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6014. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — West Coast, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Coastal Pelagic Species Fisheries; Interim Specifications and Management Measures for Pacific Sardine [Docket No.: 240726-0206; RTID 0648-XE135] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6015. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Alaska Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 220216-0049; RTID 0648-XC650] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6016. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — HMS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; General Category October Through November Time Period Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 220523-0193; RTID 0648-XD386] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6017. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Alaska Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 230224-0053; RTID 0648-XD509] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6018. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Southeast Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2024 Commercial Closure for Snowy Grouper in the South Atlantic [Docket No.: 231127-0277; RTID 0648-XE001] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6019. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — GARFO, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's notification of quota transfer — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer From NC to NJ [Docket No.: 221223-0282; RTID 0648-XD608] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6020. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Greater Atlantic Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Blueline Tilefish Resources.

EC-6021. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — West Coast Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Pacific Halibut Fisheries of the West Coast; 2024 Catch Sharing Plan; Inseason Action [Docket No.: 240327-0090; RTID 0648-XE043] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

Fishery; In-season Adjustment to the Blueline Tilefish Commercial Possession Limit [Docket No.: 240315-0081; RTID 0648-XE089] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6022. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Alaska, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher/Processors Using Trawl Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 240227-0061; RTID 0648-XE061] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6023. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — West Coast Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Pacific Halibut Fisheries of the West Coast; 2024 Catch Sharing Plan; Inseason Action [Docket No.: 240327-0090; RTID 0648-XE271] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6024. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Alaska Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Western Aleutian District of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 240304-0068; RTID 0648-XD951] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6025. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Alaska Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Blackspotted and Rougheye Rockfish in Central Aleutian and Western Aleutian Districts of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 240304-0068; RTID 0648-XD941] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6026. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — HMS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; Closure of the General Category June Through August Fishery for 2024 [Docket No.: 220919-0193; RTID 0648-XE181] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6027. A letter from the Fisheries Regulation Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Alaska Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Western Aleutian District of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 240304-0068; RTID 0648-XD951] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Greater Than or Equal to 50 Feet Length Overall Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 240227-0061; RTID 0648-XE217] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6028. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — HMS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; General Category October Through November Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 220919-0193; RTID 0648-XE331] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6029. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — GARFO, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; Adjustment to the 2024 Specifications [Docket No.: 240228-0062; RTID 0648-XE363] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6030. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — West Coast Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; 2023-2024 Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments [Docket No.: 221206-0261] (RIN: 0648-BN16) received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6031. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Alaska Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 230224-0053; RTID 0648-XD578] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6032. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Alaska, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 230224-0053; RTID 0648-XD567] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6033. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Procedures for Transportation Workplace Drug and Alcohol Testing Programs [Docket DOT-OST-2021-0093] (RIN: 2105-AE94) received November 8, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-6034. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transporta-

tion, transmitting the Department's final rule — U.S. Commercial Space Launch Competitiveness Act Incorporation [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1656; Amdt. Nos. 401-10, 413-13, 415-8, 431-8, 435-6, 437-4, 440-7, 450-3, 460-4] (RIN: 2120-AL19) received October 9, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

EC-6035. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; End-Stage Renal Disease Prospective Payment System, Payment for Renal Dialysis Services Furnished to Individuals with Acute Kidney Injury, Conditions for Coverage for End-Stage Renal Disease Facilities, End-Stage Renal Disease Quality Incentive Program, and End-Stage Renal Disease Treatment Choices Model [CMS-1805-F] (RIN: 0938-AV27) received November 6, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

EC-6036. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; Calendar Year (CY) 2025 Home Health Prospective Payment System (HHPPS) Rate Update; HH Quality Reporting Program Requirements; HH Value-Based Purchasing Expanded Model Requirements; Home Intravenous Immune Globulin (IVIG) Items and Services Rate Update; and Other Medicare Policies [CMS-1803-F] (RIN: 0938-AV28) received November 6, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

EC-6037. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Service, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs: Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment and Ambulatory Surgical Center Payment Systems; Quality Reporting Programs, including the Hospital Inpatient Quality Report Program; Health and Safety Standards for Obstetrical Services in Hospitals and Critical Access Hospitals; Prior Authorization; Requests for Information; Medicaid and CHIP Continuous Eligibility; Medicaid Clinic Services Four Walls Exceptions; Individuals Currently or Formerly in Custody of Penal Authorities; Revision to Medicare Special Enrollment Period for Formerly Incarcerated Individuals; and All-Inclusive Rate Add-On Payment for High-Cost Drugs Provided by Indian Health Service and Tribal Facilities [CMS-1809-FC] (RIN: 0938-AV35) received November 6, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868),, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. ESCOBAR:

H.R. 10117. A bill to authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to significant actions that exacerbate climate change, to reinforce comprehensive efforts to limit global average temperature rise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign

Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Financial Services, Oversight and Accountability, and 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 Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself and Mrs. TRAHAN):

H.R. 10118. A bill to provide incentives for and protect whistleblowers under the authority of the Federal Trade Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. VELAZQUEZ:

H.R. 10119. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to implement certain recommendations relating to information technology modernization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. PALMER:

H.J. Res. 219. 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 "Supporting the Head Start Workforce and Consistent Quality Programming"; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. PALMER:

H.J. Res. 220. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to "Debt Collection Practices (Regulation F); Deceptive and Unfair Collection of Medical Debt"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. ESCOBAR:

H.R. 10117. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is: Environmental Protection

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 10118.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Protects American consumers by providing protections and incentives for whistleblowers who disclose information about an activity they reasonably believe is a potential violation of any law, rule, or regulation enforced by the Federal Trade Commission.

By Ms. VELAZQUEZ:

H.R. 10119.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which gives Congress the

power “to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation would require SBA to update and improve its processes and procedures for IT modernization projects.

By Mr. PALMER:

H.J. Res. 219.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To disapprove of the rule submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services relating to “Supporting the Head Start Workforce and Consistent Quality Programming”.

By Mr. PALMER:

H.J. Res. 220.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To disapprove of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to “Debt Collection Practices (Regulation F); Deceptive and Unfair Collection of Medical Debt”.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 35: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 214: Mrs. LUNA.

H.R. 286: Ms. McCLELLAN.

H.R. 394: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 549: Mr. MILLER of Ohio.

H.R. 751: Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 791: Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 1062: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.

H.R. 1077: Mr. AMO.

H.R. 1369: Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 1403: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 1459: Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H.R. 1572: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 1666: Mr. AMO and Mr. FONG.

H.R. 1703: Mr. FINSTAD.

H.R. 2403: Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 2414: Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 2584: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2697: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 2726: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 2757: Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 2775: Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 2918: Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 2920: Mr. THANEDAR.

H.R. 2996: Ms. BUDZINSKI.

H.R. 3394: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 3419: Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H.R. 3475: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 3592: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 3600: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 3601: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CASTEN, and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 3651: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 3658: Mr. NICKEL.

H.R. 3713: Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 3850: Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 3962: Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 4110: Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 4919: Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 5076: Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 5247: Mr. AMO.

H.R. 5308: Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H.R. 5406: Mr. FITZGERALD.

H.R. 5419: Mr. FINSTAD.

H.R. 5563: Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. CHU, and Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 5707: Mr. MOORE of Utah.

H.R. 5741: Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 6652: Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 7101: Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 7108: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 7132: Ms. CHU and Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 7165: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 7227: Mr. FINSTAD.

H.R. 7267: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 7297: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 7338: Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 7597: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 7634: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 7635: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H.R. 7770: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 7807: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 7811: Mr. D'ESPOSTO.

H.R. 8003: Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H.R. 8042: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 8147: Mr. HILL.

H.R. 8358: Mr. LANDSMAN.

H.R. 8362: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 8370: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 8371: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 8419: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 8462: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.

H.R. 8545: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.

H.R. 8738: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 8758: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 8856: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 8859: Mr. GARBARINO.

H.R. 8875: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 8896: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 9060: Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 9096: Mr. FLOOD.

H.R. 9164: Mr. HILL.

H.R. 9211: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 9218: Mr. ARRINGTON.

H.R. 9233: Mr. LAWLER and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 9243: Mr. MOYLAN and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 9272: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 9278: Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H.R. 9374: Mr. FLOOD.

H.R. 9394: Mr. LAWLER and Mr. BERA.

H.R. 9501: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 9515: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 9614: Mr. FOSTER and Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.

H.R. 9625: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK and Mr. McCaul.

H.R. 9646: Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 9649: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 9656: Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 9687: Mr. MOYLAN and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 9691: Mr. VARGAS and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 9707: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 9774: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 9781: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 9807: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 9821: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 9830: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 9844: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 9849: Mr. BERA.

H.R. 9865: Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 9887: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 9925: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 9950: Mrs. CAMMACK and Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 9973: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 10033: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 10045: Mr. VAN ORDEN.

H.R. 10084: Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Ms. McCLELLAN.

H.R. 10097: Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 10099: Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 10109: Mr. NADLER and Ms. ROSS.

H. Res. 439: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. AMO.

H. Res. 1079: Ms. TLAIB.

H. Res. 1394: Ms. SHERRILL.

H. Res. 1499: Mr. LYNCH.

H. Res. 1525: Ms. LEE of California.

H. Res. 1558: Mr. RASKIN.