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No. 126

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 23, 2025.

I hereby appoint the Honorable TRENT KELLY 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 3, 2025, 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.

CELEBRATING RAY DOERR'S LEGACY

(Mr. BOST of Illinois was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very important person in my life, who is actually a distant cousin. His mother was actually a Bost, a cousin of my grandfather. His name was Ray Doerr. He is from Vergennes, Illinois. He passed away on July 12 at the age of 98.

Ray gave back to his community in big ways and small. He served as a trustee in Vergennes for 67 years and as

mayor for 10 years. He was the chairman of the Republican Party of Jackson County for 24 years.

He was a friend to Governors and Senators, but he never let politics change who he was. He stayed grounded. He stayed loyal to his roots.

Mr. Speaker, I will say, personally, I stand here today because of Ray. He was one of the first people who encouraged me to get into public service. He saw something in me early on and never stopped offering his advice. When I say "early on," I was 23 years old when he encouraged me to get involved in local politics. I will always value our friendship.

Ray was a proud Navy veteran who answered the call to serve our country during World War II. He enlisted at just 17 years of age, serving in the South Pacific, including during the invasion of Okinawa.

When he came home, he married his wife, Ime, and began a life rooted in faith, hard work, and service to others.

He worked in the mines. He delivered gas to farmers. He was a sales manager for Massey Ferguson. He farmed. He served as an auditor for the Illinois Secretary of State, and he was an auctioneer for 80 years. He was one of the hardest working men I have ever known.

He and Ime were married 68 years at the time of her passing in 2012. Together, they raised a son, Jeffrey. Jeff built a family business and shaped a community.

Ray's legacy is not just titles he held, but the lives he touched. He was a mentor, a friend, and a man of his word. He loved southern Illinois and served it every day of his life. We are all better for having known him.

May God bless Ray Doerr and may He bring comfort to his family and all his loved ones.

RACISM INFUSED IN TEXAS POLITICS

(Mr. GREEN of Texas was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise, a liberated Democrat, unbought, unbossed, unafraid; censured, but not silenced.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to address the topic of racism infused in Texas politics.

Mr. Speaker, I have in my hand a letter from the Justice Department. It is a letter that has as its reference Unconstitutional Race-Based Congressional Districts, and then it cites the districts: Texas District 9, occupied by a person of color; Texas 18 was occupied by a person of color, who is deceased, to be filled soon; District 29, occupied by a person of color; District 33, occupied by a person of color.

Now, this letter goes on to infuse race into the conversation. The last sentence in the last paragraph reads: "If the State of Texas fails to rectify the racial gerrymandering of TX-09, TX-18, TX-29, and TX-33, the Attorney General reserves the right to seek legal action against the State, including without limitation under the 14th Amendment."

Race has been infused into this letter. It was sent to the Honorable Greg Abbott, the Governor of the State of Texas, and the Honorable Ken Paxton.

Dear friends, at the end of the day, if they can fulfill what they proclaim in this letter, there will be more White representation in Congress from Texas and less Black and Latino representation. This is nothing more than an attempt to silence many of the voices that are emanating from communities of color in the State of Texas. It is racist.

Now, in this country there seems to be a problem with people saying "racism." It is okay to say "anti-Semitism," but don't say "racism." Racism has not received the same amount of

□ 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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acclaim when it comes to dealing with racist issues that anti-Semitism has received when it comes to dealing with things that are anti-Semitic.

Well, I am not afraid. I am going to speak truth to power and about power. Here is the truth: Under this President, Republicanism is eroding and devolving into racism. This President has declined to allow persons from countries of color to come into the country when he has opened the door to Anglos from South Africa. This President has found a way to circumvent what would ordinarily be a society that appreciates and respects people of all colors, and he is turning society against people of color.

This letter, if they succeed with this, will be the equivalent of having a mid-decade redistricting without the empirical evidence necessary to do it with a sense of justice. They will do this, and in so doing, it is comparable to having the halftime at a basketball game, and one team decides, because they have the power to do so, to remove two players from the other team and let that team proceed with three players, and they will now proceed with five. Oh, no, wait, you have to have 10 players on the floor, so what they will do is they will just take those 2 players and add them to their team. They will play with seven, and the other team will play with three.

They are diminishing the amount of representation that people of color will have in the State of Texas. Republicanism is being equated to racism too often in this country, and that is not the case. Republicanism has always been about conservative policies, but now they are about racist policies.

This President is infusing, injecting racism into Presidential policy. It is unconstitutional. I am going to fight it, but more than that, I am going to tell the truth about it. If I happen to be one of those who is extricated, who is removed, evicted, I will be bloodied but unbowed.

Mr. Speaker, nobody is going to silence me. You can come after me, but you won't stop me. You won't silence me. I refuse to allow Republicanism in the form of racism to dictate the policies in the State of Texas without my voice being heard.

Finally, this: I say to my friends that I have on my Texas tie. I am proud to represent my State. I am proud to say I stand against Republicanism as racism.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

□ 1010

MAY BEAM CONTINUE TO LIGHT THE WAY

(Mr. BEAN of Florida was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. BEAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, a beam is a ray of light, a symbol of

hope. For more than 40 years, BEAM in Jacksonville Beach, Florida, has been that light, delivering hope and help to northeast Floridians in need.

It started in 1985 by representatives of local churches who saw people needing a hand up.

Today, I rise to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Beaches Emergency Assistance Ministry, BEAM, a lifeline for families facing hardship in eastern Duval County, places like: Mayport, Jacksonville Beach, Neptune Beach, Atlantic Beach. From keeping the lights on to filling the pantry, supporting seniors and single parents, BEAM continues to show up with compassion and care.

Mr. Speaker, I know what you are thinking. They are 40 years old, and they don't look a day over 29. That is true. What is also true is their volunteers and benefactors are everyday heroes, quietly providing critical services to thousands of neighbors each year.

As our community has grown and changed, BEAM has remained a constant source of light, guiding families through tough times with warmth, direction, and hope.

Today, we celebrate more than a milestone. We celebrate that ray of light that is never dimmed. May BEAM continue to shine, lighting the path forward for those who need it most for years to come.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CARROL EUGENE FRANKLIN

Mr. BEAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with a heavy heart but a grateful spirit to honor the life of my friend, Commissioner Carrol Eugene Franklin, who passed away peacefully in Hilliard, Florida, at the young age of 76.

Born in Booneville, Mississippi, Carrol lived a life shaped by hard work, deep faith, and a quiet but profound dedication to others. He was a proud combat veteran who served in the U.S. Army's 9th Infantry Division during the Vietnam war.

That same courage and resolve stayed with him throughout his life, whether it was in service to his country, in business, or in leadership with the Nassau County Ocean, Highway & Port Authority.

Carrol was a man who showed up, not just when it was easy but when it was needed. He believed in faith, integrity, and perseverance. He loved his family dearly. For 42 years, he stood side by side with his beloved wife, Judy, raising their sons, Garrett and Greg. They also cherished their granddaughter, Diana Del.

To his church and to his church family at First Baptist of Boulougne; his brothers and sisters; and his many friends, nieces, nephews, and neighbors who knew him, Carrol was the kind of man whose legacy is etched not in headlines but in the lives he lifted.

Mr. Speaker, we say goodbye to a veteran, a man of character, a family man, and my friend. It hurts because that is the impact that Carrol made on so many.

May his memory continue to inspire us all to serve with heart, live with purpose, and love without hesitation.

HONORING THE LIFE OF KAREN LEWIS

(Mrs. RAMIREZ of Illinois was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Karen Lewis, a tenacious organizer, a teacher, and truth-teller.

Long before she became known to many as the president of the Chicago Teachers Union, or CTU, Karen dedicated 20 years to serving Chicago students as a chemistry teacher including at Lane Tech College Prep High School in Illinois' Third.

As president of CTU, Karen built an intersectional solidarity movement rooted in love, in justice, and in the radical belief that working-class Black and Brown children deserve fully funded public schools.

In 2012, she courageously led her union in a successful and historic 7-day strike for a fair contract that captured the Nation's attention and brought new life into Chicago's labor movement.

Today, we invoke Karen, both her wisdom and her vision, to guide us as we stand opposed to all the forces of austerity, division, fear, and hate.

May her memory continue to fuel our fight, and may she rest in peace and power.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MARION STAMPS

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and the legacy of Marion Stamps, a Chicago civil rights icon and tenant organizer.

Marion moved to Chicago in 1963 at a time when public housing residents were denied the full measure of dignity that they deserved. Marion was an organizer. She cofounded the Chicago Housing Tenants Organization, and she took on the Chicago Housing Authority, demanding respect, safety, and a seat at the table for tenants in Cabrini-Green and beyond.

Marion built people power from the ground up, participating in the first and only successful national rent strike against HUD, exposing the corruption and holding Chicago city leadership accountable.

Today, we invoke Marion, both her blueprint and her audacity to challenge those in power, to guide us as we challenge an administration that would deprive us of affordable housing and deepen housing inequality.

May Marion's courage and her spirit, which lives in her daughters, Karla, Tracy, Guana, Justice, and Commissioner Tara Stamps, guide us to organize tenants, challenge systems, and never ask permission to make our voice heard.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOHN PENNYCUFF

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and legacy of LGBTQ+ activist John Pennycuff, a proud gay

man, a fearless organizer, and a tireless advocate for dignity and justice.

John understood that queer liberation wasn't just about marriage or visibility. It was about housing, healthcare, and survival. Alongside his partner, Robert Castillo, John advocated to have gender identity added to the Chicago Human Rights Ordinance and Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, increasing fair housing protections for LGBTQ+ people in Chicago.

Today, his memory lives on in the John Pennycuff Memorial Apartments, an affordable housing community in Illinois' Third Congressional District that proudly honors the vision of inclusive, just neighborhoods.

Today, in a moment where LGBTQ+ rights are under attack, we invoke John and his uncompromising vision of holistic justice. We thank John, and may his memory call us to act with compassion, with clarity, and without apology.

HONORING THE LIFE OF REVEREND DR. CALVIN MORRIS

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise to honor the life and legacy of the one and the only Reverend Dr. Calvin Morris, a civil rights giant, a scholar, and a spiritual leader whose work helped shape the conscience of this Nation.

In 1987, at the request of Reverend Jesse Jackson, Dr. Morris became the national coordinator of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's Operation Breadbasket, today known as Rainbow PUSH Coalition.

He served through the assassinations of Dr. King and Fred Hampton, guiding the movement with courage, with conviction, and with faith.

Dr. Morris also served for nearly two decades as the executive director of the faith-based social justice organization Community Renewal Society, where I am grateful that our paths got to cross.

Today, in a moment when the civil rights gained tanks to our elders are under attack, we invoke Dr. Morris and his moral clarity, his prophetic witness, his fire for justice, and his habit for breaking out into song.

In a time such as this, may his memory inspire the moral courage we need to walk boldly in his footsteps. May Dr. Morris rest in power, and may we continue to be inspired by who he is and continue to be for so many of us.

□ 1020

SORRY, NOT SORRY FOR IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT

(Mr. MCCLINTOCK of California was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, the Democrats are outraged that the largest illegal mass migration in history, which they unleashed on our country, must now be followed by the largest repatriation in history.

Democrats insist that they don't object to removing violent criminals, but

that is a demonstrable lie. The whole point of the Democrats' sanctuary laws is to protect criminal illegal aliens from being turned over to ICE for deportation. Instead, they released them back into our communities, where many have gone on to commit even more heinous crimes.

Recently, when Federal officers served a criminal warrant on a southern California marijuana farm, activists staged a riot. Officers liberated 12 minors forced to work at this facility. Eight of them were among the 465,000 unaccompanied alien children that the Democrats placed with poorly or unvetted sponsors during Biden's administration.

It appears the marijuana farm was employing scores of illegal aliens to undercut their competition, in flagrant violation of U.S. labor and immigration laws.

Now, let's start with some simple truths. If we don't enforce our immigration laws, we have no immigration laws. If we have no immigration laws, we have no border. If we have no border, we have no country. We have gotten a glimpse of what that means as foreign flags are waved by violent mobs setting fires, ransacking businesses, and terrorizing motorists in our sanctuary cities.

What do our immigration laws actually say? They say, clearly and unambiguously, that any and every adult who illegally enters our country shall be detained. Those are the exact words of the law: "shall be detained." The Democrats simply ignore it.

They have a right to challenge their detention through a writ of habeas corpus. If they are charged with a crime, they have a right to a trial by jury, but at no time do they have the right to be released back into our communities. Under the law, they "shall be detained."

Unless they are charged with a crime, they have the right to leave detention any time they want for any country that will admit them. What they don't have is the right to remain in our country unless a judge determines otherwise.

That is why the administration is expanding detention facilities, because that is what the law requires if our borders are going to mean anything.

The Democrats call these concentration camps, but the detainees are free to leave for home anytime they choose. Indeed, that is the purpose, to provide temporary shelter while transportation is being arranged.

Deportation is not a punishment and requires no criminal charges. It is a simple administrative act. Challenging it does not invoke a right to freely enter and stay indefinitely. You either wait here in detention or in another country that will accept you. Those are your options.

Reportedly, more than a million illegal aliens have already decided to return home, an option for which our government will arrange transpor-

tation, a \$1,000 stipend to help them resettle, and a right to apply for legal entry. If they wait until they are encountered by ICE, they will be taken into custody, deported, and forbidden from reentering. That is a choice.

What about those who, after breaking our immigration laws to enter the country and breaking our labor laws to work here, have broken no other laws? That doesn't mean there aren't victims. For years, American families have struggled as the flood of illegal labor has taken their jobs and suppressed their wages.

During Biden's 4 years, most new jobs were taken by foreigners, and Americans' real wages declined. Just 6 months into the Trump administration, most new jobs are now taken by Americans, and real wages are growing once again. That is not a coincidence.

Supporting this impoverished, illegal population costs American taxpayers an estimated \$160 billion a year. It flooded classrooms with non-English-speaking students, packed emergency rooms with illegals demanding care, and overwhelmed homeless shelters and food banks meant to help Americans. Worst of all, the most violent and dangerous criminal gangs in the world accompanied this population into our country and have now taken deep root in the Democrats' sanctuary cities.

This is why we must enforce our immigration laws to the letter, as this administration is doing. America admits more legal immigrants under our laws than any nation on the planet and will continue to do so, but that does not give license to millions of foreign nationals to violate those same laws.

That is the simple truth the Democrats refuse to acknowledge.

HONORING JAMES "FERGIE" FERGUSON

(Ms. ADAMS of North Carolina was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor a giant in our State's history, a giant in our profession, and a giant in the fight for civil rights, the late James Ferguson II, who passed away on Monday, July 21, at age 82.

Mr. Ferguson was not just a brilliant legal mind. He was a trailblazer, truth-teller, teacher, and proud HBCU graduate who believed deeply in the power of the law to right all wrongs. He spent his life doing just that, from lunch counter protests in segregated Asheville to courtroom battles that reshaped this Nation.

Mr. Ferguson cofounded North Carolina's first interracial law firm. He stood before the Supreme Court in *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg* and won, changing how schools across America desegregated. He defended the Wilmington Ten. He fought for Darryl Hunt. He trained Black lawyers during apartheid.

Mr. Ferguson did it all with quiet grace, a velvet voice, and an iron resolve.

Mr. Ferguson understood something that I often say about HBCUs: They were not built for comfort. They were built for purpose. So was he.

Educated at North Carolina Central University and Columbia Law School, he returned home not to make headlines, Madam Speaker, but to make a difference.

In my journey, I admired him long before I ever met him, but when I ran for Congress, he became a trusted friend, a supporter, and an adviser.

Mr. Ferguson didn't just practice law. He lived it. He believed that justice must be pursued even when it is unpopular and even when the odds are long.

That is the legacy of James Ferguson, not just the legal victories but the courage to take on cases that no one else would, the integrity to mentor the next generation, and the conviction that justice was not just a profession but, for him, a calling.

Mr. Ferguson was a leader in the courtroom. He was a leader in the classroom. He was a leader in our community. He was a model for what public service looks like at its best. Madam Speaker, as a former educator myself, I know a good teacher when I see one. Fergie taught us all.

Today, I honor his life. I honor his work. I offer my deepest condolences to his family, his children, his grandchildren, his great-grandchildren, and his many friends across Charlotte and across this country.

Let us remember him not only in words but in action by picking up the work that he left behind, by fighting the fights that he could not finish, and by standing tall in the truth that he lived.

May he rest in power.

□ 1030

HONORING THE REMARKABLE LIFE OF JIMMY MOORE

(Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. KUSTOFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a good friend, James Moore, Sr., who passed away on May 15 of this year. He lived his life in Shelby County, Tennessee.

By the way, for the purpose of these remarks, everybody at home just knew him as Jimmy.

Jimmy loved his family, golf, public service, and the car leasing business, probably in that order.

A longtime owner of Jimmy Moore Leasing, Jimmy never met a customer nor a person with whom he could probably not connect to in some way, shape, or form, probably the same way he connected to people on the golf course.

Jimmy really shined as a public servant. In public service, Jimmy was elected numerous times as a respected member of the Memphis City Council and then a number of times as the circuit court clerk in Shelby County.

Jimmy was a true public servant in every sense of the word. Jimmy was the type of guy who when you were frustrated that city hall wasn't doing enough about the trash being collected, you called Jimmy, Madam Speaker, and he got the trash picked up, usually the same day.

Jimmy was the type of guy that when the traffic lights weren't working, Madam Speaker, you called him, and he would get it taken care of right away the same day.

It may not have been his department or his agency, Madam Speaker, but Jimmy was the guy that you called when you needed your driver's license or marriage license or business license expedited. Jimmy would get to the right people who would get back to you and get it taken care of usually the same day.

As the circuit court clerk, he managed the case filings, the employees, the litigants, and the judges, and he kept all the trains on the track.

Here are two important things about Jimmy: He truly loved people, and he truly loved helping people.

I talked to my friends, Steve Stamson, who was the juvenile court clerk of Shelby County, and also Joy Toulitos, who followed Steve as the juvenile court clerk of Shelby County.

This is what Joy told me about Jimmy and her relationship with him. Joy and the others told me: If Jimmy was your friend, he was your friend for life. If Jimmy walked into the room, people knew that he had your back.

Jimmy dedicated his life to making sure that he left Shelby County a better place to live and to raise a family. Jimmy will be remembered not only for his leadership to our community but also as a devoted husband, a loving father and grandfather, and a loyal friend.

To Jimmy's beloved wife, Barbara; and his beloved children, Linda, Jimmy Jr., Wendy, and Tim; Roberta and I mourn with you, but we also have so many fond memories of your husband and your father.

Jimmy's loss is a true loss to our community. There is no doubt that Jimmy Moore is greatly missed.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF RICHARD "DOC" BORCICKY

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the service of Richard "Doc" Borcicky, a Vietnam war veteran and constituent of North Carolina's First Congressional District.

A native of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, Doc has dedicated his life to selfless sacrifice. After enlisting in the Marine Corps as a hospital corpsman 3rd class, Doc flew into the heart of danger to execute medevac helicopter support missions.

Flown by an exceptionally skilled and resilient crew consisting of a pilot,

copilot, crew chief, two gunners, and a skilled, combat-trained Navy corpsman, medevac helicopter support personnel volunteered to fly these missions anywhere, anytime, 7 days a week.

In August of 1969, Doc, a 19-year-old, deployed to Da Nang. Almost instantly, marines stationed there came under heavy artillery and rocket fire, but Doc stood tall, going on to fly 250 combat support missions over 12 months outside the wire.

Amidst the fog of war, Doc and his fellow marines sought refuge where they could. At the Sacred Heart Orphanage in Da Nang, Doc spent time with forgotten children, many of whom had fathers who had served alongside him.

Doc captured one such kid on camera. His name was Kirk Kellerhals. After being adopted by a U.S. Army veteran, Kirk came to America. In 2017, when he learned of his past, he met the man who had volunteered at his orphanage to escape the tragedy of war.

Through it all, Doc touched the lives of not only these children but of countless servicemembers wounded in battle who never knew his name.

His story shines a light on the forgotten heroes of one of the most consequential conflicts in world history, and it reminds us that all those who have served are deserving of our everlasting gratitude.

When they returned home, Vietnam veterans did not receive a hero's welcome as their parents and grandparents had following the world wars. Instead, their service went unnoticed, unappreciated, and unknown.

By taking the time to honor their patriotism and sacrifice, especially of those whose responsibility it was to save the lives of servicemembers wounded in battle, we are taking one step toward righting that wrong.

In the end, it was former Marine Corps Commandant General Chapman who best summarized what helicopter support meant to marines on the ground in Vietnam proclaiming: "When a marine in Vietnam is wounded, surrounded, hungry, low on ammunition or water, he looks to the sky. He knows the choppers are coming . . ."

RECOGNIZING EDWARD EUGENE HOLMES, JULY VETERAN OF THE MONTH

(Mr. ALFORD of Missouri was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. ALFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize our July Veteran of the Month, Edward Eugene Holmes. He was a proud Missourian and a resident of the Missouri Veterans Home, and I got a chance to meet him this past winter.

He just left this Earth last month at the age of 99, and we want to take the time to honor his life and legacy today.

Edward was born on April 7, 1926. He joined the U.S. Navy in June of 1944,

just weeks after graduating from high school. He served as a gunner's mate in the Pacific during World War II and was later assigned to the USS *Ault*, part of the Seahorse Squadron, in preparation for the invasion of Japan.

After the war ended, Edward remained on duty during the occupation until January of 1946. During his service, he traveled the world from Australia to Africa to Japan and back home through the Panama Canal.

He was honorably discharged with the rank of Seaman 1st class.

After the Navy, Edward built a long and successful career in the floral industry and was known for his love of fishing, golfing, hunting, and making breakfast for his grandchildren. He was the proud father of 3 sons, grandfather to 6, and great-grandfather to 13.

Madam Speaker, Edward Holmes served his country faithfully with honor, humility, and always heart. It is my privilege to recognize him posthumously as our July Veteran of the Month.

□ 1040

HONORING ROGER WILLIAM SWANK

Mr. ALFORD. Madam Speaker, today we honor a true American patriot, Master Sergeant Robert William Swank as our August Veteran of the Month.

He was born in Wichita, Kansas, and reared in Fort Scott. He answered the call to serve in 1967 and spent over 36 years in uniform, including time in Vietnam with the 199th Light Infantry Brigade.

Roger earned the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantry Badge, and numerous other awards. He continued his service in the Missouri Army National Guard for more than three decades and retired in 2004.

Off the battlefield, he was just as committed, serving as a mail carrier, a community leader, and a devoted family man. He was married to his wife, Linda, for 35 years, and together they have raised seven daughters.

Even in retirement, Roger remains a pillar of his community by volunteering with the Red Cross, serving his church for more than 40 years, and acting as assistant chaplain for the Disabled American Veterans organization.

Madam Speaker, I thank Roger so much for his lifelong service to our country and our communities. He is an inspiration to us all.

HONORING ANNE'S ACRES

Mr. ALFORD. Madam Speaker, today we are proud to honor Anne's Acres, a generational family farm in Lincoln, Missouri, in the Fourth District as our July Small Business of the Month.

Since 1999, Robert and Leslie Exendine, along with their three daughters and six grandkids, have cultivated five acres with nearly 7,000 blooming blueberry plants. Say that 10 times fast. This vibrant farm named

for the shared middle name of Leslie and their daughter Kadey is a cornerstone of our district.

During its peak 3-week season from Father's Day to the Fourth of July, Anne's Acres welcomes over 200 visitors, including local school kids. The gift shop delights a lot of people with the aroma of freshly baked blueberry muffins and refreshing slushies. I am hungry now.

Robert, a retired Air Force mechanic from Whiteman Air Force Base, and his family are now expanding, adding 8,000 strawberry plants for next spring.

Congratulations to the Exendine family, including Kadey and her sons, for their dedication. I invite you all to go visit them in Lincoln, Missouri.

HONORING DAN & JERRY'S GREENHOUSES

Mr. ALFORD. Madam Speaker, today I rise today to honor Dan & Jerry's Greenhouses, a small business gem in Harrisonville, Missouri, in the Fourth District, our August Small Business of the Month.

For years, Dan & Jerry's has been a cornerstone of our community. Their Farm Fresh Selects trial garden tests hundreds of plant varieties each year, making sure only the best make it to our gardens.

Beyond their exceptional products, they foster community spirit through events like the Annual Arts & Crafts Fair, Fall Festival, and Plant a Flower for Mom on Mother's Day.

These gatherings create lasting memories and strengthen our small-town bonds. We are honored to be able to visit this phenomenal spot this August during our district work period.

I thank them for their dedication to excellence and community. Let's get to Harrisonville and visit them, as well. Thank you to Dan & Jerry's Greenhouses for being our August Small Business of the Month.

HONORING INCREDIBLE PEOPLE OF NORTH TEXAS

(Ms. JOHNSON of Texas was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today full of gratitude and pride for the incredible people of north Texas, my neighbors, and my constituents, who have stepped up in extraordinary ways to help their fellow Texans through one of the most devastating flood disasters our State has faced in years.

We all know that when tragedy strikes in Texas, we don't wait around for permission to do the right thing. We just show up. We roll up our sleeves. We help our neighbors pick up the pieces. That has been on full display in the weeks after the floods.

I will take a moment to recognize just a few of the many heroes from Texas' 32nd Congressional District who have gone above and beyond to provide hope and help when it was needed the most.

Sabrina Pinales, Ryan Lenamon, Savion Lee, David Hardage, and Lauren

Sturdy, five of my remarkable constituents, didn't think twice before answering the call. They joined their church mission team and headed straight to the Hill Country where flood waters had washed away homes overnight.

These five north Texans have been on the ground every day helping families, clearing debris, delivering supplies, and rebuilding what was lost. They remind us that faith in action and neighbor helping neighbor is what holds this State together when times are hard.

I also want to lift up the brave men and women of the Plano Fire Department and first responders from Dallas. When floodwaters rose and families needed rescue, these heroes did what they always do: They run toward the danger. They deployed to central Texas to help rescue stranded families, clear the roads, and make sure entire communities could get back on their feet safely. They represent the very best of our communities: courage, commitment, and compassion.

It is not just these few. Across north Texas, neighbors have opened their doors to displaced families. Churches, synagogues, and mosques have collected food, clothing, and essentials. Local businesses have donated truckloads of supplies. Nonprofits like the North Texas Food Bank have mobilized to get fresh meals and water to families who have lost everything in just seconds. Countless volunteers have driven hours to help strangers through this terrible disaster.

These are who Texans are. We are defined by our resilience, by our people, by our willingness to stand shoulder to shoulder and say: "We got you."

Our State has faced immense tragedy with hundreds of victims, many of whom were children, little girls excited to go to summer camp to make new friends and create memories that would last for a lifetime. Our entire Nation mourns those we have lost, and we are holding close the families who are doing everything they can just to make it through each day hour by hour.

Those families and those victims deserve answers. We must hold State and Federal officials accountable. We have a new chairman of the Homeland Security Committee, Mr. GARBARINO from New York. It is my hope that he will respond to our calls to convene the Homeland Security Committee for an oversight hearing of these floods to examine what went wrong and how our government can do better in the future.

Texans deserve a government that matches their generosity. We deserve a government that plans ahead, responds quickly, and never lets politics get in the way of protecting our communities.

Today, I say thank you to Sabrina, Ryan, Savion, David, and Lauren. I thank the Plano Fire Department and our first responders from Dallas. I thank every volunteer, every neighbor,

every house of worship, every first responder who has made a difference during this crisis.

Mr. Rogers once said when bad things happen, to always "Look for the helpers. You will always find people who are helping." We have a lot of helpers in north Texas and across our State who have gone above and beyond to help with their neighbors, and we are damn proud of them.

CELEBRATING HENRY JOSEPH KOLINEK, JR.

(Ms. DE LA CRUZ of Texas was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Ms. De La CRUZ. Madam Speaker, today I rise to celebrate Mr. Henry Joseph Kolinek, Jr.'s 100th birthday on July 28.

Born in 1925 in Gruene, Texas, Mr. Kolinek graduated from Kenedy High School before attending Texas A&M.

After arriving at A&M, he was drafted into the Army Air Corps and served as a staff sergeant during World War II. He flew 35 combat missions as a tail gunner and courageously protected his fellow soldiers.

After his service, Mr. Kolinek returned to Texas A&M and earned a degree in agricultural economics. He worked 15 years at Union Carbide before returning to his hometown to join First-Nichols National Bank.

His dedication to the bank for over 37 years carried him from vice president to president, and finally, to chairman of the board. He retired at the young age of 80.

Today, Mr. Kolinek remains active in his community and church, serving as a Rotarian and a member of the city council, member of the chamber of commerce, and sits on the Karnes County Airport board, as well.

On his leisure time he is often found driving the tractor on his ranch. He is a very proud father, grandfather, and a great-grandfather, as well.

Happy 100th birthday to Mr. Kolinek. I thank him for his service to our great Nation and to his beautiful community. May God bless him and his family. Happy birthday.

□ 1050

HONORING JOHN SPEARS

(Mr. KENNEDY of New York was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of John Spears, the director of the Buffalo & Erie County Public Library system.

Although John only became director of the Buffalo & Erie County Library in April 2022, his brief tenure, backed by 25 years of experience, left an indelible mark on western New York.

John was an inspiring leader who worked tirelessly to expand access and make libraries in western New York

more inclusive, from eliminating fines for overdue books to redesigning the Central Library to be safer and more welcoming for everyone.

John was a champion for diversity, equity, and inclusion. He was honored by the New York Library Association for innovative leadership and fostering relationships across every community.

In 2022, I had the privilege of working alongside John on a project to digitize the William A. Miles collection at the Merriweather Library, the largest resource center in western New York for information on African-American history.

From the moment the effort began, John was all in. This was just one of the countless examples of John's commitment to making our public institutions more just, representative, and responsive to the people we serve.

John saw libraries as a way of connecting people to their potential—a place where anyone, regardless of their background, could go, sit down, and learn.

On July 20, after a courageous battle with cancer, John passed away. Yet, his legacy lives on. He created a stronger, more inclusive library system that he helped to build. His legacy will last forever.

John is survived by his partner, Brian Dimit; his father, Robert; his brother, Evans; and his sister, Katherine. He leaves behind countless friends and colleagues across western New York and beyond.

I thank John for his service, compassion, and unwavering belief in the power of community. He will be deeply missed.

May John Spears rest in peace.

CELEBRATING JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF GREATER BUFFALO ON 80TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today in celebration of an incredible milestone, the 80th anniversary of the Jewish Community Center of Greater Buffalo.

Since its founding in 1945, the JCC has stood as a pillar of strength, compassion, and community in western New York. For eight decades, it has served as a cornerstone of our region that reflects the diversity, resilience, and generosity of western New York. With two vibrant campuses, one in Amherst and one in the heart of Buffalo, the JCC opens its doors to over 1,000 individuals each and every day.

Whether it is early childhood education, enriching after-school programs, fitness classes, summer day camps, or arts and cultural events, and much more, the JCC is a space for everyone at every stage of life.

At its core, it is a place that brings people together. It is where families grow, friendships form, traditions are celebrated, and community is built.

The JCC's mission is rooted in inclusion. Regardless of background, faith, or ability, everyone is welcome.

The 80th anniversary of the JCC is more than a celebration. It is about the legacy that continues to shape the present and inspire the future.

I thank the leadership, staff, volunteers, and generations of families who have walked through the JCC's doors for creating a home where values endure, culture thrives, and people belong.

On behalf of a grateful western New York, I congratulate them on a remarkable 80 years. Here is to many, many more.

AMERICA'S BORDERS ARE SAFER

(Mr. MANN of Kansas was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, America's borders are the safest they have been in decades. Simply put, President Trump is the border security President, and no narrative from the national media or leftwing talking heads can change that.

Border security was the number one issue on the campaign trail and is one of the main reasons that 77 million Americans elected him as President—promises made, promises kept.

It is hard to believe that, in just 6 short months, President Trump has reversed 4 years of disastrous open-border failures from the previous administration. For 4 years, President Biden and Vice President HARRIS told the country over and over again that they simply did not have the authority or the ability to secure the border. The reality is that this could not have been further from the truth.

President Trump has shown that the only thing we needed all along was a President who was not afraid to actually enforce the law.

The facts speak for themselves. During the month of June, U.S. Customs and Border Protection saw the lowest number of encounters ever on our borders nationwide. Apprehensions along the border reached a new historic low on June 28, when CBP had the lowest number of apprehensions in a single day in agency history.

Under the previous administration, 27,766 illegal migrants were paroled and released into the country in June alone. Madam Speaker, 1 year later, zero migrants were paroled into the country—again, promises made, promises kept.

This leadership is exactly what Americans voted for this past November, and House Republicans are united in equipping the President to continue securing our borders for good.

In our One Big Beautiful Bill Act, we gave our law enforcement agencies the tools and resources they need to help secure the border. We allocated more than \$46 billion to finish President Trump's border wall and ensure that our borders have a physical barrier to keep bad actors out. We invested in the CBP workforce, equipping the agency to hire more personnel to keep our borders secure and enforce the law.

House Republicans invested in state-of-the-art border technology to stop the trafficking of drugs and humans across our border and to finally bring

the fentanyl crisis to an end. This deadly drug has taken the lives of thousands of innocent Americans and made every State a border State—no more.

America remains the land of opportunity that attracts millions of individuals around the world each year. A few months ago, I had the privilege of speaking at a naturalization ceremony for brand-new American citizens who took their oath to the United States and officially became fellow citizens. I was inspired by each of their journeys in becoming Americans and couldn't help but feel blessed to have been born in a land that so many people seek to call their home. At the same time, my heart felt for them.

Of the 168 people who became Americans that day, some of them underwent a multiyear-long process to come here legally. Instead of rewarding their efforts, they watched for 4 years as a President and an administration that were asleep at the wheel allowed our immigration laws to be abused and taken advantage of month after month as millions jumped the line by coming here illegally. I am so glad that America overwhelmingly rejected that nonsense.

Today, our country is more secure and safe than it has been in nearly half a decade. It turns out that common sense works after all, and I am grateful for an administration that chooses common sense over caving to radical, far-left activists.

I thank President Trump for upholding his commitment to making America safe again and securing our border—promises made, promises kept.

HONORING GULLERMINA HEREDIA

(Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent and dear friend, Gullermina Heredia, known lovingly as “Mina,” who passed away on July 2.

A proud Mexican American, Mina's family moved to Chicago from Texas in search of better opportunities. As a student at Northeastern Illinois University, she joined the Organization of Latin American Students, where she met her husband, Carlos. She later served as president of the organization, inspiring a new generation of Latino students in Chicago.

After graduation, Mina became a social worker, uplifting countless lives with her warmth and strength. She had a unique ability to make people, especially Latinos and Latinas, feel seen and cared for.

Mina had a gift for bringing people together, and her karaoke nights with Carlos, her husband, were legendary.

Mina was deeply loved and will be remembered for her service and spirit.

My thoughts are with her sons and grandchildren, friends, and all those who were fortunate to know her. We

will miss Mina, and we will carry forward the compassion and strength that she showed all of us.

CELEBRATING 79TH BIRTHDAY OF CARLOS ARANGO

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a giant in our community, Carlos Arango, as he approaches his 79th birthday.

For over two decades, Carlos has been a pillar of Chicago's immigrant rights movement, organizing marches, building institutions, and mentoring generations of activists, often behind the scenes, always with purpose.

Carlos stood on the front lines when it wasn't popular, and he stayed when others moved on. He was instrumental in the strength behind Casa Aztlán, not just a building but a beacon of self-determination, cultural pride, and community defense. Through it, he helped countless immigrants find power, purpose, and a place to belong.

□ 1100

Throughout every political storm, Carlos has remained unapologetically proud of his roots, his people, and, yes, of Los Pumas at the University of Mexico, whose jersey he wears like armor. He is more than an organizer. He is a keeper of memory, a fighter for justice, and a dear friend.

Madam Speaker, I thank Carlos for never backing down and for showing us what commitment is all about. I wish him a happy birthday, and may his struggle live on.

HONORING BRIGADIER GENERAL JORGE FONSECA

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent, Brigadier General Jorge Fonseca, a decorated veteran and proud son of Little Village, on his recent promotion as director of the Joint Staff of the Illinois National Guard.

Born in Guadalajara, Mexico, Jorge came to Chicago with his family and has dedicated over 30 years to public service, beginning as an enlisted combat medic and later commissioned as a Medical Service Corps officer.

He served multiple tours in Iraq and Afghanistan. His path was not easy, but his tenacity carried him through the toughest moments of his career.

Today, his success inspires a new generation of Latinos and Latinas to serve. His journey is a reminder that patriotism isn't defined by birthplace, but by service, sacrifice, and a love of country.

Madam Speaker, I salute General Fonseca. He has made his family, his city, and his country proud.

RECOGNIZING SERGEANT EFRAIN MATA

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sergeant Efrain Mata, a proud son of 18th Street in Chicago who will be retiring from the Cook County Sheriff's Department after nearly 30 years of distinguished and transformative service.

Sergeant Mata is not only respected for his honor, loyalty, and sharp instincts but also for his vision. He helped pioneer behavioral health and

emergency response strategies now being implemented across Cook County, proving that compassion and safety can go hand in hand.

From Chicago to broader assignments across Federal agencies, Sergeant Mata has served with honor, courage, and an unwavering commitment to justice.

However, what sets him apart is that he never lost sight of where he came from. He has always made it a point to give back, supporting families and standing up for his neighbors. He is a father, a supportive husband, a mentor, and the kind of person you always want on your team.

Madam Speaker, we thank Sergeant Mata for his service and wish him Godspeed.

RECOGNIZING THE CONGRESSIONAL SCOUTING CAUCUS

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join the bipartisan Congressional Scouting Caucus.

Scouting has been an essential part of my life. I am an Eagle Scout and was a Scoutmaster for more than 30 years.

The lessons I learned through Scouting: leadership, service, self-reliance, and integrity remain deeply imbedded in my daily life and guide my work here in Congress.

My decisions are guided by the principles of the Scout oath: my duty to God, duty to country, duty to others, and to myself. That is the kind of clarity and compass that Scouting instills. It is a moral benchmark, one that teaches young people to serve their communities, respect others, and become engaged, responsible citizens.

That is why I am proud of the work we are doing with the bipartisan Congressional Scouting Caucus. This group exists to strengthen and support Scouting programs across the country and to highlight the incredible impact Scouts have in each of our districts.

Madam Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join our caucus whether you were a Scout yourself, have Scouts in your family, or simply believe in the power of mentorship and youth leadership. There is no better time to get involved than now.

Today, we are hosting Camp Capitol Hill, an event that will bring the spirit of Scouting right to the heart of our Nation's Capital. This unique showcase will feature Scouts demonstrating outdoor and leadership skills right here on the Capitol grounds in the Rayburn foyer. Displays will include camping equipment, a canoe, a rocket, robotics, knot tying, and Pinewood Derby car racing, alongside educational tables sharing the story and scope of modern Scouting.

There will also be a dynamic panel discussion moderated by Scouting leaders and alumni, highlighting the diverse ways this program shapes the

next generation of leaders, young men and women who will one day serve as firefighters, teachers, doctors, small business owners, and yes, even Members of Congress.

We are also hosting Eagles on the Hill, a reception that will bring together Eagle Scouts and Scouting alumni to celebrate our shared background in Scouting. Eagles on the Hill serves as a reminder that even when Eagle Scouts in Washington disagree on the issues before us, we are united in the belief that Scouting instills essential leadership skills and character values.

The Scouting memorial, just steps from where we sit today, is a tribute not only to the organization but to the ideals it stands for: duty, service, community, and character.

That memorial was made possible entirely through Scout-raised funds in 1960, mostly in the form of dimes. Those Scouts who sent in their dimes have their names engraved at the base of that statue, reminding us of the quiet strength and legacy of civic engagement.

Madam Speaker, I, once again, encourage all my colleagues to join the Congressional Scouting Caucus, attend Camp Capitol Hill, and support the young people who work every day to build a stronger, more service-minded America.

Let's help ensure that the next generation lives up to the Scout law: trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, and reverent.

Also today, on a personal note, I welcome Josh and Finn Kirby to Washington, a Scout leader and a Scout, from the Boy Scout Council in the Juniata Valley.

PLUMPY'NUT SAVES LIVES

(Mr. MAGAZINER of Rhode Island was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the 34th time to call on the Trump administration to restore food aid for children around the world suffering from malnutrition. We have been doing this for months.

We have been doing this for months because after decades of United States leadership in providing aid to children around the world suffering from malnutrition, the Trump administration has stopped funding this lifesaving program.

In my district in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, there is a warehouse with 90,000 boxes of Plumpy'Nut, lifesaving food aid that is designed to save the lives of starving children whose organs are shutting down and can no longer process conventional food.

This food aid has already been manufactured and has already been paid for but is sitting in a warehouse in Rhode Island because some bureaucrat in the Trump administration refuses to sign the piece of paper to restart the shipments.

Why? What possible good can come from allowing children to starve needlessly around the world while American factories and American farmers do not get paid?

The crazy thing is that for months the administration has been insisting that they are going to restart this program. Secretary Rubio, under oath in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that this program was going to be restarted.

Elon Musk, when he was still in the administration before he had his big break up with Donald Trump, even tweeted the name of the factory in my district and said that they were going to get their funding.

Time and time again when we have inquired with the administration, they say: Yes, any day now we are going to restart it. It has been 6 months. Every day that they delay is another day that children unnecessarily starve to death.

We need the administration to honor its word. We are not asking them to change their policy. We are asking them to execute on their stated policy.

I will continue to speak out on this floor every day until they honor their commitment to restart funding for emergency food aid around the world.

□ 1110

HELPING SMALL BUSINESSES THRIVE AND SURVIVE

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, when I was back in my district in Rhode Island, I took the opportunity to catch up with a number of leaders in the restaurant and hospitality industry around my State, and they told me to a person that business is down this summer compared to last summer.

Why? Well, there are a few reasons.

Number one, the tariffs that Donald Trump has put in place are a tax on small businesses and on the middle class. Why are we putting a 10, 15, or 20 percent tariff on food that we can't even grow in the United States?

Mr. Speaker, 99 percent of the coffee that we drink comes from other countries because we can't grow it here. We are taxing ourselves 10, 15, or 20 percent to import pineapples, bananas, and foods that we do not make or grow in the United States. That hurts restaurants and other small businesses in my district and the entire country. It hurts consumers as well.

On top of that, this is summer tourism season in Rhode Island, and we typically get a lot of tourists from Canada and Europe who come to Rhode Island for our beaches, our food, and our hospitality. Wouldn't you know it, international travel into Rhode Island and the entire Northeast is down because, it turns out, when you threaten to invade other countries, when you enact tariffs on other countries with no clear strategy, and when you badmouth our allies, they don't want to come visit here anymore.

We have a hospitality industry in Rhode Island—hotels, restaurants, and other small businesses—that is facing

crushing costs from tariffs and less business from international travel. In addition, by the way, their domestic customers, American customers, also have less discretionary income because of the increased cost of food. Besides that, for some reason, we are also taxing imports of energy from Canada, so people's electric and heating bills were higher this year.

Supporting small business used to be a bipartisan cause in Washington, D.C., one of the few things that both parties could join together and come together on, but for some reason, over the last 6 months, it seems that Washington, D.C., is intent on doing everything that it can to make it harder for small businesses in this country to operate.

Let's reset. Let's prioritize tax relief for small businesses and the middle class instead of the rich. Let's eliminate these tariffs on products that we don't even produce in the United States because we don't have the climate for it. Let's help small businesses thrive and survive this summer.

CELEBRATING A HISTORIC MOMENT FOR CALALLEN HIGH SCHOOL

(Mr. CLOUD of Texas was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate a historic moment for Calallen High School.

The Calallen Wildcats baseball team captured the UIL 4A D1 State championship with a 5-3 win, ending a 17-year title drought and bringing home the program's fourth State title. Ranked number one in Texas and number two nationally, they lived out their motto: Win on the last day.

Not to be outdone, the Calallen Lady Cats softball team made history of their own, winning their third consecutive UIL 4A D1 State softball championship. This marks the first time in Coastal Bend history that both the baseball and softball titles were won by the same school in the same year.

Congratulations to the Calallen Wildcats Head Coach Steve Chapman, Lady Cats Head Coach Teresa Lentz, and to all the Calallen Wildcats and Lady Cats.

What a great year for Calallen. Congratulations.

CONGRATULATING LONDON PIRATES BASEBALL TEAM

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the London Pirates baseball team, the 2025 UIL 3A D1 State champions.

With a 4-3 win, the Pirates secured their second State title in program history, capping off a dominant postseason and a 14-game winning streak.

This championship reflects the discipline and heart that defines London athletics and the unwavering support of a proud community.

Congrats to the Pirates on a remarkable season.

CONGRATULATING GANADO MAIDENS

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise as well to honor the Ganado Maidens, our

2025 UIL 2A State champions. With a 5–4 comeback win, the Maidens closed out their season fueled by grit with a 19-game win streak.

The Maidens were down, with one out to go, when they delivered a 2–1 rally that turned the game in their favor. As one local paper put it: It took all of Ganado. It certainly did.

Congratulations to the Maidens, their coaches, their families, and the entire Ganado community on a championship that reflects the very best of Texas.

HONORING THE CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the city of Corpus Christi, officially designated as the first Coast Guard City in the State of Texas.

For over 45 years, the men and women of the Coast Guard have served our region with courage: conducting daring rescues, safeguarding our ports, training the next generation, and responding with excellence when disaster strikes.

From patrolling our waters to securing energy shipments to their recent heroic efforts responding to the floods in Kerrville, their work keeps both our region and our Nation safe. The Coast Guard in Corpus Christi conducted hundreds of search-and-rescue missions and saved countless lives.

I thank the Coast Guard crews up and down our district along the Gulf of America for their hard work and living out their commitment to faith, service, and freedom every single day. I also thank my fellow citizens of Texas' 27th District for living a life and honoring the service of these guardsmen.

Congratulations, Corpus Christi.

DEFUNDING PLANNED PARENTHOOD

(Ms. SIMON of California was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Ms. SIMON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the House and oppose the defunding of Planned Parenthood clinics nationwide.

The Republicans' cruel budget bill, which all Democrats opposed, included a provision to block Federal Planned Parenthood clinics from receiving Medicaid funds. This was a devastating choice that Republicans have made which will undoubtedly impact families across the Nation.

Planned Parenthood does not just provide birth control. Clinics provide basic healthcare exams, cancer screenings, and vaccinations. Women across this country today will walk into Planned Parenthood clinics across counties and States to receive both diagnostic and care for cervical cancer, hypertension, and basic medical care.

Earlier this year, the largest Planned Parenthood health center in the country opened in my district, named after my predecessor and champion of reproductive health and access, Congresswoman and now Mayor Barbara Lee.

The Barbara Lee Oakland Health Center has over 19 exam rooms and is transit accessible, but the Republican budget bill will put Planned Parenthood centers like ours across the country at risk.

Mr. Speaker, 200 of the 600 Planned Parenthood clinics across the country may close and women will die. Planned Parenthood closures will disproportionately impact Black and Brown mothers, who already have a maternal mortality rate more than three times their White counterparts.

These cuts will disproportionately impact poor folks' access to reproductive care, since 40 percent of all births in this country are covered by the very Medicaid services that are now being gutted. These are matters, as I said before, of life and death for us in our district and for women across the country.

I was a young mother living in public housing in San Francisco when I had my first daughter at 19, but I was able to get by. I was able to go to school and raise a wonderful daughter and put her through college and law school because I had access to care and institutions that cared about my life.

If we want people to be healthy in this country and to participate in their communities and work, we need to open up choices, and we need to provide more opportunities instead of less. That is why I offered an amendment to the Republican budget reconciliation bill that would have protected the vital services of Planned Parenthood.

Republicans killed that amendment, but this will not stop our collective work, my work, to ensure that people in my district and around the country in rural and urban communities have the access that they so deserve. Their lives are depending on it.

Just this week, the district courts put a temporary pause on parts of the Republican bill that would defund Planned Parenthood. We will continue to fight back. Planned Parenthood is vital. It is vital to communities' health, and I will not stand by while it is defunded and while our health is devalued.

I was that young mother. We and our families, our children, deserve better.

□ 1120

HONORING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FREEDOM TRAIN

(Mr. CLINE of Virginia was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to mark the anniversary of the legendary Freedom Train, a rolling symbol of American ideals that traveled more than 37,000 miles from 1947 to 1949, visiting all 48 States and welcoming over 3.5 million citizens aboard.

For over 30 years, my constituents, Mary Jayne and John Z. Rowe, have been at the forefront of efforts to preserve the memory of this great na-

tional event which helped to remind Americans of the foundations of their liberty.

Powered by the groundbreaking ALCO PA diesel locomotive, numbered 1776 and named the "Spirit of 1776," the train revolutionized public perception of rail power. In an age still dominated by steam, the diesel proved its mettle across all terrain and climate, operating reliably without pause for coal or water.

Its performance, witnessed by millions and scrutinized by railroad leaders nationwide, helped hasten the transition from steam to diesel across American railroads.

Beyond technology, the Freedom Train carried our founding documents and civic ideals to the people. It was guarded by marines, celebrated in towns, and kissed literally by thousands in cities like Brooklyn.

It was not a government project but a private and patriotic mission supported by the Truman administration and the American Heritage Foundation. At a moment of global uncertainty, the Freedom Train reminded Americans of who we were and who we still are.

RECOGNIZING THE ROANOKE CATHOLIC SCHOOL LADY CELTICS

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary accomplishments of the Roanoke Catholic School Lady Celtics girls' track and field team who captured the 2025 VISAA Division II Virginia State championship with remarkable determination and unity.

After narrowly missing the title by three points in 2023, the Lady Celtics redoubled their efforts, displaying unmatched teamwork in a sport often focused on individual performance.

Guided by an outstanding group of seniors and supported by dedicated underclassmen, they secured the championship with a commanding margin of 55.5 points.

I commend Head Coach Jason Smith and the entire 2025 team. They are Aubrey Aaron, Addison Becker, Anna Stadnyk, Charlie Floyd, Karly Smith, Justinne Llavore, Eva Coniglione, Lillian Kessler, Sydney Whitt, Jamariah Edwards, Lauren Bradley, Brinkley Aaron, Molly O'Herron, Joey Barger, and Kuk Kuk Chen.

Their perseverance, skill, and sportsmanship are an inspiration to our community. I congratulate the Lady Celtics on this well-earned State title.

ENFORCING LAWS FOR ILLEGAL ENTRY

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Stop Illegal Entry Act.

In recent years, more than 10 million illegal immigrants have crossed into our country, including hundreds who are on the terrorist watch list. This is more than a border crisis. It is a serious national security threat.

A failure to enforce our laws created a dangerous incentive. Cross illegally, break our laws, and a person is likely to be released into our communities

under past radical policies. That had to change.

Even more concerning, over 70 percent of those charged with illegal reentry last year had criminal records. These are not first-time offenders. These are repeat criminals who have shown complete disregard for our laws.

The Stop Illegal Entry Act will increase penalties and prison time for illegal entry and reentry, sending a clear message that there will be consequences.

President Trump ended catch and release. With this legislation, House Republicans are continuing that commitment to restore accountability and protect American families.

It is time to bring back law and order by stopping these illegal crossings. I urge my colleague to support this bill and stand for the safety of the American people.

PUSHING BACK AGAINST ICE'S AUTHORITARIAN OVERREACH

(Ms. ANSARI of Arizona was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Ms. ANSARI. Mr. Speaker, I want you to imagine for a moment that a person is going to the grocery store, grabbing coffee, or picking their child up from school.

Instead of running errands or waiting for the school bell like usual, that individual is surrounded by masked men who scream at them, shove them to the ground, threaten them with weapons, and throw them into the back of a car.

People are calling out for help, asking where that person is being taken. Authorities refuse to answer. The person has no idea where they are going, who these people are, or when or if they will ever see their family again.

Mr. Speaker, imagine if you, or worse, your child, experienced the terror, the fear, and the blind pain of being kidnapped off the street.

For many of my constituents, this is a horrific reality that they are dealing with every single day. ICE is terrorizing our communities. They are kidnapping people off of the streets, tearing families apart, and destroying futures to meet insane daily quotas enacted by Donald Trump.

Just a few weeks ago, Republicans in Congress passed a massive budget that funnels billions of new dollars to ICE. This money makes ICE the largest domestic police force in the United States with more resources than dozens of militaries around the entire world.

This funding is unprecedented, and it is a free pass for ICE to ramp up Trump's cruel and inhumane mass deportation policies.

They are already building concentration camps in Florida where they are threatening to lock up legal immigrants and Latinos from across the country. I have visited facilities like this.

On May 29, I went to the Eloy Detention Center just outside my district. I

met with women who wanted to and, frankly, were desperate to share their stories with me.

One was a green card holder who had been pulled over for a traffic stop. When they learned of her status, they stripped her of her green card and threw her into ICE detention without another thought. She had been trying to reach her family for months.

Another woman told me a story about a guard taking all of the women out into the blazing Arizona heat. He forced them to march in circles for hours without water. One woman fainted and needed medical attention.

While they marched, the guard yelled at them: This is the price of the American Dream.

It should not matter who these women are. It should not matter whether they are citizens, legal residents, or undocumented people trying to make a life for themselves.

It is shameful and embarrassing for our country that we would treat any human being like this. The detention centers and the facilities in this country are atrocious. They have absolutely zero oversight mechanisms in place.

More than a month later, after formally inquiring to the Department of Homeland Security and ICE about the conditions that I saw firsthand, I have yet to receive a response.

People are being harassed. They are being dehumanized. They are being abused.

Last weekend, I tried to return to Eloy to meet with several constituents of mine who are detained there.

I wanted to meet with a woman named Yari who has chronic lymphocytic leukemia. She has been detained at Eloy since February and has lost 55 pounds while in detention. She needs help.

I also hoped to meet with a man who has been coughing up blood for weeks.

Lastly, I wanted to meet with a 35-year-old woman with a kidney infection who says her antibiotics are not working and her condition is worsening.

Even after ICE put in place new protocols to make it more difficult for us to do our job and our oversight work, we tried to follow their new rules. I gave them ample notice of my visit and a list of constituents that I hoped to meet with. They let us know that our visit was approved.

Then less than 24 hours before I was supposed to make the trip, they changed their minds and said that my meeting with my constituents was denied.

ICE is leaving families without answers and human beings without care. They are doing it, regardless of whether people are undocumented, legal residents, or even American citizens.

They are splitting up parents by sending them to different detention facilities and then making children navigate the funds for a lawyer and basic survival.

If I cannot get answers as a U.S. Congresswoman, how is anyone else in my

district supposed to? Any one of us could be next.

I will always stand with and fight for our immigrant communities. I will do everything I can to push back against Trump's authoritarian overreach.

□ 1130

HONORING LANCE CORPORAL RYAN JAMES BARNARD

(Mr. LAWLER of New York was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lance Corporal Ryan James Barnard, of Valley Cottage, New York, who died on July 2 while serving our country at Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii.

Ryan was just 22 years old. He served in the United States Marine Corps with the 3rd Littoral Combat Team, Ares Company. He was living his dream, wearing the uniform with pride, and doing what he believed in.

Ryan grew up in the Hudson Valley playing Little League baseball and hockey, skating for Nyack High School, the Palisades Predators, and the Army West Point Junior Black Knights. He was known for his quiet focus, toughness, and strong sense of duty.

In the wake of Ryan's passing, his family and our community are working to establish a youth hockey grant in his name, carrying forward his spirit of discipline and teamwork for years to come.

I am grateful for Ryan's service to the United States, and I extend my deepest condolences to the Barnard family.

HONORING MICHAEL HALPIN

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Michael Halpin of Pearl River, New York, who passed away on July 9 at the age of 88.

Born in Kilrush, County Clare, Ireland, Mike immigrated to New York in 1955 and proudly served in the United States Army, including a tour of duty in Korea. After his military service, he continued to serve as an NYPD officer in the 46th Precinct in the Bronx.

Like me, Mike was a proud Irish American. The very definition of a pillar of the community, he served as president of the Rockland Irish-American Cultural Center and the Rockland GAA. He was a member of the AOH Division 3 and led the 2004 Rockland St. Patrick's Day parade as grand marshal.

Mike was a devoted parishioner of St. Margaret's Church, a member of the Hudson Valley 10-13 Club, and, above all, a proud husband, father, and grandfather.

Mike Halpin lived a life of dutiful purpose and leadership with a deep love for both his heritage and his community. He will be missed.

RECOGNIZING JOHN "JACKIE" SULLIVAN

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize John "Jackie" Sullivan, a Navy veteran, FDNY EMS deputy chief, and longtime volunteer firefighter in Spring Valley and Yorktown Heights.

Jack gave his entire adult life to serving others. He spent 12 years as a Navy flight engineer, 31 years as a paramedic, rising to deputy chief, and more than three decades answering fire calls as a volunteer.

On 9/11, he ran toward the towers. When they fell, he dove under a truck to survive and then stayed at Ground Zero for a year, helping recover the fallen with dignity and respect. That tells you everything you need to know about the kind of man he was.

Jackie was also a union leader, a mentor to younger EMTs and firefighters, and a relentless storyteller, who never missed a chance to make someone laugh. He was the kind of guy you wanted by your side in a crisis and around the dinner table once the storm had passed.

To his wife, Denise; his daughters, Katie and Maggie; and all who loved him, our hearts are with you. May his memory always be a blessing.

HANDS OFF OUR SOCIAL SECURITY

(Ms. STANSBURY of New Mexico was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Ms. STANSBURY. Mr. Speaker, we are here today to say hands off our Social Security because Social Security is not a luxury. It is not a handout. It is a sacred trust, a promise that we make to Americans that the hard-earned money that they pay into the system will be there when they need it—our seniors, our children who have lost a parent, people in our communities who live with disabilities.

It is the lifeline that sustains our communities, our seniors. It is a promise that they can live their lives with dignity.

I am here today with my dear colleague, Congressman JOHN LARSON, to not only say hands off our Social Security but also to introduce a bill with that name.

This bill will protect Social Security from an administration that is trying to systematically dismantle it. It will protect benefits. It will stop the privatization of benefits. It will stop staffing cuts and closures, protect privacy and data, and protect the proud men and women who go to work every day to serve our seniors at the Social Security Administration.

Mr. Speaker, these are the American people's benefits, and we are fighting to ensure that not only are they here today and tomorrow but for future generations to come.

That is why I am so proud to be in this fight with my dear colleague, the man, the legend, the Congressman who has fought for Social Security for so

many years, Ranking Member JOHN LARSON of Connecticut.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), the ranking member.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. STANSBURY) for yielding to me. Her work and effort are exemplary.

Here is the data, the facts, Mr. Speaker: Over 70 million of our fellow Americans rely on Social Security, and Social Security, throughout its history, has never missed a payment.

Today, it is even more crucial as 10,000 baby boomers a day become eligible for Social Security, and for more than 40 percent of all Social Security recipients, this is the only benefit that they have.

Representative STANSBURY is part of legislation that seeks to expand benefits, not just protect Social Security. Congress hasn't acted on Social Security and its expansion since 1971. Richard Nixon was President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, because of the initiative, energy, and enthusiasm of Members of Congress like Representative STANSBURY, people in New Mexico and all across the country—Mr. Speaker, it might surprise even you, as well, to know how many people in your district are equally served. More than \$300,000 comes in monthly to recipients in your district in the great State of Virginia, but that hasn't changed in over 54 years.

Now is the time to act. Now is the time to get behind Representative STANSBURY's legislation that will be incorporated into the Committee on Ways and Means' configuration on Social Security that will benefit the people.

As Representative STANSBURY has indicated, this is America's number one antipoverty program for the elderly and number one antipoverty program for children, and more veterans rely on Social Security disability than they do the VA.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Ms. STANSBURY for her efforts and initiatives.

Ms. STANSBURY. Mr. Speaker, I am so proud and honored to be in the fight with the ranking member and, more importantly, to be in the fight for America and for our veterans, seniors, and children.

Let's do this, America. Let's protect Social Security.

CONGRATULATING THE HONORABLE JAMES KNECHT, ILLINOIS' FOURTH DISTRICT APPELLATE COURT JUSTICE

(Mr. LAHOOD of Illinois was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Illinois' Fourth District Appellate Court Justice James "Jim" Knecht as he reaches the milestone of serving 50 years as a judge.

Jim was born in Lincoln, Illinois, and earned his juris doctor degree from the University of Illinois College of Law in 1973.

□ 1140

In 1975, Jim began his judicial career serving as an associate circuit judge and was soon after promoted to circuit judge. In 1986, Judge Knecht was elected to the Illinois Fourth District Appellate Court. He is currently the longest serving judge in Illinois court history and an accredited leader within our Illinois legal community.

Outside of the courtroom, Judge Knecht is heavily involved in communities across Illinois and with his alma maters. He serves on both the Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council and on the National Advisory Board of the Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence.

At his undergraduate alma mater, Illinois State University, Judge Knecht was an adjunct professor for nearly three decades and is a recipient of their Distinguished Alumni Award.

Again, I congratulate Judge Knecht on this momentous achievement in his legal career and thank him for his continued service to the State of Illinois. I wish Judge Knecht, his wife, Ruth, their children and grandchildren all the best in the future.

I congratulate Judge Knecht.

RECOGNIZING JAMES COLLINS, PRESIDENT OF LORAS COLLEGE

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jim Collins for his extraordinary 20-year tenure as president of Loras College in Dubuque, Iowa. As the longest serving president in the school's history, Jim has left a lasting impact on Iowa's oldest institution of higher education.

President Collins earned his bachelor of science degree in finance from Loras College in 1984. After graduation, he began as an admissions representative and advanced through various leadership positions before being selected as president in 2004 at the age of 42.

During President Collins' tenure at Loras College, the institution achieved unprecedented growth. He oversaw actions to raise the endowment by 67 percent to support students, expanded graduate and professional programs, spearheaded the completion of multiple campus renovations, and led the college to consistent recognition by U.S. News as a top 15 Midwest baccalaureate institution.

President Collins' visionary leadership and unwavering commitment to Catholic higher education has impacted thousands of students who attended and graduated from Loras College.

I congratulate Jim, his lovely wife, Lisa, and their children and grandchildren on this remarkable career. I thank him for his decades of service to Loras College and wish him all the best in his well-deserved retirement.

Go Duhawks.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO LOUISE KRONHOLM

(Mr. LARSON of Connecticut was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning, first and foremost, to pay tribute to Louise Kronholm.

Mr. Speaker, when you are in Congress, oftentimes you are unable to be home for wakes and funeral services. Louise Kronholm was the daughter of the legendary John Bailey. John Bailey was the chairman of the Democratic Party in Connecticut. He was the national chairman of the Democratic Party in 1960 when we elected the first Catholic President of the United States, John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

The Bailey and Kennedy families were extraordinarily close, and Barbara Kennelly, Louise's sister, was the Congresswoman from the First District in Connecticut whom I succeeded.

Our hearts and our thoughts and prayers are with them today as they mourn and bury their beloved Louise Kronholm, John Bailey's daughter and Barbara Kennelly's sister.

RECOGNIZING PRATT & WHITNEY AIRCRAFT

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I also rise today to recognize Pratt & Whitney aircraft in my hometown of East Hartford, Connecticut.

July 22, 1925, yesterday, marked the 100th birthday and anniversary of Pratt & Whitney aircraft. Pratt & Whitney builds the most dependable engines. They have led the aerospace industry in this country and are the greatest manufacturing force in the world. They are located in East Hartford and in Middletown, Connecticut.

My father and mother both worked there. My mother worked there during the Second World War. She had just gotten out of high school. My mother was 17 years old. She had been in the National Honor Society, and was recruited by Pratt & Whitney to help take down the details, information, and categorizing of parts, et cetera, which was desperately needed.

My father went off to war, and when he came home, he worked there. My brothers have worked at Pratt & Whitney.

In 1925, East Hartford was an agricultural community, and overnight it became the leading manufacturer of airplanes and aircraft and now aerospace.

We salute Pratt & Whitney aircraft.

When my father would go to work, we would say: Dad, are you going to work?

He said: Yeah.

I said: What do you do?

He said: We keep the eagle flying.

The symbol of Pratt & Whitney aircraft is the bald eagle in flight, and underneath it, it says: "Dependable engines."

That was true in 1925, and it is true today.

I am proud to be part of the F-35 Caucus and to understand that not only is

it important to America, but it is also important to our allies all across the globe who still depend on Pratt & Whitney and their production of the most dependable aircraft engines ever assembled.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the resolution introduced by Governor Lamont of the State of Connecticut recognizing this 100-year anniversary celebration of Pratt & Whitney aircraft.

EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATION

Whereas, 2025 marks the 100th anniversary of Pratt & Whitney, founded in 1925 by Frederick Rentschler, whose vision revolutionized aviation with the creation of the dependable air-cooled Wasp engine; and

Whereas, Pratt & Whitney, headquartered in East Hartford, Connecticut, has since become a global leader in the design, manufacture, and service of aircraft engines and auxiliary power units for commercial, military, business aircraft, helicopters; and

Whereas, Pratt & Whitney has contributed to every major advancement in powered flight over the past century, helping drive innovation, support national defense, and enable safe, efficient air travel around the world; and

Whereas, for 100 years, the people of Connecticut have been at the heart of Pratt & Whitney's success—engineers, technicians, veterans, and countless other skilled employees whose dedication and ingenuity continue to power the future of aviation; and

Whereas, the company's continued investment in workforce development, manufacturing, sustainability, and community partnerships has strengthened Connecticut's economy and aerospace leadership; and

Whereas, the State of Connecticut proudly celebrates the achievements and legacy of Pratt & Whitney, recognizing a century of excellence in engineering, innovation, and public service;

Now, Therefore, I, Ned Lamont, Governor of the State of Connecticut, do hereby proclaim July 20 through July 26, 2025 as Pratt & Whitney 100th Anniversary Week in the State of Connecticut and encourage all citizens to join in honoring this iconic company's extraordinary contributions to our state, our nation, and the world.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the State of Connecticut to be affixed this 25th day of July, 2025.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I also include in the RECORD an op-ed piece that was presented in the Hartford Courant by Pratt & Whitney President Shane Eddy, again, talking about that great workforce over this past 100 years and their dedication then, now, and well into the future.

This op-ed ran in the Hartford Courant July 22nd:

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF AVIATION INNOVATION—AND INVESTING IN CONNECTICUT'S FUTURE

(By Shane Eddy, President, Pratt & Whitney)

In 1925, an engineer named Frederick Rentschler founded Pratt & Whitney in Hartford with an idea for an air-cooled radial engine that would revolutionize American aviation. Rentschler was driven by an unwavering belief that "the best airplane could only be designed as the best engine" and a powerful vision for dependable propulsion to connect people, grow economies, and defend freedom.

His first creation, the R-1340 Wasp, became an engineering landmark—setting a new standard in performance and reliability over the liquid cooled engines of the era. It also marked the beginning of an enduring legacy of safety, innovation and Dependable Engines forged right here in Connecticut by generations of employees, who have quite literally shaped the world we live in.

Over the past century, the skilled men and women of Pratt & Whitney have designed, built and supported products that have powered more than 500 different aircraft types, achieving many commercial and military aviation milestones. We powered the first major commercial air travel in the 1930s, provided more than half the total horsepower for Allied aircraft during World War II, and led the transition of commercial air travel into the jet age in the late 1950s—among countless other examples.

Today, our products power everything from the most advanced fight aircraft, such as the F135 engine for the F-35, to the GTF engine for most fuel-efficient narrowbody commercial jets. Both of these marquee products are built in Middletown, with critical parts produced in East Hartford as well as suppliers located across the state.

The impact of our work extends far beyond Connecticut's borders. Our global team is spread across more than 40 major sites worldwide—including locations in Canada, Poland as well as Singapore—and plays an important role in the design, manufacture and support of our current and future engine programs. The dedication and expertise of our global workforce are at the heart of our success.

As we've grown from a single site in Hartford to a global propulsion leader with 45,000 employees and more than 90,000 engines in service worldwide, Connecticut has and will continue to be our home—just as it's been for the past 100 years. That commitment is reflected in the significant investments we've made in our facilities, our workforce, and our community here in the state.

Looking ahead, Pratt & Whitney is well positioned to shape the future of flight for the next 100 years—with Connecticut's industrial base leading the way. For example, the new GTF Advantage engine for the Airbus A320neo was recently certified by the Federal Aviation Administration and will begin delivering soon. Additionally, we are growing the capability of the F135 with the development of our Engine Core Upgrade to ensure the F-35 fighter remains ahead of threats for years to come. In partnership with our parent company RTX, we are also actively developing technologies such as hybrid-electric to secure positions on the next generation of platforms.

The future for Pratt & Whitney is exciting and incredibly bright—and will be powered by the talented and dedicated men and women at our sites in Middletown and East Hartford, along with the approximately 100 suppliers across the state that support our engine programs.

Connecticut's industrial base is a national asset, producing advanced commercial and military technology at scale that no other country can match. But it's also fragile, and it's imperative that we keep the conditions strong, so it continues to thrive. That includes having a stable and predictable business climate so companies can invest for the long-term and a robust talent development ecosystem that identifies and trains the next generation of aerospace talent. While Connecticut's leaders have made significant progress on both fronts, there is still more work to do to grow and protect the state's industrial base for generations to come.

To our employees, suppliers, partners, and neighbors across the state—thank you for

helping make Pratt & Whitney what it is today. Let's shape the next century of flight, together.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, the eagle will keep flying because they have the most dependable workforce and build the most dependable engines ever assembled in the world. I am proud to have been born and raised in East Hartford, the home and the start of Pratt & Whitney aircraft, the engine company that makes the most dependable engines in the world.

HONORING CHUCK CONNER

(Mr. BAIRD of Indiana was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chuck Conner who officially retired on Monday, July 14, after serving as a national agriculture leader since 1997.

A Benton County native and graduate of Purdue University, Chuck Conner served as the president and CEO of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives for over 16 years. From 1997 to 2001, he served as president of the Corn Refiners Association.

He also has a storied career in public service as Deputy Secretary and Acting Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture under President George W. Bush.

Chuck Conner continued his public service as an adviser to U.S. Senator Richard Lugar from Indiana for 17 years.

We are grateful for his decades of service and work to benefit our great agricultural industry. I wish him all the best as he embarks on retirement.

□ 1150

HONORING KENT AND ISABELLA CHISM

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Kent and Isabella Chism, two outstanding Hoosiers.

Kent is a fifth-generation family farmer in Indiana who focuses on growing corn and soybeans. His wife, Isabella, currently serves as the American Farm Bureau Federation's Women's Leadership Committee chair, and is the former second vice president of the Indiana Farm Bureau.

The Chisms are internationally recognized for their hard work and dedication to promoting America's great agricultural industry. Their family farm has also been a home for workshops, farm visits, and open houses. The Chisms recently received the 2025 Indiana Master Farmers award for their work advocating for agriculture.

Indiana's agricultural industry is better off thanks to the Chisms, who have used their experiences to be prominent voices for agriculture at the State, local, and national levels. I am grateful for their work that has certainly benefited Indiana and our farmers.

AMERICAN ENERGY IS DOMINANT AGAIN

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss how the One Big Beautiful

Bill Act makes American energy dominant again by resuming leasing for domestic energy production. This includes onshore and offshore oil and gas leases as well as coal leases.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act strengthens grid reliability and invests in building key energy and critical minerals infrastructure through the Energy Dominance Financing program.

This legislation also finally repeals the Green New Deal subsidies from the Democrats' so-called Inflation Reduction Act, such as the tax credit giveaway for expensive, unreliable electric vehicles.

This historic bill also restores our energy security by starting to refill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which was drained under the previous administration. This big, beautiful bill is a historic win for America's great energy sector that will help reduce energy costs for hardworking families in my district and across the Nation.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 50 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

Reverend Richard Kunst, St. James Catholic Church, Duluth, Minnesota, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, we offer You thanks in giving our Nation the opportunity to self-govern and self-legislate, knowing that all power is a sharing in Your power and also recognizing that You have blessed the United States of America in a way that other peoples can only long for.

May our philosophical and political differences serve only to strengthen who we are as a people rather than cause division and hatred.

We pray for protection of all Members of this body and their staffs that they may continue to carry out the will of the people who elected them.

Finally, for allowing us to enter into our 250th year as a nation, we give thanks to You, Heavenly Father, for all that You have blessed us with. May those blessings continue for many years, and may we, Your people, always be fully aware that You and no other entity are the source of these gifts.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's pro-

ceedings and announces to the House the approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HARRIS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina 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.

WELCOMING REVEREND RICHARD KUNST

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to have my hometown priest open up the House of Representatives this morning, Father Richard Kunst.

Father Richard Kunst has been a priest in the diocese in and around Duluth for 27 years. He is a faithful, faithful servant of our Lord, Jesus Christ, as reflected by his homilies on a daily basis.

Not only is Father Richard Kunst a great friend to our family but to the Catholic family in and around Duluth, Minnesota.

I thank him for traveling all this way from Duluth, Minnesota, to our Nation's Capital to open up the House prayer this morning.

I am truly honored by his opening prayer.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Ferrari, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1316. An act to amend the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 relating to licensing transparency.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

HONORING CHASE CHILDERS

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

Mr. NEHLS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a true American hero, a man who embodied and exemplified the very best of public service and selfless service, Mr. Chase Childers, a husband, father of three, former police officer, and professional baseball player.

Some of us in the Chamber, including myself, have worn the uniform and sworn an oath to protect and serve our communities. We understand the inherent risks, split-second decisions, and unwavering commitment required.

On July 13, while on vacation with his beloved family in South Carolina, Mr. Childers jumped into action to save another family who were caught in a rip current. Mr. Speaker, they were total strangers. They were not his own family but total strangers.

Thanks to the courageous and selfless acts of Mr. Childers, the family of five made it back to the shore safely. Tragically, Mr. Childers did not.

Mr. Childers' heroic actions serve as a reminder that heroism isn't confined to a uniform or a specific profession.

May his memory be a blessing, and may his actions inspire us all to lend a helping hand to other families, friends, neighbors, and, in this case, total strangers.

God bless Mr. Childers and his loved ones. My family and I are praying for his beautiful wife and three children during this very difficult time.

TART WARS

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

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, there is so much upheaval and so much concern that is going on in our country right now—unemployment, Medicaid cuts, all the things that are happening. Yet, in the Virgin Islands this weekend, on my home island, we had our annual Tart Wars.

The Tart Wars brings together the Virgin Islands community to celebrate and showcase our rich culinary traditions, placing fans of pineapple, guava, and coconut tarts in a fierce competition.

Mr. Speaker, coconut tart did win this year. It is not my favorite, but I would have you note that Virgin Islanders, the grand dames of Frederiksted, Claire Roker, Betty Lynch, and even LaVerne "La La" Joseph, are all Team Guava.

WELCOMING GRAHAM THOMAS BLACKWELL

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, July 18, 2025, Columbia, South Carolina, was blessed as Leah Grace Denny Blackwell and Matthew Blackwell joyfully welcomed their handsome son, Graham Thomas Blackwell, into the world, a very special gift just 2 days ahead of Leah Grace's own birthday.

Born at Prisma Health Baptist Hospital at 2:03 a.m., weighing 6 pounds, 9 ounces, and measuring 19 inches long, Graham has entered a loving, prominent, and nurturing home.

I am grateful for Leah Grace, who is a dedicated long-term staff member in the Washington office, serving as senior policy adviser, while Matt is a former staff member who is now at Duke Energy.

Graham is blessed to be born into a home that will guide him through a bright and fulfilling future encouraged by his wonderful grandparents, Tony and Beverly Denny and Bart and Paula Blackwell, who are all appreciated as devoted statewide community leaders.

On behalf of my wife, Roxanne, and our entire family and staff, I extend the warmest congratulations to the happy Blackwell family. May the years ahead be filled with joy, love, and blessings.

God bless Graham Thomas Blackwell.

TIME TO DELIVER RESULTS FOR AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, Americans expect Congress to complete the basic work of government before leaving town for recess, not the least of which is passing the 12 funding bills for fiscal year 2026. Having passed only two bills, it is absurd that Republicans have decided to pack it up early.

Meanwhile, millions fear what Republican cuts to Medicaid will mean for their families. Shoppers are tightening their belts because of record prices for chicken and beef. Businesses are stymied by President Trump's on-again, off-again tariffs. "Taco or not taco" is the question they are asking.

Why are Republicans rushing to take the break when so many Americans can't even catch a break? Simply put, Republicans are running scared of a titanic Presidential temper tantrum over releasing the Epstein files.

My Democratic colleagues and I are here to work to lower costs and grow our economy, to build healthier and safer communities, and to ensure strong national security and national defense.

I implore my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join us. Let's get back to work and deliver the results that the American people sent us here to achieve.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

□ 1210

REMEMBERING THOMAS JOHN "TJ" COSTELLO

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

Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of TJ Costello, a leader of the Char-

lotte community, who unexpectedly passed away on July 8, 2025.

Mr. Costello's life was marked by sacrifice and service, first to his country as a marine leading combat operations in Iraq and then to our local community as a business leader and faithful church volunteer.

He also served my district by guiding hundreds of young North Carolinians through the nomination process at the U.S. Naval Academy of which he is a proud alumnus.

A devoted family man, TJ married his high school sweetheart, Julia, and had three beloved children, and I will remind them that 1 Corinthians declares: No eye has seen, nor ear heard, nor the heart of man imagines, what God has prepared for those who love Him.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues today to join me in celebrating the wonderful life and legacy of TJ Costello.

IMPACTS OF THE BIG, UGLY BILL ON MASSACHUSETTS

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, Donald Trump and this Republican Congress just enacted the largest transfer of wealth in history. They cut 15 million people off of their healthcare and decimated food assistance for working families to give tax breaks to billionaires.

Last week, I joined my dear friend Representative AYANNA PRESSLEY and Project Bread in Boston to hear directly from people experiencing food insecurity about how the big, ugly bill will make their lives more difficult.

We heard from hungry moms, grandmothers, food pantry leaders, and local officials. Each and every person who participated in the roundtables spoke about how the big, ugly bill will increase hunger. If Trump and Republicans in Congress would spend 5 minutes listening to anyone living paycheck to paycheck, they would know how devastating these cuts are.

In Massachusetts, we are crafting a plan to prevent families from going hungry amid these reckless Federal cuts. Governor Maura Healey, her administration, and local advocates are forming the Anti-Hunger Task Force to adopt long-term solutions to support families in Massachusetts and work to finally end hunger now.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE FIREAID CONCERT IN LOS ANGELES

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

Mr. KILEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I have asked Attorney General Pam Bondi to open an investigation into the

FireAid concert that took place in the aftermath of the devastating Los Angeles fires.

What we have learned has happened is absolutely beyond belief. In the aftermath of these fires, which destroyed 18,000 homes and tragically killed 30 people, there was a FireAid concert in which a number of high-profile musicians generously agreed to perform and people responded in an amazing way. Tens of thousands of people donated, raising \$100 million for what they were told was direct relief for the victims. Now we have learned that this money didn't go to the victims at all. Instead, it went to non-profits, some of which have nothing to do with fire relief, where they promote things like voting and civic engagement and multigenerational power building. Some of them aren't even located in L.A.

I have asked the Attorney General to open an investigation in order to restore the intent of the donors, make the victims whole, and to bring accountability.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BOB STEIN

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Bob Stein: a friend, a teacher, and a brilliant mind, who passed away last week after living an equally brilliant life.

I had the privilege of knowing Bob throughout my entire public service career. When he wasn't cycling, Bob was a professor at Rice University, where he spent 46 years being a leading voice on elections, disaster response, and local government, but to call Bob just a professor wouldn't capture who he truly was.

His classroom extended far beyond Rice. He had a remarkable habit of turning local officials into students, and I was proud to be one of them.

Bob Stein spent his whole life helping this Nation live up to its promise. To his wife, Marty, and his children, I thank them for sharing him with us. Mr. Speaker, you know that if you planned to run for office in Houston, you had to sit down and talk to Bob Stein.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of a grateful city and a grateful nation, I thank Bob. May he enjoy his cycling in Heaven. God bless.

HONORING THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF INDIAN RIVER COUNTY, FLORIDA

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

Mr. HARIDOPOLOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 100th anniversary of Indian River County, Florida, founded on June 29, 1925.

For a century, this community has stood as a jewel on the Treasure Coast, a place where history, culture, and natural beauty come together in extraordinary ways.

It has grown from humble roots to a thriving community, celebrating a strong economy, welcoming neighborhoods, and stunning environment. From the pristine shores of Vero Beach to the citrus groves of Fellsmere, Indian River County embodies the very best of Florida living.

Mr. Speaker, today, we recognize and celebrate a century in paradise. I congratulate the people of Indian River County on their 100th anniversary and 100 remarkable years.

MEANWHILE

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

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Speaker, the news is louder than a toddler with a kazoo at a Metallic concert. While the headlines scream, the internet screams even louder with a monologue known as meanwhile.

Meanwhile, Paramount settles a lawsuit with President Trump over a dispute that could have been easily dismissed, which is defended as freedom of the press, or not.

Meanwhile, Paramount CBS is seeking a multimillion-dollar merger with Skydance Media that requires the approval of the very same Trump administration. Coincidence? Surely not.

Meanwhile, the Trump administration calls for media fairness, the kind perhaps shown by FOX, OAN, and Newsmax. Maybe.

Meanwhile, Stephen Colbert, host of the show "Late Night," number one amongst hosts in his slot and a Trump critic, has his show canceled by CBS, a financial decision it is said. Oh, yeah.

Meanwhile, CBS' great news leader, Edward R. Murrow, rolls over in his grave.

ONGOING MASSACRE IN GAZA

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

Ms. DEXTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a mother, a physician, and a Member of Congress horrified by the ongoing massacre in Gaza.

This is not a humanitarian crisis in abstract. It is the result of choices, choices leading to preventable famine.

While bombs are leveling entire cities, the only so-called aid group allowed in, the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation, is annihilating the very principles of neutrality and humanitarian relief.

Now, we are hearing reports that aid will be contingent on a cease-fire.

Let me be clear: That is morally bankrupt.

You do not negotiate over food. You do not bargain with medicine. You do not turn aid sites into deathtraps.

Palestinians in Gaza deserve safety, dignity, and the right to self-determination, not starvation.

Oregonians have been clear: The United States has a moral obligation to use its power to end this tragedy. A critical step is demanding the U.N. Relief and Works Agency is immediately reinstated in Gaza for large-scale aid delivery.

□ 1220

CONGRATULATING AMPHENOL AEROSPACE

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

Mr. RILEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in upstate New York, we make things. This past weekend, we made history when Amphenol Aerospace celebrated its 100th anniversary in Sidney.

Amphenol's is a century-old story of resilience, a community that rebuilt after floods, coming back stronger than before.

It is a century-old story of American innovation, with the world's most cutting-edge technologies rolling off our factory floor.

It is a decades-old story of the power of labor, a true partnership between Amphenol and the Machinists Union, with good jobs, good wages, and a strong middle class.

It is a century-old story of American strength. Amphenol's work defends our homeland.

Above all, though, we are celebrating 100 years of a close-knit manufacturing town of less than 5,000 people where the thing that matters most is not whether you have got an R or a D next to your name, but whether you show up for your shift, do your job with pride, treat each other right, take care of your family, and love this country.

My family and I were honored to celebrate 100 years with everyone at Amphenol this weekend, and we are all in for the next 100.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILL of Texas) laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable HAKEEM JEFFRIES, Democratic Leader:

JULY 23, 2025.

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

DEAR SPEAKER JOHNSON: Pursuant to Section 2(b)(4) of P.L. 118-144, the Commission to Study the Potential Transfer of the Weitzman National Museum of American Jewish History to the Smithsonian Institution Act, I am pleased to appoint the following individual to the Commission to Study the Potential Transfer of the Weitzman National Museum of American Jewish History to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Honorable Kathy Manning of Greensboro, North Carolina.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

HAKEEM JEFFRIES,
Democratic Leader.

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

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia) at 2 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

□ 1400

COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2025

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4275) to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard, to establish the Secretary of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4275

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Commandant defined.

TITLE I—COAST GUARD

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 102. Authorized levels of military strength and training.

Subtitle B—Accountability

Sec. 111. Annual report on progress of certain homeporting projects.

Sec. 112. Major acquisitions.

Sec. 113. Quarterly acquisition brief requirements.

Sec. 114. Overdue reports.

Sec. 115. Requirement for Coast Guard to provide analysis of alternatives for aircraft.

Sec. 116. Oversight of funds provided pursuant to Public Law 119–21.

Sec. 117. Regular polar security cutter updates.

Sec. 118. Annual plan for Coast Guard operations in the Pacific.

TITLE II—ORGANIZATION, AUTHORITIES, ACQUISITION, AND PERSONNEL OF THE COAST GUARD

Subtitle A—Organization

Sec. 201. Secretary of the Coast Guard.

Sec. 202. Reappointment of Commandant.

Sec. 203. Special Advisor to Commandant for Tribal and Native Hawaiian Affairs.

Sec. 204. Reinstatement of training course on workings of Congress.

Sec. 205. Services and use of funds for, and leasing of, the National Coast Guard Museum.

Subtitle B—Authorities

Sec. 211. Public availability of information.

Sec. 212. Cyber coordination and support in foreign territories.

Sec. 213. Modification of treatment of minor construction and improvement project management.

Sec. 214. Preparedness plans for Coast Guard properties located in tsunami inundation zones.

Sec. 215. Additional Pribilof Island transition completion actions.

Sec. 216. Scientific mission for USCGC Storis.

Sec. 217. Coast Guard access to Department of the Treasury fund.

Subtitle C—Acquisition

Sec. 231. Modification of prohibition on use of lead systems integrators.

Sec. 232. Acquisition improvements.

Sec. 233. Restriction on acquisition, procurement, or construction of vessels in foreign shipyards.

Sec. 234. Great Lakes icebreaking.

Sec. 235. Entity other than the Coast Guard.

Subtitle D—Personnel

Sec. 241. Family leave policies for Coast Guard.

Sec. 242. Modifications to career flexibility program.

Sec. 243. Direct hire authority for certain personnel.

Sec. 244. Command sponsorship for dependents of members of Coast Guard assigned to Unalaska, Alaska.

Sec. 245. Authorization for maternity uniform allowance for officers.

Sec. 246. Consolidation of authorities for college student precommissioning initiative.

Sec. 247. Additional available guidance and considerations for reserve selection boards.

Sec. 248. Behavioral health.

Sec. 249. Travel allowance for members of Coast Guard assigned to Alaska.

Sec. 250. Tuition Assistance and Advanced Education Assistance Pilot Program.

Sec. 251. Recruitment, relocation, and retention incentive program for civilian firefighters employed by Coast Guard in remote locations.

Sec. 252. Notification.

Subtitle E—Coast Guard Academy

Sec. 261. Modification of Board of Visitors.

Sec. 262. Study on Coast Guard Academy oversight.

Sec. 263. Electronic locking mechanisms to ensure Coast Guard Academy cadet room security.

Sec. 264. Report on existing behavioral health and wellness support services facilities at Coast Guard Academy.

Sec. 265. Required posting of information.

Sec. 266. Installation of multipurpose medical privacy rooms.

Sec. 267. Coast Guard Academy room reassignment.

Sec. 268. Authorization for use of Coast Guard Academy facilities and equipment by covered foundations.

Sec. 269. Concurrent jurisdiction at Coast Guard Academy.

Subtitle F—Reports and Policies

Sec. 271. Policy and briefing on availability of naloxone to treat opioid, including fentanyl, overdoses.

Sec. 272. Policy on methods to reduce incentives for illicit maritime drug trafficking.

Sec. 273. Report on condition of aids to navigation.

Sec. 274. Feasibility study on supporting additional port visits and deployments in support of Operation Blue Pacific.

Sec. 275. Study and gap analysis with respect to Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi aviation hangar.

Sec. 276. Report on impacts of joint travel regulations on members of Coast Guard who rely on ferry systems.

Sec. 277. Report on Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program.

Sec. 278. Report and briefings on implementing section 564 of title 14.

Sec. 279. Report on role of Coast Guard.

Sec. 280. Report on Coast Guard personnel skills.

Sec. 281. Report on Coast Guard search and rescue operations.

Sec. 282. Report on alternative sites for the location of Station St. Thomas.

Sec. 283. Report on East Rockaway inlet navigation.

TITLE III—SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION

Subtitle A—Merchant Mariner Credentials

Sec. 301. Merchant mariner credentialing.

Sec. 302. Nonoperating individual.

Subtitle B—Vessel Safety

Sec. 311. Grossly negligent operations of a vessel.

Sec. 312. Performance driven examination schedule.

Sec. 313. Fishing vessel and fisherman training safety.

Sec. 314. Designating pilotage waters for the Straits of Mackinac.

Sec. 315. Study of amphibious vessels.

Sec. 316. St. Lucie River railroad bridge.

Sec. 317. Large recreational vessel regulations.

Subtitle C—Ports

Sec. 321. Ports and waterways safety.

Sec. 322. Study on Bering Strait vessel traffic projections and emergency response posture at ports of the United States.

Sec. 323. Improving Vessel Traffic Service monitoring.

Sec. 324. Controlled substance onboard vessels.

Sec. 325. Cyber-incident training.

Sec. 326. Navigational protocols.

Sec. 327. Anchorages.

Subtitle D—Matters Involving Autonomous Systems

Sec. 331. Establishment of National Advisory Committee on Autonomous Maritime Systems.

Sec. 332. Pilot program for governance and oversight of small uncrewed maritime systems.

Sec. 333. Coast Guard training course.

Sec. 334. NOAA membership on Autonomous Vessel Policy Council.

Sec. 335. Technology pilot program.
 Sec. 336. Uncrewed systems capabilities report.
 Sec. 337. Medium unmanned aircraft systems capabilities study.
 Sec. 338. Comptroller General report on Coast Guard acquisition and deployment of unmanned systems.
 Sec. 339. National Academies of Sciences report on unmanned systems and use of data.
 Sec. 340. Unmanned aircraft systems.
 Subtitle E—Other Matters
 Sec. 341. Information on type approval certificates.
 Sec. 342. Clarification of authorities.
 Sec. 343. Amendments to passenger vessel security and safety requirements.
 Sec. 344. Extension of pilot program to establish a cetacean desk for Puget Sound region.
 Sec. 345. Suspension of enforcement of use of devices broadcasting on AIS for purposes of marking fishing gear.
 Sec. 346. Classification societies.
 Sec. 347. Abandoned and derelict vessel removals.
 Sec. 348. Offshore operations.
 Sec. 349. Administrative costs.
 Sec. 350. Briefing on deployment of Special Purpose Craft – Heavy Weather second generation (SPC-HWX II) vessels in Pacific Northwest.

TITLE IV—OIL POLLUTION RESPONSE

Sec. 401. Vessel response plans.
 Sec. 402. Use of marine casualty investigations.
 Sec. 403. Timing of review.
 Sec. 404. Online incident reporting system.
 Sec. 405. Investment of Exxon Valdez oil spill court recovery in high yield investments and marine research.
 Sec. 406. Additional response assets.
 Sec. 407. International maritime oil spill response.

TITLE V—SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT RESPONSE

Sec. 501. Independent review of Coast Guard reforms.
 Sec. 502. Comprehensive policy and procedures on retention and access to evidence and records relating to sexual misconduct and other misconduct.
 Sec. 503. Consideration of request for transfer of a cadet at the Coast Guard Academy who is the victim of a sexual assault or related offense.
 Sec. 504. Designation of officers with particular expertise in military justice or healthcare.
 Sec. 505. Safe-to-Report policy for Coast Guard.
 Sec. 506. Modification of reporting requirements on covered misconduct in Coast Guard.
 Sec. 507. Modifications to the officer involuntary separation process.
 Sec. 508. Review of discharge characterization.
 Sec. 509. Convicted sex offender as grounds for denial.
 Sec. 510. Definition of covered misconduct.
 Sec. 511. Notification of changes to Uniform Code of Military Justice or Manual for Courts Martial relating to covered misconduct.
 Sec. 512. Complaints of retaliation by victims of sexual assault or sexual harassment and related persons.

Sec. 513. Development of policies on military protective orders.
 Sec. 514. Coast Guard implementation of independent review commission recommendations on addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment in the military.
 Sec. 515. Policy relating to care and support of victims of covered misconduct.
 Sec. 516. Establishment of special victim capabilities to respond to allegations of certain special victim offenses.
 Sec. 517. Members asserting post-traumatic stress disorder, sexual assault, or traumatic brain injury.
 Sec. 518. Participation in CATCH a Serial Offender program.
 Sec. 519. Accountability and transparency relating to allegations of misconduct against senior leaders.
 Sec. 520. Confidential reporting of sexual harassment.
 Sec. 521. Report on policy on whistleblower protections.
 Sec. 522. Review and modification of Coast Guard Academy policy on sexual harassment and sexual violence.
 Sec. 523. Coast Guard and Coast Guard Academy access to defense sexual assault incident database.
 Sec. 524. Director of Coast Guard Investigative Service.
 Sec. 525. Modifications and revisions relating to reopening retired grade determinations.
 Sec. 526. Inclusion and command review of information on covered misconduct in personnel service records.
 Sec. 527. Flag officer review of, and concurrence in, separation of members who have reported sexual misconduct.
 Sec. 528. Expedited transfer in cases of sexual misconduct or domestic violence.
 Sec. 529. Access to temporary separation program for victims of alleged sex-related offenses.
 Sec. 530. Policy and program to expand prevention of sexual misconduct.
 Sec. 531. Continuous vetting of security clearances.
 Sec. 532. Training and education programs for covered misconduct prevention and response.
 Sec. 533. Requirement to report sexual offenses.

TITLE VI—COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORTS

Sec. 601. Comptroller General report on Coast Guard research, development, and innovation program.
 Sec. 602. Comptroller General review of quality and availability of Coast Guard behavioral health care and resources for personnel wellness.
 Sec. 603. Comptroller General study on Coast Guard efforts to reduce prevalence of missing or incomplete medical records and sharing of medical data with Department of Veterans Affairs and other entities.
 Sec. 604. Comptroller General study on Coast Guard training facility infrastructure.
 Sec. 605. Comptroller General study on Coast Guard basic allowance for housing.
 Sec. 606. Comptroller General report on safety and security infrastructure at Coast Guard Academy.

Sec. 607. Comptroller General study and report on permanent change of station process.

TITLE VII—AMENDMENTS

Sec. 701. Amendments.

SECTION 2. COMMANDANT DEFINED.

In this Act, the term “Commandant” means the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

TITLE I—COAST GUARD

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 4902 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “fiscal years 2022 and 2023” and inserting “fiscal years 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029”;

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by striking clauses (i) and (ii) and inserting the following:

“(i) \$11,287,500,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(ii) \$11,851,875,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(iii) \$13,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2027;

“(iv) \$14,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2028; and

“(v) \$15,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2029.”;

(B) in subparagraph (B) by striking “\$23,456,000” and inserting “\$25,570,000”; and

(C) in subparagraph (C) by striking “subparagraph (A)(ii), \$24,353,000” and inserting “clauses (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of subparagraph (A), respectively, \$26,848,500”;

(3) in paragraph (2)(A) by striking clauses (i) and (ii) and inserting the following:

“(i) \$3,627,600,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(ii) \$3,651,480,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(iii) \$3,700,000,000 for fiscal year 2027;

“(iv) \$3,750,000,000 for fiscal year 2028; and

“(v) \$3,800,000,000 for fiscal year 2029.”;

(4) in paragraph (3) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following:

“(A) \$15,415,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(B) \$67,701,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(C) \$70,000,000 for fiscal year 2027;

“(D) \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 2028; and

“(E) \$80,000,000 for fiscal year 2029.”; and

(5) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

“(4) For retired pay, including the payment of obligations otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for purposes of retired pay, payments under the Retired Serviceman’s Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payment for career status bonuses, payment of continuation pay under section 356 of title 37, concurrent receipts, combat-related special compensation, and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under chapter 55 of title 10—

“(A) \$1,147,244,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(B) \$1,057,929,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(C) \$1,215,000,000 for fiscal year 2027;

“(D) \$1,380,000,000 for fiscal year 2028; and

“(E) \$1,650,000,000 for fiscal year 2029.”.

SEC. 102. AUTHORIZED LEVELS OF MILITARY STRENGTH AND TRAINING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4904 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking “44,500 for each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023” and inserting “50,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 and 2026, 55,000 for fiscal year 2027, and 60,000 for each of fiscal years 2028 and 2029”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “for each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023”;

(B) in paragraph (1) by striking “2,500 student years” and inserting “4,000 student years for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029”;

(C) in paragraph (2) by striking “165 student years” and inserting “250 student years for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029”;

(D) in paragraph (3) by striking “385 student years” and inserting “700 student years

for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029"; and

(E) in paragraph (4) by striking "1,200 student years" and inserting "1,600 student years for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029".

(b) **REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**—In any fiscal year in which the submission required under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, does not include a proportional increase in the Operations and Support funding under section 4902(1)(A) of title 14, United States Code, to support the end strengths authorized under the amendments made by subsection (a)—

(1) the Commandant shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the plan of the Coast Guard to achieve growth in the Coast Guard's military strength to 60,000, which shall include—

(A) proposed missions and purposes for the growth of the Coast Guard in military strength;

(B) the additional estimated cost of salaries and benefits for each fiscal year beginning in the first fiscal year for which such proportional increase is not included through 2032;

(C) an explanation for why the estimated cost in subparagraph (B) was not included in the submission required under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code;

(D) estimated recruiting resources and costs for each fiscal year from 2027 through 2032; and

(E) estimated resources and costs required to achieve sufficient training capacity for growth in enlisted and officer corps for each fiscal year from 2027 through 2032; and

(2) the Commandant may not delegate the briefing required in paragraph (1).

(c) **RULE OF APPLICABILITY.**—Section 517(a) of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the Coast Guard until October 1, 2027.

Subtitle B—Accountability

SEC. 111. ANNUAL REPORT ON PROGRESS OF CERTAIN HOMEPORTING PROJECTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 5102 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

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

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

“(c) **BRIEFING.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Commandant fails to submit the report required under this section, the Commandant shall brief the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the steps being taken to produce the report not less than once every 30 days until the required report is produced.

“(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The briefing under paragraph (1) shall be made in person and may not be delegated by the Commandant.”.

(b) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the status of shore infrastructure required to homeport or station all surface and aviation assets to be delivered as part of Level 1 or Level 2 acquisitions that have entered the obtain phase as authorized under section 1132(b) of title 14, United States Code.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a description of the current homeports and stations to which of Coast Guard cutters and aircraft are assigned;

(B) a description of cutters or aircrafts that are able to be located by the homeport or station to which they are assigned;

(C) the current number of aircraft and cutters planned for the program of record of the Coast Guard;

(D) a description of cutter and aircraft which are scheduled to be decommissioned or put in special commission status; and

(E) a description of where new cutters and aircraft being acquired as part of the program of record of the Coast Guard will be assigned, including—

(i) an assessment of the shoreside and infrastructure needs for such cutters and aircrafts; and

(ii) an assessment of whether existing facilities are adequate to support such cutter and aircraft, and the costs of planning, engineering, design construction, land acquisition, and environmental remediation.

(c) **INITIAL REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall issue a report detailing the progress of all approved Coast Guard cutter homeporting projects within the Coast Guard Arctic District with respect to each of the following:

(A) Fast Response Cutters.

(B) Offshore Patrol Cutters.

(C) The USCGC *Storis* procured pursuant to section 11223 of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (14 U.S.C. 561 note).

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to each homeporting project described in such paragraph, the following:

(A) A description of—

(i) the status of funds appropriated for the project;

(ii) activities carried out toward completion of the project; and

(iii) activities anticipated to be carried out during the subsequent 1-year period to advance completion of the project.

(B) An updated timeline, including key milestones, for the project.

(d) **SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.**—Not later than July 1 of the first calendar year after the year in which the report required under subsection (c)(1) is submitted, and each July 1 thereafter until July 2, 2031, or the date on which all projects described in subsection (c)(1) are completed, the Commandant shall issue an updated report, with respect to each Coast Guard cutter homeporting project described in subsection (b)(1) (including any such project approved on a date after the date of enactment of this Act and before the submission of the applicable report), containing each element described in subsection (b)(2).

(c) **REPORT ON CAPACITY OF COAST GUARD BASE KETCHIKAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall complete a report detailing the cost of and time frame for expanding the industrial capacity of Coast Guard Base Ketchikan to do out of water repairs on Fast Response Cutters.

(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate the report required under paragraph (1).

(d) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The Commandant shall publish each report issued under this section on a publicly accessible website of the Coast Guard.

(e) **HOMEPORTING PROJECT DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “homeporting project”—

(1) means the facility infrastructure modifications, upgrades, new construction, and real property and land acquisition associated with homeporting new or modified cutters; and

(2) includes shoreside and waterfront facilities, cutter maintenance facilities, housing, child development facilities, and any other associated infrastructure directly required as a result of homeporting new or modified cutters.

SEC. 112. MAJOR ACQUISITIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 5103 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking “major acquisition programs” and inserting “Level 1 acquisitions or Level 2 acquisitions”; and

(2) in subsection (b) by striking “major acquisition program” and inserting “Level 1 acquisition or Level 2 acquisition”; and

(3) by amending subsection (f) to read as follows:

“(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **LEVEL 1 ACQUISITION.**—The term ‘Level 1 acquisition’ has the meaning given such term in section 1171.

“(2) **LEVEL 2 ACQUISITION.**—The term ‘Level 2 acquisition’ has the meaning given such term in section 1171.”.

(b) **MAJOR ACQUISITION PROGRAM RISK ASSESSMENT.**—Section 5107 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 5103(f)” and inserting “section 1171”.

SEC. 113. QUARTERLY ACQUISITION BRIEF REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 5107 of title 14, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 5107. Quarterly acquisition reports and major acquisition program risk assessment

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 45 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, the Commandant shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a briefing on all Level 1 and Level 2 acquisition programs, as such terms are defined in section 1171.

“(b) **ADDITIONAL BRIEFING.**—Not later than 1 week before taking procurement actions that will significantly impact the costs or timelines of a Level 1 or Level 2 acquisition program, the Commandant shall brief the committees described in subsection (a).

“(c) **ELEMENTS.**—Each briefing required under subsection (a) or (b) shall include, for each program—

“(1) a description of the purpose of the program, including the capabilities being acquired;

“(2) the total number of units, as appropriate, to be acquired annually until procurement is complete under the current acquisition program baseline;

“(3) the Acquisition Review Board status, including—

“(A) the current acquisition phase by increment, as applicable;

“(B) the date of the most recent review; and

“(C) whether the program has been paused or is in breach status;

“(4) a comparison between the initial Department-approved acquisition program baseline cost, schedule, and performance thresholds and objectives and the current such thresholds and objectives of the program, if applicable;

“(5) the lifecycle cost estimate, adjusted for comparison to the Future Coast Guard Program, including—

“(A) the confidence level for the estimate;

“(B) the fiscal years included in the estimate;

“(C) a breakout of the estimate for the prior five years, the current year, and the budget year;

“(D) a breakout of the estimate by appropriation account or other funding source; and

“(E) a description of and rationale for any changes to the estimate as compared to the previously approved baseline, as applicable, and during the prior fiscal year;

“(6) a summary of the findings of any independent verification and validation of the items to be acquired or an explanation for why no such verification and validation has been performed;

“(7) a table displaying the obligation of all program funds by prior fiscal year, the estimated obligation of funds for the current fiscal year, and an estimate for the planned carryover of funds into the subsequent fiscal year;

“(8) a listing of prime contractors and major subcontractors; and

“(9) narrative descriptions of risks to cost, schedule, or performance that could result in a program breach if not successfully mitigated, including—

“(A) the current risks to such program;

“(B) any failure of such program to demonstrate a key performance parameter or threshold during operational test and evaluation conducted during the previous fiscal year;

“(C) whether there has been any decision in such fiscal year to order full-rate production before all key performance parameters or thresholds are met;

“(D) whether there has been any breach of major acquisition program cost (as such term is defined in the manual of the Coast Guard titled ‘Major Systems Acquisition Manual’ (COMDTINST M5000.10C)) in such fiscal year; and

“(E) whether there has been any breach of major acquisition program schedule (as such term is defined in the manual of the Coast Guard titled ‘Major Systems Acquisition Manual’ (COMDTINST M5000.10C)) during such fiscal year.

“(d) **MEMORANDUM DEADLINE.**—Not later than 5 business days after the date on which the Secretary approves an Acquisition Decision Memorandum for programs described in this section, the Commandant shall submit such memorandum to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.”

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The analysis for chapter 51 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 5107 and inserting the following:

“5107. Quarterly acquisition reports and major acquisition program risk assessment.”

SEC. 114. OVERDUE REPORTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 51 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 5116. Status of overdue reports

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, and not later than March 1 of each year thereafter, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the status of reports or briefings required under this chapter that have not been delivered to Congress.

“(b) **CONTENTS.**—The report required under section (a) shall contain the following:

“(1) The status of each required report or briefing that has not been delivered to Congress, including the date the report or brief-

ing is due, and if applicable, the number of days the Coast Guard has exceeded the required completion date.

“(2) A plan and timeline for the next steps to be taken to complete such outstanding reports or briefings.

“(3) The name of the flag officer responsible for the completion of each report or briefing.

“(c) **BRIEFING.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Commandant fails to submit the report required under this section, the Commandant shall brief the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the steps being taken to produce the report not less than once every 30 days until the required report is produced.

“(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The briefing under paragraph (1) shall be made in person and may not be delegated by the Commandant.”

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The analysis for chapter 51 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“5116. Status of overdue reports.”

SEC. 115. REQUIREMENT FOR COAST GUARD TO PROVIDE ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES FOR AIRCRAFT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the status of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Government Accountability Office titled ‘Aircraft Fleet and Aviation Workforce Assessments Needed,’ and issued April 9, 2024 (GAO-24-106374).

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The report required under section (a) shall contain the following:

(1) An assessment of the type of helicopters the Coast Guard requires to meet the mission demands of the Coast Guard.

(2) An analysis of alternatives, including an analytical study comparing the operational effectiveness, costs, and risks to determine the best suited aircraft to meet mission needs.

(3) A fleet mix analysis to identify the necessary number of helicopters to meet the mission needs of the Coast Guard across all districts.

(c) **LIMITATION OF AIRCRAFT EXPENSES.**—No funds authorized to be appropriated under section 4902(2)(A) of title 14, United States Code (as added by section 101(3)(A)), may be obligated or expended in fiscal years 2027 through 2029 for the procurement or modernization of helicopters until the Commandant submits the report required under this section, unless the Commandant provides a weekly, in-person briefing on the status of the report, which the Commandant may not delegate.

(d) **MINIMUM ROTARY WING FLEET.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commandant shall maintain an operational, geographically dispersed rotary wing fleet of not less than 140 aircraft for the purpose of meeting minimum operational capabilities until the Commandant submits the report required under this section.

(2) **REPORT.**—In the event the operational rotary wing fleet of the Coast Guard falls below the requirements of this subsection, the Commandant shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a notification not later than 5 business days after the inability of the Commandant to meet the requirement.

SEC. 116. OVERSIGHT OF FUNDS PROVIDED PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 119-21.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commandant may not expend or obligate funds—

(1) appropriated pursuant to Public Law 119-21 during any fiscal year in which the Commandant is not compliant with sections 5102 and 5103 (excluding section 5103(e)) of title 14, United States Code; and

(2) that are provided in Public Law 119-21 until the Commandant provides the report required under section 11217 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(b) **NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.**—Not less than 1 week before taking any procurement action impacting estimated costs or timelines for acquisitions or procurements appropriated pursuant to Public Law 119-21, the Commandant shall notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate of such action.

(c) **EXPENDITURE PLAN.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of Public Law 119-21, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a detailed expenditure plan, including projected project time lines for each acquisition and procurement appropriated under such Act and a list of project locations to be funded under such Act.

(d) **EXCEPTION.**—If the President authorizes an exception under section 1151(b) of title 14, United States Code, for any Coast Guard vessel, or the hull or superstructure of such vessel for which funds are appropriated under Public Law 119-21, no such funds shall be obligated until the President submits to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a written explanation of the circumstances requiring such an exception in the national security interest, including—

(1) a confirmation that there are insufficient qualified United States shipyards to meet the national security interest without such exception; and

(2) actions taken by the President to enable qualified United States shipyards to meet national security requirements prior to the issuance of such an exception.

(e) **CERTIFICATIONS AND CLASSIFICATION.**—Notwithstanding Public Law 119-21, the Commandant shall ensure any cutters or aircraft procured with appropriations made available by such Act meet the requirements of section 1133(c) of title 14, United States Code.

SEC. 117. REGULAR POLAR SECURITY CUTTER UPDATES.

(a) **REPORT.**—

(1) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant and the Chief of Naval Operations shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the status of acquisition of Polar Security Cutters.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The report under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a detailed timeline for the acquisition process of Polar Security Cutters, including

expected milestones and a projected commissioning date for the first 3 Polar Security Cutters;

(B) an accounting of the previously appropriated funds spent to date on the Polar Security Cutter Program, updated cost projections for Polar Security Cutters, and projections for when additional funds will be required;

(C) potential factors and risks that could further delay or imperil the completion of Polar Security Cutters; and

(D) a review of the acquisition of Polar Security Cutters to date, including factors that led to substantial cost overruns and delivery delays.

(b) BRIEFINGS.—

(1) PROVISION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the submission of the report under subsection (a), and not less frequently than every 90 days thereafter, the Commandant and the Chief of Naval Operations shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing on the status of the Polar Security Cutter acquisition process until Polar Security Cutter 2 achieves full operational capability.

(2) TIMELINE.—The briefings under paragraph (1) shall occur after any key milestone in the Polar Security Cutter acquisition process, but not less frequently than every 90 days.

(3) ELEMENTS.—Each briefing under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a summary of acquisition progress since the most recent previous briefing conducted pursuant to paragraph (1);

(B) an updated timeline and budget estimate for acquisition and building of pending Polar Security Cutters; and

(C) an explanation of any delays or additional costs incurred in the acquisition progress.

(c) NOTIFICATIONS.—In addition to the briefings required under subsection (b), the Commandant and the Chief of Naval Operations shall notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 3 business days of any significant change to the scope or funding level of the Polar Security Cutter acquisition strategy of such change.

SEC. 118. ANNUAL PLAN FOR COAST GUARD OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 51 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§5116. Annual plan for Coast Guard operations in the Pacific

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 31, 2025, and annually thereafter, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, in consultation with the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for Coast Guard operations in the Pacific region for the year after the year during which the plan is submitted. Such plan shall include, for the year covered by the plan, each of the following elements:

“(1) A list of objectives for Coast Guard engagement in the Pacific region in support of Department of State and Department of Defense missions.

“(2) An assessment of the capabilities of the Coast Guard to support Department of State and Department of Defense missions in the Pacific region.

“(3) A list of any areas in the Pacific region where an increased Coast Guard presence would better support Department of State and Department of Defense missions.

“(4) The projected demand for Coast Guard engagement in the Pacific region from the Department of State and the Department of Defense for the year covered by the plan and the subsequent 10 years.

“(5) An assessment of whether the Coast Guard will be able to meet such projected demand for the year covered by the plan, including—

“(A) a list of any factors limiting the ability of the Coast Guard to meet such projected demand; and

“(B) an analysis of the location from which any Coast Guard assets used to carry out missions in the Pacific, in addition to assets available in the year prior to the year in which the plan is submitted, will be transferred and any associated gaps in Coast Guard mission coverage any such transfers will create.

“(6) A summary of the resources needed for the Coast Guard to meet such projected demand for the year covered by the plan, including—

“(A) staff;

“(B) infrastructure, including shore infrastructure;

“(C) administrative and logistical support; and

“(D) technology.

“(7) Any other matter as determined relevant by the Commandant.

“(b) FORM.—Each plan under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

“(c) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than February 15, 2026, and annually thereafter, the Commandant shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the annual plan required under subsection (a) submitted during the preceding year.

“(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(1) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives;

“(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

“(3) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

“(4) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

“(5) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

“(6) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

“§5117. Annual budget display for Coast Guard operations in the Pacific

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 15, 2026, and annually thereafter, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed budget display for Coast Guard operations in the Pacific region for the fiscal year after the fiscal year during which the budget display is submitted. The Commandant shall base such budget display on the projected demand for Coast Guard engagement in the Pacific region as identified in the most recent annual plan developed under section 5116 of this title. Such budget display shall include, for the year covered by the budget display, the following information:

“(1) With respect to procurement accounts, amounts displayed by account, budget activity, line number, line item, and line item title.

“(2) With respect to research, development, test, and evaluation accounts, amounts displayed by account, budget activity, line

number, program element, and program element title.

“(3) With respect to operation and maintenance accounts, amounts displayed by account title, budget activity title, line number, and subactivity group title.

“(4) With respect to military personnel accounts, amounts displayed by account, budget activity, budget subactivity, and budget subactivity title.

“(b) FORM.—Each display under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

“(c) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than February 15, 2026, and annually thereafter, the Commandant shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the budget display required by subsection (a) for the fiscal year after the fiscal year during which the briefing is provided.

“(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ has the meaning given such term in section 5116.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 51 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“5116. Annual plan for Coast Guard operations in the Pacific.

“5117. Annual budget display for Coast Guard operations in the Pacific.”.

TITLE II—ORGANIZATION, AUTHORITIES, ACQUISITION, AND PERSONNEL OF THE COAST GUARD

Subtitle A—Organization

SEC. 201. SECRETARY OF THE COAST GUARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 102 of title 14, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) TRANSFER.—Section 888(a) of Public Law 107–296 is transferred to appear after section 101 of title 14, United States Code, redesignated as section 102, and amended to read as follows:

“§ 102. Primary duties

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Coast Guard shall administer laws, promulgate and enforce regulations, and engage in operations and activities, with due regard to the requirements of national defense, in support of the following:

“(1) NON-HOMELAND SECURITY MISSIONS.—

“(A) MARINE SAFETY.—Engage in oceanographic research, ensure the safe operation of and facilitate the economical movement of goods through the Marine Transportation System, and develop, establish, maintain, and operate rescue facilities for the promotion of safety on, under, and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and protect the lives and safety of those on the sea.

“(B) SEARCH AND RESCUE.—Respond to maritime disasters, natural or man-made, and render aid to people in distress to protect the lives and promote the safety of life and property on, under, and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, covering all matters not specifically delegated by law to some other executive department.

“(C) AIDS TO NAVIGATION.—Develop, establish, maintain and operate aids to maritime navigation to promote the safe operation of the Marine Transportation System, pursuant to subchapter III of chapter 5, on, under, and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

“(D) LIVING MARINE RESOURCES (FISHERIES LAW ENFORCEMENT).—Safeguard fish and wildlife, including threatened and endangered species, from unlawful acts and environmental degradation under, and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

“(E) MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.—Safeguard United States marine resources

and the ocean from unlawful acts and environmental degradation on, under, and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

“(F) ICE OPERATIONS.—Develop, establish, maintain, and operate icebreaking facilities on, under, and over waters other than the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

“(2) HOMELAND SECURITY MISSIONS.—

“(A) PORTS, WATERWAYS AND COASTAL SECURITY.—Conduct maritime recovery operations in the aftermath of incidents of national significance to ensure the continuity of commerce and critical port and waterway functions, protect the United States maritime domain and the Marine Transportation System, and deny the use and exploitation of the maritime domain as a means for attacks on United States territory, population, vessels, and critical infrastructure.

“(B) DRUG INTERDICTION.—Engage in maritime air surveillance or maritime interdiction to enforce or assist in the enforcement of laws of the United States regarding controlled substances on, under, and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

“(C) MIGRANT INTERDICTION.—Engage in maritime air surveillance or maritime interdiction of the maritime border and approaches to enforce or assist in the enforcement of laws of the United States, including the immigration laws of the United States on, under, and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

“(D) DEFENSE READINESS.—Defend United States national interests in the maritime domain against hostile acts through military action, and maintain a state of readiness to assist in the defense of the United States, including when functioning as a specialized service in the Navy pursuant to section 103.

“(E) OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Enforce or assist in the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on, under, and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

“(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the powers authorized in chapter 5.”

(c) SECTION 888.—Section 888 of Public Law 107–296 is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “No mission” and inserting “No primary duty described in section 102 of title 14, United States Code,”;

(B) by inserting “, whether requested or tasked by the Department on behalf of another agency or requested by another agency,” after “Department,”; and

(C) by striking “missions.” and inserting “such duties.”; and

(2) in subsection (e) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) PROHIBITION.—Except as specified in subsequent Acts, the Secretary—

“(A) may not substantially or significantly reduce—

“(i) the primary duties of the Coast Guard described in section 102 of title 14, United States Code; or

“(ii) the capability of the Coast Guard to perform such duties; and

“(B) shall ensure the preservation and execution of such duties.”.

(d) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) MEMBERS ASSERTING POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER OR TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY.—Section 2516 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a) by inserting “described in section 102” after “Coast Guard operations”; and

(B) by striking subsection (d).

(2) CLARIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY OF MEMBERS OF COAST GUARD FOR COMBAT-RELATED

SPECIAL COMPENSATION.—Section 221 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2016 (10 U.S.C. 1413a note) is amended by striking “section 888(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 468(a))” and inserting “section 102 of title 14, United States Code”.

(e) PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Prior to the President implementing section 201 of title 14, United States Code, as amended by this Act, and appointing a Secretary of the Coast Guard, the Commandant, in coordination with the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, shall—

(A) develop a plan on the structure, feasibility of the Secretary of the Coast Guard position and the reorganization and restructuring of the Coast Guard needed to incorporate the new position; and

(B) submit such plan to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee of Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(2) CONTENTS.—The plan required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a complete organizational chart, to include the creation of the Office of the Secretary of the Coast Guard and the directorates that report to the Commandant of the Coast Guard;

(B) a description of each new position created within the Office of the Secretary;

(C) a description of the offices and policies which each new position would be responsible for and how those offices would interact with the offices of the Commandant;

(D) a delineation of powers reserved for the Commandant, outside of current statutory authorizations, not previously reserved or delegated;

(E) a transition plan to ensure the continuity of the execution of all Coast Guard missions; and

(F) recommendations for statutory and legislative changes.

(f) REVIEW OF PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant shall provide the plan developed in subsection (e) to the Comptroller General of the United States.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the transmission of the plan prepared under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall review such plan and provide recommendations to the Commandant in a report.

(B) CONTENTS.—The report shall include—

(i) a compilation of the responsibilities and duties assigned to the Commandant of the Coast Guard and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, and potential responsibilities and duties that can be moved to the Secretary of the Coast Guard;

(ii) a detailed list of all responsibilities and duties assigned to the Commandant and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, and how those duties overlap or remain distinct;

(iii) a detailed analysis of the responsibilities in clause (i) that should be reassigned or delegated to the Secretary of the Coast Guard and the Commandant of the Coast Guard;

(iv) a detailed analysis of the proper separation and oversight of duties in the chain of command between the Secretary, the Secretary of the Coast Guard, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard;

(v) an analysis of the feasibility of the reorganization of the service in order to preserve the integrity of the military chain of command;

(vi) a comparison to the structure and authorities of other service Secretaries, including but not limited to the Secretary of the

Navy, and whether the proposed application to the Coast Guard is appropriate; and

(vii) other matters deemed relevant by the Comptroller General.

(3) SUBMISSION.—The Comptroller General shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate the report developed pursuant to paragraph (2).

(4) RESPONSES.—In addition to the plan and report, the Commandant shall provide responses to the recommendations in the report under paragraph (2) to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate to include—

(A) a description of the recommendations that the service intends to implement;

(B) a justification for each recommendation that the service does not intend to implement; and

(C) an implementation strategy and timeline.

(g) SECRETARY OF THE COAST GUARD.—Subtitle I of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 106 as section 107;

(2) by inserting after section 105 the following:

“§ 106. Secretary of the Coast Guard defined

“In this title, the term ‘Secretary of the Coast Guard’ means the Secretary of the Coast Guard established in section 201.”; and

(3) by inserting after section 107, as so redesignated, the following:

“CHAPTER 2—SECRETARY OF THE COAST GUARD

“201. Secretary of the Coast Guard.

“§ 201. Secretary of the Coast Guard

“(a) SECRETARY OF THE COAST GUARD.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is a Secretary of the Coast Guard, appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

“(2) NOT OPERATING AS A SERVICE IN THE NAVY.—Subject to section 103(c) of Public Law 107–296 and when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the Navy, the Secretary of the Coast Guard shall report directly to the Secretary without being required to report through any other official of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating. The Secretary of the Coast Guard shall not be required to report to any other position in the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, military or civilian, including any other under secretaries, or assistant secretaries.

“(3) QUALIFICATION.—The Secretary of the Coast Guard shall, to the greatest extent practicable, be appointed from among persons most highly qualified for the position by reason of background and experience, including persons with appropriate management or leadership experience.

“(4) DISQUALIFICATION.—A person may not be appointed as Secretary of the Coast Guard within 7 years after relief from active duty as a commissioned officer of a regular component of an armed force.

“(b) POWERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary, the Secretary of the Coast Guard shall exercise the powers of the Secretary in this title, except as may be reserved by the Secretary and reserved for the Commandant pursuant to sections 504 and 505.

“(2) AUTHORITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Coast Guard is responsible for and has the authority necessary to conduct all affairs of the Coast Guard.

“(B) AUTHORITIES AND FUNCTIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the authorities and functions prescribed in paragraphs (2) through (5) of section 701(a) of Public Law 107-296 as such authorities and functions pertain to the Coast Guard shall be reserved for the Secretary of the Coast Guard.

“(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary, the Secretary of the Coast Guard is also responsible to the Secretary for—

“(A) the functioning and efficiency of the Coast Guard;

“(B) the formulation of policies and programs by the Coast Guard that are fully consistent with national security objectives and policies established by the President or the Secretary;

“(C) the effective and timely implementation of policy, program, and budget decisions and instructions of the President or the Secretary relating to the functions of the Coast Guard;

“(D) carrying out the functions of the Coast Guard so as to fulfill the current and future operational requirements of the unified and specified combatant commands;

“(E) effective cooperation and coordination between the Coast Guard and the other military departments and agencies of the Department of Defense with regards to defense readiness missions to provide for more effective, efficient, and economical administration and to eliminate duplication;

“(F) the presentation and justification of the positions of the Coast Guard on the plans, programs, and policies of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating;

“(G) the effective supervision and control of the intelligence activities of the Coast Guard; and

“(H) such other activities and duties as may be prescribed by law or by the President or Secretary, in directing the Coast Guard.

“(4) RECOMMENDATIONS.—After first informing the Secretary, the Secretary of the Coast Guard may make such recommendations to appropriate congressional committees, as defined in section 1171, as the Secretary of the Coast Guard considers appropriate.

“(5) ASSIGNMENT OF FUNCTIONS, POWERS, AND DUTIES.—

“(A) DELEGATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Coast Guard may assign such of the functions, powers, and duties as the Secretary of the Coast Guard considers appropriate, to the Under Secretary of the Coast Guard, and to not more than 4 Assistant Secretaries of the Coast Guard.

“(ii) APPOINTMENT.—The Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries shall be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

“(B) SECRETARY OF THE COAST GUARD'S STAFF.—The Secretary of the Coast Guard's staff shall be limited in the roles and responsibilities of such staff to the execution of the powers vested in the Secretary of the Coast Guard. The size of the Secretary of the Coast Guard's staff may not exceed the size necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the office of the Secretary of the Coast Guard.

“(C) REPORTING TO SECRETARY OF THE COAST GUARD.—Officers of the Coast Guard shall, as directed by the Secretary, report on any matter to the Secretary of the Coast Guard, the Under Secretary, or any Assistant Secretary.

“(6) ADDITIONAL POWERS.—The Secretary of the Coast Guard may—

“(A) assign, detail, and prescribe the duties of members of the Coast Guard and civilian personnel of the Coast Guard;

“(B) change the title of any officer or activity of the Coast Guard not prescribed by law; and

“(C) prescribe regulations to carry out the functions, powers, and duties of the Secretary of the Coast Guard under this title.

“(7) PROHIBITIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Coast Guard may not eliminate, materially alter the scope of, or privatize any of the primary duties described in section 102.

“(B) REPORT.—The Secretary of the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate an annual report demonstrating compliance with subparagraph (A).

“(c) LIMITATIONS.—No officer serving in an appointment described in subsections (a) through (e) of section 103 of Public Law 107-296 may perform the duties of the Secretary of the Coast Guard.

“(d) COMMANDANT REPORTING.—The Commandant shall report directly to the Secretary of the Coast Guard. The Commandant shall not be required to report to any other position in the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, military or civilian, including under secretaries, or assistant secretaries.”.

(h) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 1 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the item relating to section 102 and inserting the following:

“102. Primary duties.”; and

(2) by striking the item relating to section 106 and inserting the following:

“106. Secretary of the Coast Guard defined.

“107. Commandant defined.”.

(i) CLARIFYING AMENDMENT.—Section 505 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking “Secretary” and inserting “Secretary of the Coast Guard”.

(j) PUBLIC LAW 107-296.—Public Law 107-296 is amended—

(1) in section 103—

(A) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c) SECRETARY OF THE COAST GUARD.—When the Coast Guard is operating as a service within the Department of Homeland Security, to assist the Secretary in the performance of the Secretary's functions, there is a Secretary of the Coast Guard who shall be appointed as provided in section 201 of title 14, United States Code, and who shall report directly to the Secretary.”; and

(B) in subsection (g)(1)—

(i) by striking “Notwithstanding” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding”;

(ii) by striking “the Under Secretary for Management” and inserting “the Secretary of the Coast Guard”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) UNDER SECRETARY OF MANAGEMENT.—The Under Secretary of Management shall serve in this capacity in the event that the Secretary of the Coast Guard has transferred to the Department of the Navy.”; and

(2) in section 888—

(A) by redesignating subsections (b) through (g) as subsections (a) through (f), respectively; and

(B) in subsection (e), as so redesignated, by striking “Commandant” and inserting “the Secretary of the Coast Guard”.

(k) CHIEF PROSECUTOR OF THE COAST GUARD; INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE COAST GUARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 3 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 324. Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be in the Coast Guard a Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard selected by the Commandant under policies established by the Secretary and who meets the qualifications set forth in subsection (b).

“(b) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard shall be a commissioned officer of the Coast Guard who—

“(1) is a member in good standing of the bar of a Federal court or the highest court of a State;

“(2) is a judge advocate in the grade not lower than O-7; and

“(3) is certified to be qualified, by reason of education, training, experience, and temperament, for duty as Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard by the Judge Advocate General of the Coast Guard.

“(c) DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard shall carry out the duties under chapter 47 of title 10 (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) and shall perform the duties assigned as determined by the Secretary and consistent with the policy, regulations, or other guidance promulgated under section 824a of title 10 (article 24a of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(2) DETERMINATION OF COVERED OFFENSE; RELATED CHARGES.—

“(A) AUTHORITY.—The Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard shall have exclusive authority to determine whether a reported offense is a covered offense and shall exercise authority over any such offense in accordance with chapter 47 of title 10 (the Uniform Code of Military Justice). Any determination to prefer or refer charges shall not act to disqualify the Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard as an accuser.

“(B) KNOWN AND RELATED OFFENSES.—If the Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard determines that a reported offense is a covered offense, the Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard may also exercise authority over any offense that the special trial counsel determines to be related to the covered offense and any other offense alleged to have been committed by a person alleged to have committed the covered offense.

“(3) DISMISSAL; REFERRAL; PLEA BARGAINS.—Subject to paragraph (5), with respect to charges and specifications alleging any offense over which the Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard exercises authority, the Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard shall have exclusive authority to, in accordance with this chapter and with chapter 47 of title 10 (the Uniform Code of Military Justice)—

“(A) on behalf of the Government, withdraw or dismiss the charges and specifications or make a motion to withdraw or dismiss the charges and specifications;

“(B) refer the charges and specifications for trial by a special or general court-martial;

“(C) enter into a plea agreement; and

“(D) determine if an authorized rehearing is impracticable.

“(4) BINDING DETERMINATION.—The determination of the Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard to refer charges and specifications to a court-martial for trial shall be binding on any applicable convening authority for the referral of such charges and specifications.

“(5) DEFERRAL TO COMMANDER OR CONVENING AUTHORITY.—If the Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard exercises authority over an offense and elects not to prefer charges and specifications for such offense or, with respect to charges and specifications for such offense preferred by a person other than the Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard, elects not to refer such charges and specifications,

a commander or convening authority may exercise any of the authorities of such commander or convening authority under chapter 47 of title 10 (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), with respect to such offense, except that such commander or convening authority may not refer charges and specifications for a covered offense for trial by special or general court-martial.

“(d) COVERED OFFENSE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘covered offense’ has the meaning given such term in section 801 of title 10.

“§ 325. Office of the Inspector General of the Coast Guard

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is in the Office of the Secretary of the Coast Guard an Inspector General of the Coast Guard, who shall be detailed to such position by the Secretary. The Inspector General of the Coast Guard shall be detailed from officers on the active-duty list in the line of the Coast Guard serving in grades above captain. An officer may not be detailed to such position for a tour of duty of more than 4 years, except that the Secretary of the Coast Guard may extend such a tour of duty if the Secretary of the Coast Guard makes a special finding that the extension is necessary and in the public interest.

“(b) DUTIES.—When directed by the Secretary of the Coast Guard or the Commandant, the Inspector General shall inquire into and report upon any matter that affects the discipline, military efficiency, or economy of the Coast Guard.

“(c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Inspector General shall periodically propose programs of inspections to the Secretary of the Coast Guard and shall recommend additional inspections and investigations as may appear appropriate.

“(d) COOPERATION.—The Inspector General shall cooperate fully with the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security in connection with the performance of any duty or function by the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security under section 103 of Public Law 107–296 regarding the Coast Guard.

“(e) DUTIES.—In addition to the responsibilities described in paragraph (2), the Inspector General shall periodically propose programs of inspections to the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, the Secretary of the Coast Guard, and the appropriate committees of Congress and shall recommend additional inspections and investigations as may appear appropriate.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 3 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“324. Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard.
“325. Office of the Inspector General of the Coast Guard.”.

SEC. 202. REAPPOINTMENT OF COMMANDANT.

Section 302 of title 14, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence by striking “further periods of four years” and inserting “one further period of four years”.

SEC. 203. SPECIAL ADVISOR TO COMMANDANT FOR TRIBAL AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

(a) REORGANIZATION.—Chapter 3 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by redesignating sections 312 through 325 as sections 313 through 326, respectively.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 3 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by redesignating the items relating to sections 312 through 325 as relating to sections 313 through 326, respectively.

(c) SPECIAL ADVISOR TO COMMANDANT FOR TRIBAL AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.—Chapter 3 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by inserting after section 311 the following:

“§ 312. Special Advisor to Commandant for Tribal and Native Hawaiian Affairs

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with Federal trust responsibilities and treaty obligations, laws, and policies relevant to Indian Tribes and in support of the principles of self-determination, self-governance, and co-management with respect to Indian Tribes, and to support engagement with Native Hawaiians, there shall be in the Coast Guard a Special Advisor to the Commandant for Tribal and Native Hawaiian Affairs (in this section referred to as the ‘Special Advisor’), who shall—

“(1) be selected by the Secretary and the Commandant through a competitive search process;

“(2) have expertise in Federal Indian law and policy, including government-to-government consultation;

“(3) to the maximum extent practicable, have expertise in legal and policy issues affecting Native Hawaiians; and

“(4) have an established record of distinguished service and achievement working with Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations.

“(b) CAREER RESERVED POSITION.—The position of Special Advisor shall be a career reserved position at the GS–15 level or greater.

“(c) DUTIES.—The Special Advisor shall—

“(1) ensure the Federal government upholds the Federal trust responsibility and conducts consistent, meaningful, and timely government-to-government consultation and engagement with Indian Tribes, which shall meet or exceed the standards of the Federal Government and the Coast Guard;

“(2) ensure meaningful and timely engagement with—

“(A) Native Hawaiian organizations; and

“(B) Tribal organizations;

“(3) advise the Commandant on all policies of the Coast Guard that have Tribal implications in accordance with applicable law and policy, including Executive Orders;

“(4) work to ensure that the policies of the Federal Government regarding consultation and engagement with Indian Tribes and engagement with Native Hawaiian organizations and Tribal organizations are implemented in a meaningful manner, working through Coast Guard leadership and across the Coast Guard, together with—

“(A) liaisons located within Coast Guard districts;

“(B) the Director of Coast Guard Governmental and Public Affairs; and

“(C) other Coast Guard leadership and programs and other Federal partners; and

“(5) support Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and Tribal organizations in all matters under the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard.

“(d) DIRECT ACCESS TO SECRETARY AND COMMANDANT.—No officer or employee of the Coast Guard or the Department of Homeland Security may interfere with the ability of the Special Advisor to give direct and independent advice to the Secretary and the Commandant on matters related to this section.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

“(2) NATIVE HAWAIIAN ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘Native Hawaiian organization’ has the meaning given such term in section 6207 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7517) except the term includes the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

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

termination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).”.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 3 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 311 the following:

“312. Special Advisor to Commandant for Tribal and Native Hawaiian Affairs.”.

(e) BRIEFINGS.—

(1) INITIAL BRIEFING.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall brief the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the manner in which the Special Advisor for Tribal and Native Hawaiian Affairs will be incorporated into the governance structure of the Coast Guard, including a timeline for the incorporation that is completed not later than 1 year after date of enactment of this Act.

(2) ANNUAL BRIEFINGS ON SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE COMMANDANT TO TRIBAL AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the establishment of the position of the Special Advisor to the Commandant for Tribal and Native Hawaiian Affairs under section 313 of title 14, United States Code, and annually thereafter for 2 years, the Commandant shall provide the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Technology and the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives with a briefing on the duties, responsibilities, and actions of the Special Advisor to the Commandant for Tribal and Native Hawaiian Affairs, including management of best practices.

(3) BRIEFING ON COLLABORATION WITH TRIBES ON RESEARCH CONSISTENT WITH COAST GUARD MISSION REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall provide the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Technology and the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives with a briefing on potential collaborations on and research and use of indigenous place-based knowledge and research.

(B) ELEMENT.—In providing the briefing under subparagraph (A), the Commandant shall identify current and potential future opportunities to improve coordination with Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and Tribal organizations to support—

(i) Coast Guard mission needs, such as the potential for research or knowledge to enhance maritime domain awareness, including opportunities through the ADAC-ARCTIC Center of Excellence of the Department of Homeland Security; and

(ii) Coast Guard efforts to protect indigenous place-based knowledge and research.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

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

(B) NATIVE HAWAIIAN ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘Native Hawaiian organization’ has the meaning given such term in section 6207 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7517) except the term includes the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

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

(f) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section, or an amendment made by this section, shall be construed to impact—

(1) the right of any Indian Tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304); or

(2) any government-to-government consultation.

(g) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) Section 11237 of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-263) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “section 312 of title 14” and inserting “section 313 of title 14”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(2)(A), by striking “section 312 of title 14” and inserting “section 313 of title 14”.

(2) Section 807(a) of the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-282) is amended by striking “section 313 of title 14” and inserting “section 314 of title 14”.

(3) Section 3533(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31) is amended by striking “section 315 of title 14” and inserting “section 316 of title 14”.

(4) Section 311(j)(9)(D) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(9)(D)) is amended by striking “section 323 of title 14” each place it appears and inserting “section 324 of title 14” each such place.

SEC. 204. REINSTATEMENT OF TRAINING COURSE ON WORKINGS OF CONGRESS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 316 of title 14, United States Code, as so redesignated, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 316. Training courses on workings of Congress

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

“(1) **TRAINING COURSE.**—The Commandant, and such other individuals and organizations as the Commandant considers appropriate, shall develop a training course on the workings of Congress and offer such training course at least once each year.

“(2) **COURSE SUBJECT MATTER.**—The training course required by this section shall provide an overview and introduction to Congress and the Federal legislative process, including—

“(A) the history and structure of Congress and the committee systems of the House of Representatives and the Senate, including the functions and responsibilities of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

“(B) the documents produced by Congress, including bills, resolutions, committee reports, and conference reports, and the purposes and functions of such documents;

“(C) the legislative processes and rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate, including similarities and differences between the 2 processes and 2 sets of rules, including—

“(i) the congressional budget process;

“(ii) the congressional authorization and appropriation processes;

“(iii) the Senate advice and consent process for Presidential nominees; and

“(iv) the Senate advice and consent process for treaty ratification;

“(D) the roles of Members of Congress and congressional staff in the legislative process; and

“(E) the concept and underlying purposes of congressional oversight within the governance framework of separation of powers.

“(3) **LECTURERS AND PANELISTS.**—

“(A) **OUTSIDE EXPERTS.**—The Commandant shall ensure that not less than 60 percent of the lecturers, panelists, and other individ-

uals providing education and instruction as part of the training course required under this section are experts on Congress and the Federal legislative process who are not employed by the executive branch of the Federal Government.

“(B) **AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT PRO BONO SERVICES.**—In satisfying the requirement under paragraph (1), the Commandant shall seek, and may accept, educational and instructional services of lecturers, panelists, and other individuals and organizations provided to the Coast Guard on a pro bono basis.

“(4) **EFFECT OF LAW.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The training required by this section shall replace the substantially similar training that was required by the Commandant on the day before the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025.

“(B) **PREVIOUS TRAINING RECIPIENTS.**—A Coast Guard flag officer or a Coast Guard Senior Executive Service employee who, not more than 3 years before the date of the enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, completed the training that was required by the Commandant on the day before such date of enactment, shall not be required to complete the training required by this section.

“(b) **TRAINING FOR CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS PERSONNEL.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commandant shall develop a training course, which shall be administered in person, on the workings of Congress for any member of the Coast Guard selected for a position as a fellow, liaison, counsel, or administrative staff for the Coast Guard Office of Congressional and Governmental Affairs or as any Coast Guard district or area governmental affairs officer.

“(2) **COURSE SUBJECT MATTER.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The training course required under this section shall provide an overview and introduction to Congress and the Federal legislative process, including—

“(i) the congressional budget process;

“(ii) the congressional appropriations process;

“(iii) the congressional authorization process;

“(iv) the Senate advice and consent process for Presidential nominees;

“(v) the Senate advice and consent process for treaty ratification;

“(vi) the roles of Members of Congress and congressional staff in the legislative process;

“(vii) the concept and underlying purposes of congressional oversight within the governance framework of separation of powers;

“(viii) the roles of Coast Guard fellows, liaisons, counsels, governmental affairs officers, the Coast Guard Office of Program Review, the Coast Guard Headquarters program offices, and any other entity the Commandant considers relevant; and

“(ix) the roles and responsibilities of Coast Guard public affairs and external communications personnel with respect to Members of Congress and the staff of such Members necessary to enhance communication between Coast Guard units, sectors, and districts and Member offices and committees of jurisdiction so as to ensure visibility of Coast Guard activities.

“(3) **DETAIL WITHIN COAST GUARD OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAMS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—At the written request of a receiving congressional office, the training course required under this section shall include a multi-day detail within the Coast Guard Office of Budget and Programs to ensure adequate exposure to Coast Guard policy, oversight, and requests from Congress.

“(B) **NONCONSECUTIVE DETAIL PERMITTED.**—A detail under this paragraph is not required to be consecutive with the balance of the training.

“(4) **COMPLETION OF REQUIRED TRAINING.**—A member of the Coast Guard selected for a position described in subsection (a) shall complete the training required by this section before the date on which such member reports for duty for such position.”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The analysis for chapter 3 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 316 and inserting the following:

“316. Training courses on workings of Congress.”.

SEC. 205. SERVICES AND USE OF FUNDS FOR, AND LEASING OF, THE NATIONAL COAST GUARD MUSEUM.

Section 317 of title 14, United States Code, as so redesignated, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking “The Secretary” and inserting “Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary”; and

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking “on the engineering and design of a Museum.” and inserting “on—”

“(A) the design of the Museum; and

“(B) engineering, construction administration, and quality assurance services for the Museum.”;

(2) in subsection (e), by amending paragraph (2)(A) to read as follows:

“(2)(A) for the purpose of conducting Coast Guard operations, lease from the Association—

“(i) the Museum; and

“(ii) any property owned by the Association that is adjacent to the railroad tracks that are adjacent to the property on which the Museum is located; and”; and

(3) by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:

“(g) **SERVICES.**—With respect to the services related to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Museum, the Commandant may, from nonprofits entities including the Association,—

“(1) solicit and accept services; and

“(2) enter into contracts or memoranda of agreement to acquire such services.”.

Subtitle B—Authorities

SEC. 211. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 11269 of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-263) is—

(1) transferred to appear at the end of subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 14, United States Code;

(2) redesignated as section 529; and

(3) amended—

(A) by striking the section enumerator and heading and inserting the following:

“§ 529. Public availability of information”;

(B) by striking “Not later than” and inserting the following:

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than”; and

(C) by striking “the number of migrant” and inserting “the number of drug and person”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) **CONTENTS.**—In making information about interdictions publicly available under subsection (a), the Commandant shall include a description of the following:

“(1) The number of incidents in which drugs were interdicted, the amount and type of drugs interdicted, and the Coast Guard sectors and geographic areas of responsibility in which such incidents occurred.

“(2) The number of incidents in which persons were interdicted, the number of persons interdicted, the number of those persons who were unaccompanied minors, and the Coast Guard sectors and geographic areas of responsibility in which such incidents occurred.

“(c) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this provision shall be construed to require

the Coast Guard to collect the information described in subsection (b), and nothing in this provision shall be construed to require the Commandant to publicly release confidential, classified, law enforcement sensitive, or otherwise protected information.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TITLE 14.—The analysis for chapter 5 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 528 the following:

“529. Public availability of information on monthly drug and migrant interdictions.”.

(2) JAMES M. INHOFE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023.—The table of contents for the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) is amended by striking the item relating to section 11269.

(3) DON YOUNG COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022.—The table of contents for the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (division K of Public Law 117–263) is amended by striking the item relating to section 11269.

SEC. 212. CYBER COORDINATION AND SUPPORT IN FOREIGN TERRITORIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 7 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 721 the following:

“§ 722. Cyber coordination in foreign territories

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Commandant, may coordinate with a foreign entity to provide cyber prevention and response assistance related to the marine transportation systems and assets located outside the United States that have a nexus to the United States Marine Transportation System or illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

“(b) TYPES OF SUPPORT.—The Commandant may conduct cyber assessments, audits, inspections, operations, or other activities as provided under subsection (a).

“(c) COORDINATION.—The Secretary may provide support under subsections (a) and (b) after coordination with the Secretary of State.

“(d) REIMBURSEMENT AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may require reimbursement from a foreign entity for costs incurred by the Coast Guard for assistance provided under subsection (a).

“(e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘foreign entity’ includes foreign governments and intergovernmental organizations the Secretary considers appropriate.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 7 of such title is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 721 the following:

“722. Cyber coordination in foreign territories.”.

SEC. 213. MODIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF MINOR CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT MANAGEMENT.

Section 903(d)(1) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking “\$1,500,000” and inserting “\$4,000,000”.

SEC. 214. PREPAREDNESS PLANS FOR COAST GUARD PROPERTIES LOCATED IN TSUNAMI INUNDATION ZONES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall develop a location-specific tsunami preparedness plan for each property concerned.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing each preparedness plan under subsection (a), the Commandant shall ensure that the plan—

(1) minimizes the loss of human life;

(2) maximizes the ability of the Coast Guard to meet the mission of the Coast Guard;

(3) is included in the emergency action plan for each Coast Guard unit or sector located within the applicable tsunami inundation zone;

(4) designates an evacuation route to an assembly area located outside the tsunami inundation zone;

(5) takes into consideration near-shore and distant tsunami inundation of the property concerned;

(6) includes—

(A) maps of all applicable tsunami inundation zones;

(B) evacuation routes and instructions for all individuals located on the property concerned;

(C) procedures to begin evacuations as expeditiously as possible upon detection of a seismic or other tsunamigenic event;

(D) evacuation plans for Coast Guard aviation and afloat assets; and

(E)(i) routes for evacuation on foot from any location within the property concerned; or

(ii) if an on-foot evacuation is not possible, an assessment of whether there is a need for vertical evacuation refuges that would allow evacuation on foot;

(7) in the case of a property concerned that is at risk for a near-shore tsunami, is able to be completely executed within 15 minutes of detection of a seismic event, or if complete execution is not possible within 15 minutes, within a timeframe the Commandant considers reasonable to minimize the loss of life; and

(8) not less frequently than annually, is—

(A) exercised by each Coast Guard unit and sector located in the applicable tsunami inundation zone;

(B) communicated through an annual in-person training to Coast Guard personnel and dependents located or living on the property concerned; and

(C) evaluated by the relevant District Commander for each Coast Guard unit and sector located within the applicable tsunami inundation zone.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In developing each preparedness plan under subsection (a), the Commandant shall consult relevant State, Tribal, and local government entities, including emergency management officials.

(d) BRIEFING.—Not later than 14 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on each plan developed under subsection (a), including the status of implementation and feasibility of each such plan.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PROPERTY CONCERNED.—The term “property concerned” means any real property owned, operated, or leased by the Coast Guard within a tsunami inundation zone.

(2) TSUNAMIGENIC EVENT.—The term “tsunamigenic event” means any event, such as an earthquake, volcanic eruption, submarine landslide, coastal rockfall, or other event, with the magnitude to cause a tsunami.

(3) VERTICAL EVACUATION REFUGE.—The term “vertical evacuation refuge” means a structure or earthen mound designated as a place of refuge in the event of a tsunami, with sufficient height to elevate evacuees above the tsunami inundation depth, designed and constructed to resist tsunami load effects.

SEC. 215. ADDITIONAL PRIBILOF ISLAND TRANSITION COMPLETION ACTIONS.

Section 11221 of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–263) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON STATUS OF USE OF FACILITIES AND HELICOPTER BASING.—Beginning with the first quarterly report required under subsection (a) submitted after the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, the Secretary shall include in each such report—

“(1) the status of the use of recently renovated Coast Guard housing facilities, food preparation facilities, and maintenance and repair facilities on St. Paul Island, Alaska, including a projected date for full use and occupancy of such facilities in support of Coast Guard missions in the Bering Sea; and

“(2) a detailed plan for the acquisition and construction of a hangar in close proximity to existing St. Paul airport facilities for the prosecution of Coast Guard operational missions, including plans for the use of land needed for such hangar.”.

SEC. 216. SCIENTIFIC MISSION FOR USCGC STORIS.

Section 11223 of Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (14 U.S.C. 561 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking “retrofitting”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting “retrofitting,” before “maintenance”; and

(II) by striking “the science party” and inserting “costs described in paragraph (3)”;

and

(B) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

“(4) MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant—

“(i) shall enter into a memorandum of agreement with the Under Secretary to allow the Under Secretary to use any vessel acquired under this section to conduct research, and facilitate science activities, data collection, and other procedures necessary to carry out the purposes described in subsection (c); and

“(ii) may enter into a memorandum of agreement with any other Federal, State, local government entity, institution of higher education, or research institution to use any vessel acquired under this section to conduct research to facilitate science activities, data collection, and other procedures necessary to allow such an entity or institution to carry out the purposes described in subsection (c).

“(B) PROHIBITION.—The Commandant may not charge the Under Secretary or any other entity with whom the Commandant enters into a memorandum of agreement under subparagraph (A) any fee related to use or operation of any vessel acquired under this section.

“(C) RESTRICTION.—The Commandant may only allow the use of any vessel acquired under this section under any memorandum of agreement entered into under this paragraph if such use is not inconsistent with the missions of the Coast Guard.”; and

(2) in subsection (j) by striking “through (c)” and inserting “and (b)”.

SEC. 217. COAST GUARD ACCESS TO DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY FUND.

(a) INCLUSION OF COAST GUARD AS DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATION.—Section 9705 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “the Department of the Treasury or the United

States Coast Guard” and inserting “a Department of the Treasury law enforcement organization”;

(2) in subsection (a)(2)(B)—

(A) in clause (iv) by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in clause (v) by inserting “and” after the semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(vi) the United States Coast Guard with respect to any law of the United States which the Coast Guard is authorized to enforce, assist in the enforcement of, or administer pursuant to section 102, 522, or 525 of title 14”;

(3) in subsection (a)(2)(H) by striking “the Department of the Treasury” and inserting “a Department of the Treasury law enforcement organization”;

(4) in subsection (d)(2) by striking “or the United States Coast Guard” each place it appears;

(5) in subsection (f)(1)(A)(ii) by striking “or the United States Coast Guard”;

(6) in subsection (h)(1) by striking “the Department of the Treasury” and inserting “a Department of the Treasury law enforcement organization”;

(7) in subsection (j)(1) by striking “the Department of the Treasury or the United States Coast Guard” and inserting “a Department of the Treasury law enforcement organization”;

(8) in subsection (l) by striking “the Department of the Treasury” and inserting “a Department of the Treasury law enforcement organization”; and

(9) in subsection (o)(1) by inserting “the United States Coast Guard,” before “the United States Customs Service.”

(b) **ELIMINATION OF SEPARATE FUNDS FOR THE COAST GUARD.**—Section 9705 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (c);

(2) in subsection (g)(2) by striking “and (c)”;

(3) by redesignating subsections (d) through (o) as subsections (c) through (n), respectively;

(4) by striking “subsection (d)” each place it appears and inserting “subsection (c)”;

(5) by striking “subsection (e)” each place it appears and inserting “subsection (d)”;

(6) by striking “subsection (h)” each place it appears and inserting “subsection (g)”.

(c) **TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.**—Section 9705 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (f)(3)(C), as so redesignated, by striking “section 4(B) of 9703(g)” and inserting “paragraph 4(B)”;

(2) in subsection (f)(4)(B), as so redesignated, by striking “for transfers pursuant to subparagraph (A)(ii) and”;

(3) in subsection (g)(2), as so redesignated, by striking “seizure of forfeiture” and inserting “seizure or forfeiture”; and

(4) in subsection (l), as so redesignated, by striking “524(c)(11)” and inserting “524(c)”.

(d) **UPDATES TO CROSS-REFERENCES.**—

(1) **TITLE 28.**—Section 524(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph 4(C) by striking “9705(g)(4)(A)” and inserting “9705(f)(4)(A)”;

(B) in paragraph (10) by striking “9705(o)” and inserting “9705(n)”.

(2) **TITLE 31.**—Section 5340(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “9705(o)” and inserting “9705(n)”.

(3) **TITLE 39.**—Section 2003(e)(1) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking “9705(o)” and inserting “9705(n)”.

Subtitle C—Acquisition

SEC. 231. MODIFICATION OF PROHIBITION ON USE OF LEAD SYSTEMS INTEGRATORS.

Section 1105 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) **LEAD SYSTEMS INTEGRATOR DEFINED.**—In this section, the term ‘lead systems integrator’ has the meaning given such term in section 805(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163).”

SEC. 232. ACQUISITION IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter II of chapter 11 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 1138. Service life extension programs

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Requirements for a Level 1 or Level 2 acquisition project or program under sections 1131 through 1134 shall not apply to an acquisition by the Coast Guard that is a service life extension program.

“(b) **SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM DEFINED.**—In this section, the term ‘service life extension program’ means a capital investment that is solely intended to extend the service life and address obsolescence of components or systems of a particular capability or asset.

“§ 1139. Consideration of life-cycle cost estimates for acquisition and procurement

“In carrying out the acquisition and procurement of vessels and aircraft, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, acting through the Commandant, shall consider the life-cycle cost estimates of vessels and aircraft, as applicable, during the design and evaluation processes to the maximum extent practicable.

“§ 1140. Contracts that provide best value for taxpayer

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out a Level 1 or Level 2 acquisition project or program under this subchapter, the Commandant shall publicly announce all construction, design, and engineering requirements and negotiate contracts for construction, design, and engineering services on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualification for the type of professional services required and at fair and reasonable prices.

“(b) **SELECTION PROCEDURE.**—The following procedures shall apply to the procurement of Level 1 or Level 2 acquisition project or program under this subchapter:

“(1) **STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATION AND PERFORMANCE.**—The Commandant shall require prospective contractors to submit a statement of qualifications and performance data.

“(2) **EVALUATION.**—For each proposed project, the Commandant shall—

“(A) evaluate statements of qualifications and performance submitted by firms regarding the proposed project; and

“(B) conduct discussions with at least 3 firms to consider anticipated concepts and compare alternative methods for furnishing services.

“(3) **SELECTION.**—From the firms with which discussions have been conducted under paragraph (2)(B), the Commandant shall select, in order of preference, at least 3 firms that the Commandant considers most highly qualified to provide the services required, based on criteria established and published by the Commandant.

“(c) **NEGOTIATION OF CONTRACT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commandant shall negotiate a contract for construction, design, and engineering services under this section at compensation which the Commandant determines is fair and reasonable to the Federal Government.

“(2) **FAIR AND REASONABLE COMPENSATION.**—In determining fair and reasonable compensation, the Commandant shall consider the scope, complexity, professional nature, and estimated value of the services to be rendered.

“(3) **NEGOTIATION.**—The Commandant shall attempt to negotiate a contract with the most highly qualified firm selected under subsection (b).

“(4) **FURTHER NEGOTIATION.**—If the Commandant is unable to negotiate a satisfactory contract with the firm under paragraph (3), the Commandant shall formally terminate negotiations with such firm and undertake negotiations with the next most qualified of the selected firms, continuing the process until an agreement is reached.

“(5) **ADDITIONAL FIRMS.**—If the Commandant is unable to negotiate a satisfactory contract with any of the selected firms, the Commandant shall select additional firms in order of competence and qualification and continue negotiations in accordance with this section until an agreement is reached.”

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The analysis for chapter 11 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1137 the following:

“1138. Service life extension programs.

“1139. Consideration of life-cycle cost estimates for acquisition and procurement.

“1140. Contracts that provide best value for taxpayer.”

SEC. 233. RESTRICTION ON ACQUISITION, PROCUREMENT, OR CONSTRUCTION OF VESSELS IN FOREIGN SHIPYARDS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 1151 of title 14, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 1151. Restriction on acquisition, procurement, or construction of vessels in foreign shipyards

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Commandant may not lease, charter, or otherwise procure a vessel which contains a major component of the hull or superstructure constructed in a foreign shipyard.

“(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President may authorize exceptions to the prohibition in subsection (a) when the President determines that it is in the national security interest of the United States to address an immediate adverse effect on Coast Guard missions.

“(2) **TIMING.**—An exception made by the President under paragraph (1) shall not take effect until the President submits to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a written explanation of the circumstances requiring such an exception in the national security interest, including—

“(A) a confirmation that there are insufficient qualified shipyards to meet the national security interest without such an exception; and

“(B) actions taken by the President to enable qualified United States shipyards to meet national security requirements prior to the issuance of such an exception”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The analysis for chapter 11 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 1151 and inserting the following:

“1151. Restriction on acquisition, procurement, or construction of vessels in foreign shipyards.”

SEC. 234. GREAT LAKES ICEBREAKING.

(a) **GREAT LAKES ICEBREAKER AND ICEBREAKING TUGS.**—

(1) **STRATEGY.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a strategy detailing how the Coast Guard will complete design and construction of a Great Lakes icebreaker at least as capable as the Coast Guard cutter *Mackinaw* (WLBB-30) as expeditiously as possible after funding is provided for such icebreaker, including providing a cost estimate and an estimated delivery timeline that would facilitate the expedited delivery detailed in the strategy.

(2) **REPORT ON BAY CLASS ICEBREAKING TUG FLEET REPLACEMENT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate—

(A) a report that describes the strategy of the Coast Guard with respect to the replacement of the Bay class icebreaking tug fleet;

(B) in the case of such a strategy that results in the replacement of the last Bay class icebreaking tug on a date that is more than 15 years after such date of enactment, a plan to maintain the operational capabilities of the Bay class icebreaking tug fleet until the date on which such fleet is projected to be replaced; and

(C) in the case of such a plan that does not include the replacement of the main propulsion engines and marine gear components of the Bay class icebreaking tug fleet, an assessment of the manner in which not replacing such engines and gear components will effect the future operational availability of such fleet.

(b) **GREAT LAKES ICEBREAKER PILOT PROGRAM.**—Section 11212(a) of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-263) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) **PILOT PROGRAM.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—During the 5 ice seasons beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall conduct a pilot program to determine the extent to which the Coast Guard Great Lakes icebreaking cutter fleet is capable of maintaining tier one and tier two waterways open 95 percent of the time during an ice season.

“(B) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the end of each of the 5 ice seasons beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that details—

“(i) the results of the pilot program required under subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) any relevant new performance measures implemented by the Coast Guard, including the measures described in pages 5 through 7 of the report of the Coast Guard titled ‘Domestic Icebreaking Operations’ and submitted to Congress on July 26, 2024, as required by section 11212(a)(3) of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-263), and the results of the implementation of such measures.”

(c) **MODIFICATION TO REPORTING REQUIREMENT RELATING TO ICEBREAKING OPERATIONS IN GREAT LAKES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 11213(f) of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-263) is amended to read as follows:

“(f) **PUBLIC REPORT.**—Not later than July 1 after the first winter in which the Commandant has submitted the report required by paragraph (3) of section 11212(a), the Com-

mandant shall publish on a publicly accessible website of the Coast Guard a report on the cost to the Coast Guard of meeting the proposed standards described in paragraph (2) of such section.”

(2) **PUBLIC REPORT.**—Section 11272(c) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) **PUBLIC REPORT.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, the Commandant shall brief the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House or Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the cost to the Coast Guard of meeting the requirements of section 564 of title 14, United States Code, in fiscal year 2024.

“(B) **SECONDARY BRIEFINGS.**—Not later than November 1, 2025 and November 1, 2026, the Commandant shall brief the committees described in subparagraph (A) on the cost to the Coast Guard of meeting the requirements of section 564 of title 14, United States Code, in fiscal years 2025 and 2026, respectively.”

SEC. 235. ENTITY OTHER THAN THE COAST GUARD.

Notwithstanding section 1105(a) of title 14, United States Code, the Commandant may provide for an entity other than the Coast Guard to contract for the acquisition, procurement, or construction of—

(1) the Arctic Security Cutters for which funds were appropriated under section 40001 of Public Law 119-21; and

(2) all other vessels for which funds were appropriated under section 40001 of Public Law 119-21.

Subtitle D—Personnel

SEC. 241. FAMILY LEAVE POLICIES FOR COAST GUARD.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 2512 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading by striking “**Leave**” and inserting “**Family leave**”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “, United States Code,” and inserting “or, with respect to the reserve component of the Coast Guard, the Secretary of Defense promulgates a new regulation for members of the reserve component of the Coast Guard pursuant to section 711 of title 10.”;

(B) by striking “or adoption of a child” and inserting “or placement of a minor child with the member for adoption or long term foster care”;

(C) by striking “and enlisted members” and inserting “, enlisted members, and members of the reserve component”;

(D) by inserting “or, with respect to members of the reserve component of the Coast Guard, the Secretary of Defense” after “provided by the Secretary of the Navy”;

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading by striking “ADOPTION OF CHILD” and inserting “PLACEMENT OF MINOR CHILD WITH MEMBER FOR ADOPTION OR LONG TERM FOSTER CARE”;

(B) by striking “and 704” and inserting “, 704, and 711”;

(C) by striking “and enlisted members” and inserting “, enlisted members, and members of the reserve component”;

(D) by striking “the birth or adoption” and inserting “the birth, adoption, or long term foster care”;

(E) by striking “immediately”;

(F) by striking “such birth or adoption” and inserting “such birth, placement of a minor child with the member for long-term foster care, or adoption,”;

(G) by striking “enlisted member” and inserting “, enlisted member, or member of the reserve component”;

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) **PERIOD OF LEAVE.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, may authorize leave described under subparagraph (b) to be taken after the one-year period described in subparagraph (b) in the case of a member described in subsection (b) who, except for this subparagraph, would lose unused family leave at the end of the one-year period described in subparagraph (A) as a result of—

“(A) operational requirements;

“(B) professional military education obligations; or

“(C) other circumstances that the Secretary determines reasonable and appropriate.

“(2) **EXTENDED DEADLINE.**—The regulation, rule, policy, or memorandum prescribed under paragraph (a) shall require that any leave authorized to be taken after the one-year period described in subparagraph (c)(1)(A) shall be taken within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, after cessation of the circumstances warranting the extended deadline.

“(d) **MEMBER OF THE RESERVE COMPONENT OF THE COAST GUARD DEFINED.**—In this section, the term ‘member of the reserve component of the Coast Guard’ means a member of the Coast Guard who is a member of—

“(1) the selected reserve who is entitled to compensation under section 206 of title 37; or

“(2) the individual ready reserve who is entitled to compensation under section 206 of title 37 when attending or participating in a sufficient number of periods of inactive-duty training during a year to count the year as a qualifying year of creditable service toward eligibility for retired pay.”

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The analysis for chapter 25 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 2512 and inserting the following:

“2512. Family leave policies for the Coast Guard.”

(c) **COMPENSATION.**—Section 206(a)(4) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end “or family leave under section 2512 of title 14”.

SEC. 242. MODIFICATIONS TO CAREER FLEXIBILITY PROGRAM.

Section 2514 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(3) by striking “2 months” and inserting “30 days”; and

(2) in subsection (h)—

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

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) the entitlement of the member and of the survivors of the member to all death benefits under subchapter II of chapter 75 of title 10;

“(4) the provision of all travel and transportation allowances to family members of a deceased member to attend the repatriation, burial, or memorial ceremony of a deceased member as provided in section 453(f) of title 37;

“(5) the eligibility of the member for general benefits as provided in part II of title 38; and

“(6) in the case of a victim of an alleged sex-related offense (as such term is defined in section 1044e(h) of title 10) to the maximum extent practicable, maintaining access to—

“(A) Coast Guard behavioral health resources;

“(B) sexual assault prevention and response resources and programs of the Coast Guard; and

“(C) Coast Guard legal resources, including, to the extent practicable, special victims’ counsel.”.

SEC. 243. DIRECT HIRE AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN PERSONNEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 25 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 2517. Direct hire authority for certain personnel

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant may appoint, without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 (other than sections 3303 and 3328 of such chapter) of title 5, qualified candidates to any of the following positions in the competitive service (as defined in section 2102 of title 5) in the Coast Guard:

“(1) Any category of medical or health professional positions within the Coast Guard.

“(2) Any childcare services position.

“(3) Any position in the Coast Guard housing office of a Coast Guard installation, the primary function of which is supervision of Coast Guard housing covered by subchapter III of chapter 29 of this title.

“(4) Any nonclinical specialist position the purpose of which is the integrated primary prevention of harmful behavior, including suicide, sexual assault, harassment, domestic abuse, and child abuse.

“(5) Any special agent position of the Coast Guard Investigative Service.

“(6) The following positions at the Coast Guard Academy:

“(A) Any civilian faculty member appointed under section 1941.

“(B) A position involving the improvement of cadet health or well-being.

“(b) NONCOMPETITIVE APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary may, without regard to the appointment requirements of title 5, noncompetitively appoint a highly qualified candidate to a faculty position in the excepted service.

“(c) LIMITATION.—The Commandant shall only appoint qualified candidates under the authority provided by subsections (a) and (b) if the Commandant determines that there is a shortage of qualified candidates for the positions described in such subsection or a critical hiring need for such positions.

“(d) BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, and annually thereafter for the following 5 years, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a written briefing which describes the use of the authority provided under this section on an annual basis, including the following:

“(1) The number of employees hired under the authority provided under this section within the year for which the briefing is provided.

“(2) The positions and grades for which employees were hired.

“(3) A justification for the Commandant’s determination that such positions involved a shortage of qualified candidates or a critical hiring need.

“(4) The number of employees who were hired under the authority provided under this section who have separated from the Coast Guard.

“(5) Steps the Coast Guard has taken to engage with the Office of Personnel Management under subpart B of part 337 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, for positions for which the Commandant determines a direct hire authority remains necessary.

“(e) SUNSET.—The authority provided under subsection (a) shall expire on September 30, 2030.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 25 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to 2516 the following:

“2517. Direct hire authority for certain personnel.”.

SEC. 244. COMMAND SPONSORSHIP FOR DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS OF COAST GUARD ASSIGNED TO UNALASKA, ALASKA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 25 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by inserting after section 2517 (as added by this Act) the following:

“§ 2518. Command sponsorship

“On request by a member of the Coast Guard assigned to Unalaska, Alaska, the Commandant shall grant command sponsorship to the dependents of such member.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 25 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2517 the following:

“2518. Command sponsorship.”.

SEC. 245. AUTHORIZATION FOR MATERNITY UNIFORM ALLOWANCE FOR OFFICERS.

Section 2708 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) The Coast Guard may provide a cash allowance, in such amount as the Secretary shall determine by policy, to be paid to pregnant officer personnel for the purchase of maternity-related uniform items, if such uniform items are not so furnished to the member by the Coast Guard.”.

SEC. 246. CONSOLIDATION OF AUTHORITIES FOR COLLEGE STUDENT PRECOMMISSIONING INITIATIVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3710 of title 14, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 3710. College student precommissioning initiative

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized within the Coast Guard a college student precommissioning initiative program (in this section referred to as the ‘Program’) for eligible undergraduate students to enlist in the Coast Guard Reserve and receive a commission as a Reserve officer.

“(b) CRITERIA FOR SELECTION.—To be eligible for the Program an applicant shall meet the following requirements upon submitting an application:

“(1) AGE.—The applicant shall be not less than 19 years old and not more than 31 years old as of September 30 of the fiscal year in which the Program selection panel selecting such applicant convenes, or an age otherwise determined by the Commandant.

“(2) CHARACTER.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The applicant shall be of outstanding moral character and meet any other character requirement set forth by the Commandant.

“(B) COAST GUARD APPLICANTS.—Any applicant serving in the Coast Guard may not be commissioned if in the 36 months prior to the first Officer Candidate School class convening date in the selection cycle, such applicant was convicted by a court-martial or assigned nonjudicial punishment, or did not meet performance or character requirements set forth by the Commandant.

“(3) CITIZENSHIP.—The applicant shall be a United States citizen.

“(4) CLEARANCE.—The applicant shall be eligible for a secret clearance.

“(5) EDUCATION.—The applicant shall be enrolled in a college degree program at—

“(A) an institution of higher education described in section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a));

“(B) an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) that, at the time of the application has had for 3 consecutive years an enrollment of undergraduate full-time equivalent students (as defined in section 312(e) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1058(e))) that is a total of at least 50 percent Black American, Hispanic American, Asian American (as defined in section 371(c) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1067q(c))), Native American Pacific Islander (as defined in such section), or Native American (as defined in such section), among other criteria, as determined by the Commandant; or

“(C) an institution that meets the eligibility requirements for funding as a rural-serving institution of higher education under section 861 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1161q).

“(6) LOCATION.—The institution at which the applicant is an undergraduate shall be within 100 miles of a Coast Guard unit or Coast Guard Recruiting Office unless otherwise approved by the Commandant.

“(7) RECORDS.—The applicant shall meet credit and grade point average requirements set forth by the Commandant.

“(8) MEDICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.—The applicant shall meet other medical and administrative requirements as set forth by the Commandant.

“(c) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant may provide financial assistance to enlisted members of the Coast Guard Reserve on active duty participating in the Program, for expenses of the enlisted member while the enlisted member is enrolled, on a full-time basis, in a college degree program approved by the Commandant at a college, university, or institution of higher education described in subsection (b)(5) that leads to—

“(A) a baccalaureate degree in not more than 5 academic years; or

“(B) a post-baccalaureate degree.

“(2) WRITTEN AGREEMENTS.—To be eligible for financial assistance under this section, an enlisted member of the Coast Guard Reserve shall enter into a written agreement with the Coast Guard that notifies the Reserve enlisted member of the obligations of that member under this section, and in which the member agrees to the following:

“(A) The member shall complete an approved college degree program at a college, university, or institution of higher education described in subsection (b)(5).

“(B) The member shall satisfactorily complete all required Coast Guard training and participate in monthly military activities of the Program as required by the Commandant.

“(C) Upon graduation from the college, university, or institution of higher education described in subsection (b)(5), the member shall—

“(i) accept an appointment, if tendered, as a commissioned officer in the Coast Guard Reserve; and

“(ii) serve a period of obligated active duty for a minimum of 3 years immediately after such appointment as follows:

“(I) Members participating in the Program shall be obligated to serve on active duty 3 months for each month of instruction for which they receive financial assistance pursuant to this section for the first 12 months and 1 month for each month thereafter, or 3 years, whichever is greater.

“(II) The period of obligated active duty service incurred while participating in the Program shall be in addition to any other obligated service a member may incur due to receiving other bonuses or other benefits as part of any other Coast Guard program.

“(III) If an appointment described in clause (i) is not tendered, the member will remain

in the Reserve component until completion of the member's enlisted service obligation.

“(D) The member shall agree to perform such duties or complete such terms under the conditions of service specified by the Coast Guard.

“(3) EXPENSES.—Expenses for which financial assistance may be provided under this section are the following:

“(A) Tuition and fees charged by the college, university, or institution of higher education at which a member is enrolled on a full-time basis.

“(B) The cost of books.

“(C) In the case of a program of education leading to a baccalaureate degree, laboratory expenses.

“(D) Such other expenses as the Commandant considers appropriate, which may not exceed \$25,000 for any academic year.

“(4) TIME LIMIT.—Financial assistance may be provided to a member under this section for up to 5 consecutive academic years.

“(5) BREACH OF AGREEMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may retain in the Coast Guard Reserve, and may order to active duty for such period of time as the Secretary prescribes (but not to exceed 4 years), a member who breaches an agreement under paragraph (2). The period of time for which a member is ordered to active duty under this paragraph may be determined without regard to section 651(a) of title 10.

“(B) APPROPRIATE ENLISTED GRADE OR RATING.—A member who is retained in the Coast Guard Reserve under subparagraph (A) shall be retained in an appropriate enlisted grade or rating, as determined by the Commandant.

“(6) REPAYMENT.—A member who does not fulfill the terms of the obligation to serve as specified under paragraph (2), or the alternative obligation imposed under paragraph (5), shall be subject to the repayment provisions of section 303a(e) of title 37.

“(d) BRIEFING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than August 15 of each year following the date of the enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025 through 2028, the Commandant shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the Program.

“(2) CONTENTS.—The briefing required under paragraph (1) shall describe—

“(A) outreach and recruitment efforts over the previous year; and

“(B) demographic information of enrolees.”.

(b) REPEAL.—Section 2131 of title 14, United States Code, is repealed.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The analysis for chapter 21 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 2131.

(2) The analysis for chapter 37 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 3710, and inserting the following:

“3710. College student precommissioning initiative.”.

SEC. 247. ADDITIONAL AVAILABLE GUIDANCE AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR RESERVE SELECTION BOARDS.

Section 3740(f) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 2117” and inserting “sections 2115 and 2117”.

SEC. 248. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH.

(a) COAST GUARD EMBEDDED BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TECHNICIAN PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant, in coordination with the As-

sistant Commandant for Health, Safety, and Work Life, shall establish and conduct a pilot program, to be known as the “Coast Guard Embedded Behavioral Health Technician Program” (referred to in this section as the “Pilot Program”), to integrate behavioral health technicians serving at Coast Guard units for the purposes of—

(i) facilitating, at the clinic level, the provision of integrated behavioral health care for members of the Coast Guard;

(ii) providing, as a force extender under the supervision of a licensed behavioral health care provider, at the clinic level—

(I) psychological assessment and diagnostic services, as appropriate;

(II) behavioral health services, as appropriate;

(III) education and training related to promoting positive behavioral health and well-being; and

(IV) information and resources, including expedited referrals, to assist members of the Coast Guard in dealing with behavioral health concerns;

(iii) improving resilience and mental health care among members of the Coast Guard who respond to extraordinary calls of duty, with the ultimate goals of preventing crises and addressing mental health concerns before such concerns evolve into more complex issues that require care at a military treatment facility;

(iv) increasing—

(I) the number of such members served by behavioral health technicians; and

(II) the proportion of such members returning to duty after seeking behavioral health care; and

(v) positively impacting the Coast Guard in a cost-effective manner by extending behavioral health services to the workforce and improving access to care.

(B) BRIEFING.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall provide the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives with a briefing regarding a plan to establish and conduct the Pilot Program.

(2) SELECTION OF COAST GUARD CLINICS.—The Commandant shall select, for participation in the Pilot Program, 3 or more Coast Guard clinics that support units that have significantly high operational tempos or other force resiliency risks, as determined by the Commandant.

(3) PLACEMENT OF STAFF AT COAST GUARD CLINICS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Under the Pilot Program, a Coast Guard health services technician with a grade of E-5 or higher, or an assigned civilian behavioral health specialist, shall be—

(i) assigned to each selected Coast Guard clinic; and

(ii) located at a unit with high operational tempo.

(B) TRAINING.—

(i) HEALTH SERVICES TECHNICIANS.—Before commencing an assignment at a Coast Guard clinic under subparagraph (A), a Coast Guard health services technician shall complete behavioral health technician training and independent duty health services training.

(ii) CIVILIAN BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SPECIALISTS.—To qualify for an assignment at a Coast Guard clinic under subparagraph (A), a civilian behavioral health specialist shall have at least the equivalent behavioral health training as the training required for a Coast Guard behavioral health technician under clause (i).

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—The Commandant, in coordination with the Assistant Commandant for Health, Safety, and Work Life,

shall administer the Pilot Program through the Health, Safety, and Work-Life Service Center.

(5) DATA COLLECTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant shall collect and analyze data concerning the Pilot Program for purposes of—

(i) developing and sharing best practices for improving access to behavioral health care; and

(ii) providing information to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives regarding the implementation of the Pilot Program and related policy issues.

(B) PLAN.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a plan for carrying out subparagraph (A).

(6) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than September 1 of each year until the date on which the Pilot Program terminates under paragraph (7), the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the Pilot Program that includes the following:

(A) An overview of the implementation of the Pilot Program at each applicable Coast Guard clinic, including—

(i) the number of members of the Coast Guard who received services on site by a behavioral health technician assigned to such clinic;

(ii) feedback from all members of the Coast Guard paneled for their medical care under the Pilot Program;

(iii) an assessment of the deployability and overall readiness of members of the applicable operational unit; and

(iv) an estimate of potential costs and impacts on other Coast Guard health care services of supporting the Pilot Program at such units and clinics.

(B) The data and analysis required under paragraph (5)(A).

(C) A list and detailed description of lessons learned from the Pilot Program as of the date of on which the report is submitted.

(D) The feasibility, estimated cost, and impacts on other Coast Guard health care services of expanding the Pilot Program to all Coast Guard clinics, and a description of the personnel, fiscal, and administrative resources that would be needed for such an expansion.

(7) TERMINATION.—The Pilot Program shall terminate on September 30, 2029.

(b) BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SPECIALIST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall hire, train, and deploy not fewer than 5 additional behavioral health specialists, in addition to the personnel required under section 11412(a) of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (14 U.S.C. 504 note).

(2) REQUIREMENT.—The Commandant shall ensure that not fewer than 35 percent of behavioral health specialists required to be deployed under paragraph (1) have experience in—

(A) behavioral health care related to military sexual trauma; and

(B) behavioral health care for the purpose of supporting members of the Coast Guard with needs for mental health care and counseling services for post-traumatic stress disorder and co-occurring disorders related to military sexual trauma.

(3) ACCESSIBILITY.—The support provided by the behavioral health specialists hired pursuant to paragraph (1)—

(A) may include care delivered via telemedicine; and

(B) shall be made widely available to members of the Coast Guard.

(4) NOTIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall notify the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives if the Coast Guard has not completed hiring, training, and deploying—

(i) the personnel referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2); and

(ii) the personnel required under section 11412(a) of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (14 U.S.C. 504 note).

(B) CONTENTS.—The notification required under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) the date of publication of the hiring opportunity for all such personnel;

(ii) the General Schedule grade level advertised in the publication of the hiring opportunity for all such personnel;

(iii) the number of personnel to whom the Coast Guard extended an offer of employment in accordance with the requirements of this section and section 11412(a) of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (14 U.S.C. 504 note), and the number of such personnel who accepted or declined such offer of employment;

(iv) a summary of the efforts by the Coast Guard to publicize, advertise, or otherwise recruit qualified candidates in accordance with the requirements of this section and section 11412(a) of such Act; and

(v) any recommendations and a detailed plan to ensure full compliance with the requirements of this section and section 11412(a) of such Act, which may include special payments discussed in the report of the Government Accountability Office titled “Federal Pay: Opportunities Exist to Enhance Strategic Use of Special Payments”, published on December 7, 2017 (GAO-18-91), which may be made available to help ensure full compliance with all such requirements in a timely manner.

SEC. 249. TRAVEL ALLOWANCE FOR MEMBERS OF COAST GUARD ASSIGNED TO ALASKA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Commandant shall implement a policy that provides for reimbursement to eligible members of the Coast Guard for the cost of airfare for such members to travel to a place within the United States or the territories of the United States at the request of such member during the period specified in subsection (g).

(b) ELIGIBLE MEMBERS.—A member of the Coast Guard is eligible for a reimbursement under subsection (a) if—

(1) the member is assigned to a duty location in Alaska; and

(2) an officer in a grade above O-5 in the chain of command of the member authorizes the travel of the member.

(c) TREATMENT OF TIME AS LEAVE.—The time during which an eligible member is absent from duty for travel reimbursable under subsection (a) shall be treated as leave for purposes of section 704 of title 10, United States Code.

(d) RESTRICTION.—The Commandant shall not deny reimbursement for travel authorized under subsection (b)(2) to the respective member.

(e) JUSTIFICATION.—If a member requests to travel to a place that is not the home of record, or state of legal residence, of such member, the approving official under subsection (b)(2) may require a justification of the request by such member and shall not unreasonably deny such request.

(f) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than February 1, 2027, the Commandant shall provide to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a briefing on—

(1) the use and effectiveness of reimbursements under subsection (a);

(2) the calculation and use of the cost of living allowance for a member assigned to a duty location in Alaska; and

(3) the use of special pays and other allowances as incentives for cold weather proficiency or duty locations.

(g) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—The period specified in this subsection is the period—

(1) beginning on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) ending on the later of—

(A) December 31, 2029; or

(B) the date on which the authority under section 352 of title 37, United States Code, to grant assignment or special duty pay to members of the uniform services terminates under subsection (g) of such section.

SEC. 250. TUITION ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCED EDUCATION ASSISTANCE PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, acting through the Commandant, shall establish a tuition assistance pilot program for active-duty members of the Coast Guard, to be known as the “Tuition Assistance and Advanced Education Assistance Pilot Program for Sea Duty” (referred to in this section as the “pilot program”).

(b) FORMAL AGREEMENT.—A member of the Coast Guard participating in the pilot program shall enter into a formal agreement with the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating that provides that, upon the successful completion of a sea duty tour by such member, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall, for a period equal to the length of the sea duty tour, beginning on the date on which the sea duty tour concludes—

(1) reduce by 1 year the service obligation incurred by such member as a result of participation in the advanced education assistance program under section 2005 of title 10, United States Code, or the tuition assistance program under section 2007 of such title; and

(2) increase the tuition assistance cost cap for such member to not more than double the amount of the standard tuition assistance cost cap set by the Commandant for the applicable fiscal year.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the pilot program is established, and annually thereafter through the date on which the pilot program is terminated under subsection (d), the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) evaluates and compares—

(A) the Coast Guard’s retention, recruitment, and filling of sea duty billets for all members of the Coast Guard; and

(B) the Coast Guard’s retention, recruitment, and filling of sea duty billets for all members of the Coast Guard participating in the pilot program;

(2) includes the number of participants in the pilot program as of the date of the report, disaggregated by officer and enlisted billet type; and

(3) assesses the progress made by such participants in their respective voluntary education programs, in accordance with their

degree plans, during the period described in subsection (b).

(d) TERMINATION.—The pilot program shall terminate on the date that is 6 years after the date on which the pilot program is established.

SEC. 251. RECRUITMENT, RELOCATION, AND RETENTION INCENTIVE PROGRAM FOR CIVILIAN FIREFIGHTERS EMPLOYED BY COAST GUARD IN REMOTE LOCATIONS.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF REMOTE LOCATIONS.—The Commandant shall identify locations to be considered remote locations for purposes of this section, which shall include, at a minimum, each Coast Guard fire station located in an area in which members of the Coast Guard and the dependents of such members are eligible for the TRICARE Prime Remote program.

(b) INCENTIVE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To ensure uninterrupted operations by civilian firefighters employed by the Coast Guard in remote locations, the Commandant shall establish an incentive program for such firefighters consisting of—

(A) recruitment and relocation bonuses consistent with section 5753 of title 5, United States Code; and

(B) retention bonuses consistent with section 5754 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.—The Commandant, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Personnel and Management, shall establish eligibility criteria for the incentive program established under paragraph (1), which shall include a requirement that a firefighter described in paragraph (1) may only be eligible for the incentive program under this section if, with respect to the applicable remote location, the Commandant has made a determination that incentives are appropriate to address an identified recruitment, retention, or relocation need.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not less frequently than annually for the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) details the use and effectiveness of the incentive program established under this section; and

(2) includes—

(A) the number of participants in the incentive program;

(B) a description of the distribution of incentives under such program; and

(C) a description of the impact of such program on civilian firefighter recruitment and retention by the Coast Guard in remote locations.

SEC. 252. NOTIFICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant shall provide to the appropriate committees of Congress notification as described in subsection (b)—

(1) not later than the date that is 10 days before the final day of each fiscal year; or

(2) in the case of a continuing resolution that, for a period of more than 10 days, provides appropriated funds in lieu of an appropriations Act, not later than the date that is 10 days before the final day of the period that such continuing resolution covers.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Notification under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the status of funding for the Coast Guard during the subsequent fiscal year or at the end of the continuing resolution if other appropriations measures are not enacted, as applicable;

(2) the status of the Coast Guard as a component of the Armed Forces;

(3) the number of members currently serving overseas and otherwise supporting missions related to title 10, United States Code;

(4) the fact that members of the Armed Forces have service requirements unlike those of other Federal employees, which require them to continue to serve even if unpaid;

(5) the impacts of historical shutdowns of the Federal Government on members of the Coast Guard; and

(6) other relevant matters, as determined by the Commandant.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

Subtitle E—Coast Guard Academy

SEC. 261. MODIFICATION OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

Section 1903 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (a) through (c) and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant shall establish a Board of Visitors to the Coast Guard Academy to review and make recommendations on the operation of the Academy.

“(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The membership of the Board shall consist of the following:

“(A) The chairperson of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, or a member of such Committee designated by such chairperson.

“(B) The chairperson of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, or a member of such Committee designated by such chairperson.

“(C) 3 Senators appointed by the Vice President.

“(D) 4 Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

“(E) 2 Senators appointed by the Vice President, each of whom shall be selected from among members of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

“(F) 2 Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, each of whom shall be selected from among members of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

“(G) 6 individuals designated by the President.

“(2) TIMING OF APPOINTMENTS OF MEMBERS.—

“(A) If any member of the Board described in paragraph (1)(C) is not appointed by the date that is 180 days after the date on which the first session of each Congress convenes, the chair and ranking member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate with jurisdiction over the authorization of appropriations of the Coast Guard shall be members of the Board until the date on which the second session of such Congress adjourns sine die.

“(B) If any member of the Board described in paragraph (1)(D) is not appointed by the date that is 180 days after the date on which the first session of each Congress convenes, the chair and ranking member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives with jurisdiction over the

authorization of appropriations for the Coast Guard shall be members of the Board until the date on which the second session of such Congress adjourns sine die.

“(C) If any member of the Board described in paragraph (1)(E) is not appointed by the date that is 180 days after the date on which the first session of each Congress convenes, the chair and ranking member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate with jurisdiction over appropriations for the Coast Guard shall be members of the Board until the date on which the second session of such Congress adjourns sine die.

“(D) If any member of the Board described in paragraph (1)(F) is not appointed by the date that is 180 days after the date on which the first session of each Congress convenes, the chair and ranking member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives with jurisdiction over appropriations for the Coast Guard shall be members of the Board until the date on which the second session of such Congress adjourns sine die.

“(3) CHAIRPERSON.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—On a biennial basis and subject to paragraph (4), the Board shall select from among the members of the Board a Member of Congress to serve as the Chair of the Board.

“(B) ROTATION.—A Member of the House of Representatives and a Member of the Senate shall alternately be selected as the Chair of the Board.

“(C) TERM.—An individual may not serve as Chairperson of the Board for consecutive terms.

“(4) LENGTH OF SERVICE.—

“(A) MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—A Member of Congress designated as a member of the Board under paragraph (1) shall be designated as a member in the first session of the applicable Congress and shall serve for the duration of such Congress.

“(B) INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDENT.—Each individual designated by the President under paragraph (1)(G) shall serve as a member of the Board for 3 years, except that any such member whose term of office has expired shall continue to serve until a successor is appointed by the President.

“(C) DEATH OR RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER.—If a member of the Board dies or resigns, a successor shall be designated for any unexpired portion of the term of the member by the official who designated the member.

“(c) DUTIES.—

“(1) ANNUAL VISIT.—The Commandant shall invite each member of the Board, and any designee of a member of the Board, to visit the Coast Guard Academy at least once annually to review the operation of the Academy.

“(2) ADDITIONAL VISITS.—With the approval of the Secretary, the Board or any members of the Board in connection with the duties of the Board may—

“(A) make visits to the Academy in addition to the visits described in paragraph (1); or

“(B) consult with—

“(i) the Superintendent of the Academy; or

“(ii) the faculty, staff, or cadets of the Academy.

“(3) ACCESS.—The Commandant shall ensure that the Board or any members of the Board who visits the Academy under this paragraph is provided reasonable access to the grounds, facilities, cadets, faculty, staff, and other personnel of the Academy for the purpose of carrying out the duties of the Board.”;

(2) by striking subsections (e) through (g) and inserting the following:

“(e) ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.—

“(1) MEETINGS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than annually, the Board shall meet at a location chosen by the Commandant, in consultation with the Board, to conduct the review required by subsection (d).

“(B) CHAIRPERSON AND CHARTER.—The Federal officer designated under subsection (g)(1)(B) shall organize a meeting of the Board for the purposes of—

“(i) selecting a Chairperson of the Board under subsection (b)(3);

“(ii) adopting an official charter for the Board, which shall establish the schedule of meetings of the Board; and

“(iii) any other matter such designated Federal officer or the Board considers appropriate.

“(C) SCHEDULING.—In scheduling a meeting of the Board, such designated Federal officer shall coordinate, to the greatest extent practicable, with the members of the Board to determine the date and time of the meeting.

“(D) NOTIFICATION.—Not less than 30 days before each scheduled meeting of the Board, such designated Federal officer shall notify each member of the Board of the time, date, and location of the meeting.

“(2) STAFF.—

“(A) DESIGNATION.—The chairperson and the ranking member of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the chairperson and the ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives may each designate 1 staff member of each such Committees.

“(B) ROLE.—Staff designated under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) may attend and participate in visits and carry out consultations described under subsection (c)(1) and attend and participate in meetings described under paragraph (1); and

“(ii) may not otherwise carry out duties or take actions reserved to members of the Board under this section.

“(3) ADVISORS.—If approved by the Secretary, the Board may consult with advisors in carrying out the duties of the Board under this section.

“(4) REPORTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Board conducts a meeting of the Board under paragraph (1), the Commandant, in consultation with the Board, shall submit a report on the actions of the Board during the meeting and the recommendations of the Board pertaining to the Academy to—

“(i) the Secretary;

“(ii) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

“(iii) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

“(B) PUBLICATION.—Each report submitted under this paragraph shall be published on a publicly accessible website of the Coast Guard.

“(f) DISCLOSURE.—The Commandant and the Superintendent of the Academy shall ensure candid and complete disclosure to the Board, consistent with applicable laws relating to disclosure of information, with respect to—

“(1) each issue described in subsection (d); and

“(2) any other issue the Board or the Commandant considers appropriate.

“(g) COAST GUARD SUPPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant shall—

“(A) provide support to the Board, as Board considers necessary for the performance of the duties of the Board;

“(B) designate a Federal officer to support the performance of the duties of the Board; and

“(C) in cooperation with the Superintendent of the Academy, advise the Board of any institutional issues, consistent with applicable laws concerning the disclosure of information.

“(2) REIMBURSEMENT.—Each member of the Board and each advisor consulted by the Board under subsection (e)(3) shall be reimbursed, to the extent permitted by law, by the Coast Guard for actual expenses incurred while engaged in duties as a member or advisor.

“(h) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the first session of each Congress convenes, the Commandant shall provide to the chairperson and ranking member of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the chairperson and ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the President notification of the requirements of this section.”.

SEC. 262. STUDY ON COAST GUARD ACADEMY OVERSIGHT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, shall conduct a study on the governance of the Coast Guard Academy, including examining the roles, responsibilities, authorities, advisory functions, and membership qualifications and expertise of the Annual Board of Visitors established under section 1903 of title 14, United States Code, and Board of Trustees established under the United States Coast Guard Academy Board of Trustees Charter.

(b) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Commandant shall examine—

(1) the authorities regarding Coast Guard and department in which the Coast Guard is operating oversight of the Coast Guard Academy, including considerations of how the Coast Guard and department may impact accreditation review at the Academy;

(2) the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Trustees and Board of Visitors of such Academy;

(3) the Coast Guard roles and responsibilities with respect to management and facilitation of the Board of Trustees and Board of Visitors of such Academy;

(4) the advisory functions of the Board of Trustees and Board of Visitors of such Academy; and

(5) the membership of the Board of Trustees and Board of Visitors for the 10-year period preceding the date of enactment of this Act, to include expertise, objectiveness, and effectiveness in conducting oversight of such Academy.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that contains—

(1) the results of the study required under subsection (a); and

(2) recommendations to improve governance at the Coast Guard Academy.

SEC. 263. ELECTRONIC LOCKING MECHANISMS TO ENSURE COAST GUARD ACADEMY CADET ROOM SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant, in consultation with the Superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy (referred to in this section as the “Superintendent”), shall—

(1) install an electronic locking mechanism for each room at the Coast Guard Academy

within which 1 or more Coast Guard Academy cadets reside overnight;

(2) test each such mechanism not less than once every 6 months for proper function and maintained in proper working order; and

(3) use a system that electronically records the date, time, and identity of each individual who accesses a cadet room using an electronic access token, code, card, or other electronic means, which shall be maintained in accordance with the general schedule for records retention, or a period of five years, whichever is later.

(b) ELECTRONIC LOCKING MECHANISMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each electronic locking mechanism described in subsection (a) shall be coded in a manner that provides access to a room described in such subsection only to—

(A) the 1 or more cadets assigned to the room; and

(B) such Coast Guard Academy officers, administrators, staff, or security personnel, including personnel of the Coast Guard Investigative Service, as are necessary to access the room in the event of an emergency.

(2) EXISTING MECHANISMS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Superintendent shall ensure that electronic locking mechanisms installed in academic buildings of the Coast Guard Academy, Chase Hall common spaces, and in any other location at the Coast Guard Academy are maintained in proper working order.

(c) ACCESS POLICY INSTRUCTION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Superintendent shall promulgate a policy regarding cadet room security policies and procedures, which shall include, at a minimum—

(1) a prohibition on sharing with any other cadet, employee, or other individual electronic access tokens, codes, cards, or other electronic means of accessing a cadet room;

(2) procedures for resetting electronic locking mechanisms in the event of a lost, stolen, or otherwise compromised electronic access token, code, card, or other electronic means of accessing a cadet room;

(3) procedures to maintain the identity of each individual who accesses a cadet room using an electronic access token, code, card, or other electronic means, while ensuring the security of personally identifiable information and protecting the privacy of any such individual, as appropriate;

(4) procedures by which cadets may report to the chain of command the malfunction of an electronic locking mechanism; and

(5) a schedule of testing to ensure the proper functioning of electronic locking mechanisms.

(d) MINIMUM TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—The Superintendent shall ensure that each Coast Guard Academy cadet receives, not later than 1 day after the date of the initial arrival of the cadet at the Coast Guard Academy, an initial training session, and any other training the Superintendent considers necessary, on—

(1) the use of electronic locking mechanisms installed under this section; and

(2) the policy promulgated under subsection (c).

SEC. 264. REPORT ON EXISTING BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS SUPPORT SERVICES FACILITIES AT COAST GUARD ACADEMY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant, shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on existing behavioral health and wellness support services facilities at the Coast Guard Academy in which Coast Guard Academy cadets

and officer candidates, respectively, may receive timely and independent behavioral health and wellness support services, including via telemedicine.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(1) an identification of each building at the Coast Guard Academy that contains a dormitory or other overnight accommodations for cadets or officer candidates; and

(2)(A) an identification of additional behavioral health or wellness support services that would be beneficial to cadets and officer candidates, such as additional facilities with secure access to telemedicine;

(B) a description of the benefits that such services would provide to cadets and officer candidates, particularly to cadets and officer candidates who have experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment; and

(C) a description of the resources necessary to provide such services.

SEC. 265. REQUIRED POSTING OF INFORMATION.

The Commandant shall ensure that, in each building at the Coast Guard Academy that contains a dormitory or other overnight accommodations for cadets or officer candidates, written information is posted in a visible location with respect to—

(1) the methods and means by which a cadet or officer candidate may report a crime, including harassment, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and any other offense;

(2) the contact information for the Coast Guard Investigative Service;

(3) external resources for—

(A) wellness support;

(B) work-life;

(C) medical services; and

(D) support relating to behavioral health, civil rights, sexual assault, and sexual harassment; and

(4) cadet and officer candidate rights with respect to reporting incidents to the Coast Guard Investigative Service, civilian authorities, the Office of the Inspector General of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, and any other applicable entity.

SEC. 266. INSTALLATION OF MULTIPURPOSE MEDICAL PRIVACY ROOMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall install or construct at the Coast Guard Academy not fewer than 2 rooms to be used for the purpose of providing privacy to cadets and officer candidates seeking medical or other health-related services.

(b) STANDARDS OF ROOMS.—Each room installed or constructed under this section shall—

(1) be equipped—

(A) in a manner that ensures the protection of the privacy of cadets and officer candidates, consistent with law and policy;

(B) with a telephone and computer to allow for the provision of telehealth appointments or other services both virtual and in person; and

(C) with an accessible and private wireless internet connection for the use of personal communications devices at the discretion of the cadet or officer candidate concerned; and

(2) to the extent practicable and consistent with good order and discipline, be accessible to cadets and officer candidates at all times; and

(3) contain the written information described in section 265, which shall be posted in a visible location.

SEC. 267. COAST GUARD ACADEMY ROOM REASSIGNMENT.

Section 1902 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) ROOM REASSIGNMENT.—Coast Guard Academy cadets may request room reassignment if experiencing discomfort due to Coast Guard Academy rooming assignments, consistent with policy.”.

SEC. 268. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF COAST GUARD ACADEMY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT BY COVERED FOUNDATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 19 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 1908. Authorization for use of Coast Guard Academy facilities and equipment by covered foundations

“(a) AUTHORITY.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy, may authorize a covered foundation to use, on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis as determined by the Secretary, facilities or equipment of the Coast Guard Academy.

“(b) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary may not authorize any use of facilities or equipment under subsection (a) if such use may jeopardize the health, safety, or well-being of any member of the Coast Guard or cadet of the Coast Guard Academy.

“(c) LIMITATIONS.—The Secretary may only authorize the use of facilities or equipment under subsection (a) if such use—

“(1) is without any liability of the United States to the covered foundation;

“(2) does not—

“(A) affect the ability of any official or employee of the Coast Guard, or any member of the armed forces, to carry out any responsibility or duty in a fair and objective manner;

“(B) compromise the integrity or appearance of integrity of any program of the Coast Guard, or any individual involved in any such program; or

“(C) include the participation of any cadet of the Coast Guard Academy at an event of the covered foundation, other than participation of such a cadet in an honor guard;

“(3) complies with any applicable ethics regulation; and

“(4) has been reviewed and approved by an attorney of the Coast Guard.

“(d) ISSUANCE OF POLICIES.—The Secretary shall issue Coast Guard policies to carry out this section.

“(e) BRIEFING.—For any fiscal year in which the Secretary exercises the authority under subsection (a), not later than the last day of such fiscal year, the Commandant shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the number of events or activities of a covered foundation supported by such exercise of authority during the fiscal year.

“(f) COVERED FOUNDATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘covered foundation’ means an organization that—

“(1) is a charitable, educational, or civic nonprofit organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

“(2) the Secretary determines operates exclusively to support—

“(A) recruiting activities with respect to the Coast Guard Academy;

“(B) parent or alumni development in support of the Coast Guard Academy;

“(C) academic, leadership, or character development of Coast Guard Academy cadets;

“(D) institutional development of the Coast Guard Academy; or

“(E) athletics in support of the Coast Guard Academy.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 19 of title 14, United States Code,

is further amended by inserting after the item relating to item 1907 the following:

“1908. Authorization for use of Coast Guard Academy facilities and equipment by covered foundations.”.

SEC. 269. CONCURRENT JURISDICTION AT COAST GUARD ACADEMY.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating may establish concurrent jurisdiction between the Federal Government and the State of Connecticut over the lands constituting the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, as necessary to facilitate the ability of the State of Connecticut and City of New London to investigate and prosecute any crimes cognizable under Connecticut law that are committed on such Coast Guard Academy property.

Subtitle F—Reports and Policies

SEC. 271. POLICY AND BRIEFING ON AVAILABILITY OF NALOXONE TO TREAT OPIOID, INCLUDING FENTANYL, OVERDOSES.

(a) POLICY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall update the policy of the Coast Guard regarding the use of medication to treat drug overdoses, including the use of naloxone or other similar medication to treat opioid, including fentanyl, overdoses.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—The updated policy required under subsection (a) shall require naloxone or other similar medication be available for members of the Coast Guard—

(1) on all Coast Guard installations; and

(2) in each operational environment.

(c) PARTICIPATION IN TRACKING SYSTEM.—Not later than 1 year after the earlier of the date of enactment of this Act or the date on which the tracking system established under section 706 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (10 U.S.C. 1090 note) is established, the Commandant shall ensure the participation of the Coast Guard in the such tracking system.

(d) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—Not later than 1 year after the earlier of the date of enactment of this Act or the date on which the tracking system established under section 706 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (10 U.S.C. 1090 note) is established, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating when not operating as a service in the Navy and the Secretary of Defense shall finalize a memorandum of understanding to facilitate Coast Guard access such tracking system.

(e) BRIEFING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall provide the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a briefing on the use, by members and personnel of the Coast Guard at Coast Guard facilities, onboard Coast Guard assets, and during Coast Guard operations, of—

(A) naloxone or other similar medication to treat opioid, including fentanyl, overdoses; and

(B) opioids, including fentanyl.

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

(A) A description of—

(i) the progress made in the implementation of the updated policy required under subsection (a);

(ii) the prevalence and incidence of the illegal use of fentanyl and other controlled substances in the Coast Guard during the 5-year period preceding the briefing;

(iii) processes of the Coast Guard to mitigate substance abuse in the Coast Guard, particularly with respect to fentanyl; and

(iv) the status of the memorandum of understanding required under subsection (d).

(B) For the 5-year period preceding the briefing, a review of instances in which naloxone or other similar medication was used to treat opioid, including fentanyl, overdoses at a Coast Guard facility, onboard a Coast Guard asset, or during a Coast Guard operation.

(f) PRIVACY.—In carrying out the requirements of this section, the Commandant shall ensure compliance with all applicable privacy law, including section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ‘Privacy Act’), and the privacy regulations promulgated under section 264(c) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d-2 note).

(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of the availability requirement under subsection (b), with respect to a Coast Guard installation comprised of multiple Coast Guard facilities or units, naloxone or other similar medication available at a single Coast Guard facility within the installation shall be considered to be available to all Coast Guard facilities or units on the installation if appropriate arrangements are in place to ensure access, at all times during operations, to the naloxone or other similar medication contained within such single Coast Guard facility.

SEC. 272. POLICY ON METHODS TO REDUCE INCENTIVES FOR ILLICIT MARITIME DRUG TRAFFICKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant, in consultation with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense, shall develop a policy, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, as well as domestic and international law, to address, disincentivize, and interdict illicit trafficking by sea of controlled substances (and precursors of controlled substances) being transported to produce illicit synthetic drugs.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The policy required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) include a requirement that, to the maximum extent practicable, a vessel unlawfully transporting a controlled substance or precursors of a controlled substance being transported to produce illicit synthetic drugs, be seized or appropriately disposed of consistent with domestic and international law, as well as any international agreements to which the United States is a party; and

(2) aim to reduce incentives for illicit maritime drug trafficking on a global scale, including in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, the Indo-Pacific region, the Caribbean, and the Middle East.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall brief the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives on—

(1) the policy developed pursuant to subsection (a); and

(2) recommendations with respect to—

(A) additional methods for reducing illicit drug trafficking; and

(B) additional resources necessary to implement the policy required under subsection (a) and methods recommended under subparagraph (A).

SEC. 273. REPORT ON CONDITION OF AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

(a) PROVISION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of

this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the condition of dayboards and the placement of buoys on the Missouri River, the Coast Guard Northeast District, and the Coast Guard Northwest District.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report under paragraph (1) shall include—

(1) a list of the most recent date on which each dayboard and buoy was serviced by the Coast Guard;

(2) an overview of the plan of the Coast Guard to systematically service each dayboard and buoy on the Missouri River;

(3) an overview of the plan of the Coast Guard to systematically service each buoy located in the Coast Guard Northeast District;

(4) an overview of the plan of the Coast Guard to systematically service each buoy located in the Coast Guard Northwest District; and

(5) assigned points of contact.

(c) **LIMITATION.**—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant may not remove the aids to navigation covered in subsection (a), unless there is an imminent threat to life or safety, until a period of 180 days has elapsed following the date on which the Commandant submits the report required under subsection (a).

(d) **STUDY ON RELIANCE ON AIDS TO NAVIGATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commandant shall conduct a study on the extent to which physical aids to navigation, including buoys and dayboards, are relied upon by maritime users in the Missouri River, Coast Guard Northeast District, and Coast Guard Northwest District.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In the study conducted under paragraph (1), the Commandant shall include the following:

(A) An analysis of the extent to which physical aids to navigation serve as primary navigational references for operators of vessels that lack electronic or satellite-based systems, including small commercial vessels, recreational boats, sailboats, and skiffs.

(B) An assessment of the role physical aids to navigation play in supporting safe vessel operation during outages, disruptions, or inaccuracies in electronic or satellite-based navigation systems.

(C) An assessment of mariner perspectives on the availability, visibility, and reliability of physical aids to navigation, based on input from recreational boaters, commercial fishermen, pilot associations, port authorities, and other relevant waterway users.

(D) A summary of reported incidents or near-miss events from the past five years in which the presence or absence of physical aids to navigation played a contributory role in navigational outcomes, including collisions, groundings, or deviations from intended routes.

(E) Recommendations for enhancing navigational safety for mariners who rely exclusively on, or supplement electronic systems with, traditional visual aids to navigation.

(F) A cost-benefit analysis of the continued maintenance of physical aids to navigation, and the projected consequences of their removal, including—

(i) an estimate of the potential increase in maritime accidents, search and rescue operations, environmental incidents, and Coast Guard response missions that could result from the reduction or removal of physical aids to navigation;

(ii) a comparison of the anticipated costs associated with such increased Coast Guard response operations to the ongoing costs of maintaining and servicing buoys and

dayboards, particularly in high-traffic areas or locations with limited access to electronic navigation systems;

(iii) an assessment of the role physical aids to navigation play in preventing incidents involving vessels with limited or no reliance on GPS or electronic systems; and

(iv) an assessment of the indirect costs and operational impacts associated with the removal of physical aids to navigation, including increased risk of vessel groundings, prolonged Coast Guard response times, and diminished mariner trust in navigational infrastructure.

(3) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1).

SEC. 274. FEASIBILITY STUDY ON SUPPORTING ADDITIONAL PORT VISITS AND DEPLOYMENTS IN SUPPORT OF OPERATION BLUE PACIFIC.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating when not operating as a service in the Navy, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall—

(1) complete a study on the feasibility and advisability of supporting additional Coast Guard port visits and deployments, including the homeporting of fast response cutters in the Northern Mariana Islands, in support of Operation Blue Pacific, or any successor operation oriented toward Oceania;

(2) include, as part of the study under paragraph (1), an analysis of where any Coast Guard assets used for port visits and deployments in support of Operation Blue Pacific, or any successor operation oriented toward Oceania, will be transferred from and any associated gaps in Coast Guard coverage any such transfer will create; and

(3) submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of such study.

SEC. 275. STUDY AND GAP ANALYSIS WITH RESPECT TO COAST GUARD AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI AVIATION HANGAR.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall commence a study and gap analysis with respect to the aviation hangar at Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi and the capacity of such hangar to accommodate the aircraft currently assigned to Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi and any aircraft anticipated to be so assigned in the future.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The study and gap analysis required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An identification of hangar infrastructure requirements needed—

(A) to meet mission requirements for all aircraft currently assigned to Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi; and

(B) to accommodate the assignment of an additional HC-144 Ocean Sentry aircraft to Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi.

(2) An assessment as to whether the aviation hangar at Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi is sufficient to accommodate all rotary-wing assets assigned to Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi.

(3) In the case of an assessment that such hangar is insufficient to accommodate all such rotary-wing assets, a description of the facility modifications that would be required to do so.

(4) An assessment of the facility modifications of such hangar that would be required to accommodate all aircraft assigned to Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi upon completion of the transition from the MH-65 rotary-wing aircraft to the MH-60T rotary-wing aircraft.

(5) An evaluation with respect to which fixed-wing assets assigned to Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi should be enclosed in such hangar so as to most effectively mitigate the effects of corrosion while meeting mission requirements.

(6) An evaluation as to whether, and to what extent, the storage of fixed-wing assets outside such hangar would compromise the material condition and safety of such assets.

(7) An evaluation of the extent to which any material condition and safety issue identified under paragraph (6) may be mitigated through the use of gust locks, chocks, tie-downs, or related equipment.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the commencement of the study and gap analysis required under subsection (a), the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the results of the study and gap analysis.

SEC. 276. REPORT ON IMPACTS OF JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS ON MEMBERS OF COAST GUARD WHO RELY ON FERRY SYSTEMS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the impacts of the Joint Travel Regulations on members of the Coast Guard who are commuting, on permanent change of station travel, or on other official travel to or from locations served by ferry systems.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required under subsection (a) shall include an analysis of the impacts on such members of the Coast Guard of the following policies under the Joint Travel Regulations:

(1) The one-vehicle shipping policy.

(2) The unavailability of reimbursement of costs incurred by such members due to ferry schedule unavailability, sailing cancellations, and other sailing delays during commuting, permanent change of station travel, or other official travel.

(3) The unavailability of local infrastructure to support vehicles or goods shipped to duty stations in locations outside the contiguous United States that are not connected by the road system, including locations served by the Alaska Marine Highway System.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.**—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(2) **JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS.**—The term “Joint Travel Regulations”, with respect to official travel, means the terms, rates, conditions, and regulations maintained under section 464 of title 37, United States Code.

SEC. 277. REPORT ON JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the standards and criteria prescribed by the Coast Guard for educational institution participation in the Coast Guard Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program.

(2) With respect to each educational institution offering a Coast Guard Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program—

(A) a description of—

(i) the training and course of military instruction provided to students;

(ii) the facilities and drill areas used for the program;

(iii) the type and amount of Coast Guard Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program resources provided by the Coast Guard;

(iv) the type and amount of Coast Guard Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program resources provided by the educational institution; and

(v) any other matter relating to program requirements the Commandant considers appropriate;

(B) an assessment as to whether the educational institution is located in an educationally and economically deprived area (as described in section 2031 of title 10, United States Code);

(C) beginning with the year in which the program was established at the educational institution, the number and demographics of students who have participated in the program; and

(D) an assessment of the participants in the program, including—

(i) the performance of the participants in the program;

(ii) the number of participants in the program who express an intent to pursue a commission or enlistment in the Coast Guard; and

(iii) a description of any other factor or matter considered by the Commandant to be important in assessing the success of program participants at the educational institution.

(3) With respect to any unit of the Coast Guard Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps suspended or placed on probation pursuant to section 2031(h) of title 10, United States Code—

(A) a description of the unit;

(B) the reason for such suspension or placement on probation;

(C) the year the unit was so suspended or placed on probation; and

(D) with respect to any unit that was reinstated after previously being suspended or placed on probation, a justification for the reinstatement of such unit.

(4) A description of the resources and personnel required to maintain, implement, and provide oversight for the Coast Guard Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program at each participating educational institution and within the Coast Guard, including the funding provided to each such educational institution, disaggregated by educational institution and year.

(5) A recommendation with respect to—

(A) whether the number of educational institutions participating in the Coast Guard Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program should be increased; and

(B) in the case of a recommendation that such number should be increased, additional recommendations relating to such an increase, including—

(i) the number of additional educational institutions that should be included in the program;

(ii) the locations of such institutions;

(iii) any additional authorities or resources necessary for such an increase; and

(iv) any other matter the Commandant considers appropriate.

(6) Any other matter the Commandant considers necessary in order to provide a full assessment of the effectiveness of the Coast Guard Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program.

SEC. 278. REPORT AND BRIEFINGS ON IMPLEMENTING SECTION 564 OF TITLE 14.

Section 11272(c) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) PUBLIC REPORT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, the Commandant shall brief the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House or Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the cost to the Coast Guard of meeting the requirements of section 564 of title 14, United States Code, in fiscal year 2024.

“(B) SECONDARY BRIEFINGS.—Not later than November 1, 2025 and November 1, 2026, the Commandant shall brief the committees described in subparagraph (A) on the cost to the Coast Guard of meeting the requirements of section 564 of title 14, United States Code, in fiscal years 2025 and 2026, respectively.”.

SEC. 279. REPORT ON ROLE OF COAST GUARD.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating when it is not operating as a Service in the Navy, shall prepare a report on the role the Coast Guard is expected to play in the 5, 10, and 20 years after the date of enactment of this Act in providing assistance to the military departments in—

(1) working with the navies and domestic coast guard of nations located in the Indo-Pacific region on building capacity to protect the territorial waters of such nations from incursions by other nations;

(2) providing a presence in the Arctic and Antarctic to protect United States sovereign national security interests in the regions; and

(3) providing law enforcement capabilities which the military departments do not possess for national security, piracy, alien and drug interdiction, and fishery law enforcement on the high seas.

SEC. 280. REPORT ON COAST GUARD PERSONNEL SKILLS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant, in consultation with Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that includes the following:

(1) An analysis of the skills and experience of Coast Guard personnel, particularly such personnel with backgrounds in engineering, navigation, heavy equipment operation, and maintenance, that are directly transferable to the dredging industry.

(2) A plan for developing and implementing targeted outreach and recruitment strategies to connect separating or retiring Coast Guard personnel with employment opportunities, including registered apprentice programs, in the dredging industry.

(3) An evaluation of the potential for establishing programs to recognize the skills of Coast Guard personnel for the merchant mariner credentials necessary for employment in the dredging industry.

(4) A description of any existing or planned coordination with the Corps of Engineers, employers, relevant labor organizations, and other relevant agencies to facilitate the transition of Coast Guard personnel into the dredging industry.

SEC. 281. REPORT ON COAST GUARD SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report detailing the search and rescue operations at impacted Coast Guard facilities that contains the following:

(1) The number of impacted Coast Guard facilities.

(2) The number of active Coast Guard facilities operating as scheduled mission stations.

(3) The number of active search and rescue personnel at each impacted Coast Guard facility.

(4) The number of search and rescue personnel at each impacted Coast Guard facility beginning in 2021 and accounted for annually thereafter.

(5) A description of active and past first responder cooperative agreements made between each impacted Coast Guard facility and local law enforcement or first responders for search and rescue operations.

(6) The average response time for all search and rescue operations at each impacted Coast Guard facility beginning in 2021 and accounted for annually thereafter.

(7) The number of lives lost during search and rescue operations at each impacted Coast Guard facility beginning in 2021 and accounted for annually thereafter.

(8) The number of vessel safety checks administered by an impacted Coast Guard facility beginning in 2021 and accounted for annually thereafter.

(9) The number of search and rescue incidents in which a facility responded to a search and rescue incident in an area previously covered by an impacted Coast Guard facility but was unable to fulfill the mission, including—

(A) the distance traveled to the destination of each incident;

(B) the duration time traveled to reach the destination of each incident;

(C) whether the incident resulted in a loss of life;

(D) whether the search and rescue team was able to reach the destination of the incident to complete operations;

(E) whether the Coast Guard had to rely on local authorities to address the incident due to operational limitations for Coast Guard; and

(F) identifying the local authorities addressing search and rescue incidents under subparagraph (E).

(10) The number of ice rescue missions taken by impacted Coast Guard facilities beginning in 2021 and accounted for annually thereafter.

(11) The area of responsibility covered by each impacted Coast Guard facility.

(12) Any other metrics determined to be relevant by the Commandant to convey the changes to search and rescue operations at impacted Coast Guard facilities.

(b) DEFINITION OF IMPACTED COAST GUARD FACILITY.—In this section, the term “impacted Coast Guard facility” means a facility or station that was designated as a schedule mission station or closed under either the Assignment Year 2024 Force Alignment Initiative or the Assignment Year 2025 Force Alignment Initiative.

SEC. 282. REPORT ON ALTERNATIVE SITES FOR THE LOCATION OF STATION ST. THOMAS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that—

(1) examines alternative sites on St. Thomas, Virgin Island for the location of Station St. Thomas, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands;

(2) analyzes geographic threats and opportunities on St. Thomas, Virgin Islands to Coast Guard mission objectives; and

(3) provides a cost estimate on the cost of acquiring an alternative site which meets the mission needs of Station St. Thomas, including the cost of—

(A) land acquisition;

(B) pier and shoreside facility construction;

(C) relocation of the existing facility, personnel, and equipment, including environmental remediation at the existing site; and

(D) impacts (both positive and negative) on Coast Guard mission readiness of a move to a new site on St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

SEC. 283. REPORT ON EAST ROCKAWAY INLET NAVIGATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report of the navigable waterway of the East Rockaway Inlet located on Long Island, New York.

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

(1) an evaluation of potential hazards to navigation present in the East Rockaway Inlet;

(2) a map of current and future aids to navigation in the East Rockaway Inlet;

(3) an evaluation of the effects of the current channel hazards on commercial navigation and safety;

(4) recommendations on addressing hazards to navigation present in the East Rockaway Inlet; and

(5) recommendations on updates to the necessary to aids navigation in order to maintain safety.

TITLE III—SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION

Subtitle A—Merchant Mariner Credentials

SECTION 301. MERCHANT MARINER CREDENTIALING.

(a) REDUCTION OF LENGTHS OF CERTAIN PERIODS OF SERVICE.—Section 3534 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (k) as subsection (u); and

(2) by striking subsection (j) and inserting the following:

“(j) REVISING MERCHANT MARINER DECK TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 2101 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

“(1) by redesignating paragraphs (20) through (56) as paragraphs (21), (22), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), (33), (34), (35), (36), (37), (38), (39), (40), (41), (42), (43), (44), (45), (46), (47), (48), (49), (50), (51), (52), (53), (54), (55), (56), (57), and (58), respectively; and

“(2) by inserting after paragraph (19) the following:

“(20) ‘merchant mariner credential’ means a merchant mariner license, certificate, or document that the Secretary is authorized to issue pursuant to this title.’; and

“(3) by inserting after paragraph (22), as so redesignated, the following:

“(23) ‘nautical school program’ means a program that—

“(A) offers a comprehensive program of training that includes substantial sea service on nautical school vessels or merchant vessels of the United States primarily to train individuals for service in the merchant marine; and

“(B) is approved by the Secretary for purposes of section 7315, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary.’.

“(k) NONCITIZENSHIP NATIONALITY.—

“(1) CITIZENSHIP OR NONCITIZEN NATIONALITY.—Section 7102 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

“(A) in the section heading by inserting ‘or noncitizen nationality’ after ‘Citizenship’; and

“(B) by inserting ‘or noncitizen nationals (as such term is described in section 308 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1408))’ after ‘citizens’.

“(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 7304 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

“(i) in the section heading by inserting ‘or noncitizen nationality’ after ‘Citizenship’; and

“(ii) by inserting ‘or noncitizen nationals (as such term is described in section 308 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1408))’ after ‘citizens’.

“(B) CITIZENSHIP AND NAVY RESERVE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 8103 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

“(i) in the section heading by inserting ‘or noncitizen nationality’ after ‘Citizenship’;

“(ii) in subsection (a) by inserting ‘or noncitizen national’ after ‘citizen’;

“(iii) in subsection (b)—

“(I) in paragraph (1)(A)(i) by inserting ‘or noncitizen national’ after ‘citizen’;

“(II) in paragraph (3) by inserting ‘or noncitizen nationality’ after ‘citizenship’; and

“(III) in paragraph (3)(C) by inserting ‘or noncitizen nationals’ after ‘citizens’;

“(iv) in subsection (c) by inserting ‘or noncitizen nationals’ after ‘citizens’;

“(v) in subsection (d)—

“(I) in paragraph (1) by inserting ‘or noncitizen nationals’ after ‘citizens’; and

“(II) in paragraph (2) by inserting ‘or noncitizen national’ after ‘citizen’ each place it appears;

“(vi) in subsection (e) by inserting ‘or noncitizen national’ after ‘citizen’ each place it appears;

“(vii) in subsection (i)(1)(A) by inserting ‘or noncitizen national’ after ‘citizen’;

“(viii) in subsection (k)—

“(I) in paragraph (1)(A) by inserting ‘or noncitizen national’ after ‘citizen’; and

“(II) in paragraph (2)—

“(aa) by striking ‘Not more than’ and inserting the following:

“(A) Not more than’; and

“(bb) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), for the period beginning on the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025 and ending on December 31, 2065, not more than 50 percent of the unlicensed seamen on a vessel described in paragraph (1) may be aliens referred to in subparagraph (B) or (C) of such paragraph.’; and

“(ix) by adding at the end the following:

“(1) NONCITIZEN NATIONAL DEFINED.—In this section, the term “noncitizen national” means an individual described in section 308 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1408).’.

“(C) COMMAND OF DOCUMENTED VESSELS.—Section 12131(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting ‘or noncitizen national (as such term is described in section 308 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1408))’ after ‘citizen’.

“(D) INVALIDATION OF CERTIFICATES OF DOCUMENTATION.—Section 12135(2) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting

‘or noncitizen national (as such term is described in section 308 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1408))’ after ‘citizen’.

“(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The analysis for chapter 71 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 7102 and inserting the following:

“7102. Citizenship or noncitizen nationality.’.

“(B) SECTION 7304.—The analysis for chapter 73 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 7304 and inserting the following:

“7304. Citizenship or noncitizen nationality notation on merchant mariners’ documents.’.

“(C) SECTION 8103.—The analysis for chapter 81 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 8103 and inserting the following:

“8103. Citizenship or noncitizen nationality and Navy Reserve requirements.’.

“(1) EXAMINATIONS.—Section 7116 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c).

“(m) MERCHANT MARINERS DOCUMENTS.—Chapter 73 of title 46, United States Code is amended—

“(1) by amending section 7306 to read as follows:

“§ 7306. General requirements and classifications for members of deck departments

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may issue a merchant mariner credential, to members of the deck department in the following classes:

“(1) Able Seaman-Unlimited.

“(2) Able Seaman-Limited.

“(3) Able Seaman-Special.

“(4) Able Seaman-Offshore Supply Vessels.

“(5) Able Seaman-Sail.

“(6) Able Seaman-Fishing Industry.

“(7) Ordinary Seaman.

“(b) CLASSIFICATION OF CREDENTIALS.—The Secretary may classify the merchant mariner credential issued under subsection (a) based on—

“(1) the tonnage and means of propulsion of vessels;

“(2) the waters on which vessels are to be operated; or

“(3) other appropriate standards.

“(c) QUALIFICATIONS.—To qualify for a credential under this section, an applicant shall provide satisfactory proof that the applicant—

“(1) is at least 18 years of age;

“(2) has the service required by the applicable section of this part;

“(3) is qualified professionally as demonstrated by an applicable examination or educational requirements;

“(4) is qualified as to sight, hearing, and physical condition to perform the seafarer’s duties; and

“(5) has satisfied any additional requirements established by the Secretary, including career patterns and service appropriate to the particular service, industry, or job functions the individual is engaged.’;

“(2) in section 7307 by striking ‘3 years’ and inserting ‘18 months’;

“(3) in section 7308 by striking ‘18 months’ and inserting ‘12 months’;

“(4) in section 7309 by striking ‘12 months’ and inserting ‘6 months’;

“(5) in section 7313—

“(A) in subsection (b) by striking ‘and coal passer’; and

“(B) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) CLASSIFICATION OF CREDENTIALS.—The Secretary may classify the merchant mariner credential issued under subsection (a) based on—

“(1) the tonnage and means of propulsion of vessels;

“(2) the waters on which vessels are to be operated; or

“(3) other appropriate standards.

“(d) QUALIFICATIONS.—To qualify for a credential under this section, an applicant shall provide satisfactory proof that the applicant—

“(1) is at least 18 years of age;

“(2) has a minimum of 6-months service in the related entry rating;

“(3) is qualified professionally as demonstrated by an applicable examination or educational requirements; and

“(4) is qualified as to sight, hearing, and physical condition to perform the member's duties.”; and

“(6) by amending section 7315 to read as follows:

“§ 7315. Training

“(a) NAUTICAL SCHOOL PROGRAM.—Graduation from a nautical school program may be substituted for the sea service requirements under sections 7307 through 7311a and 7313 of this title.

“(b) OTHER APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAMS.—The satisfactory completion of a training program approved by the Secretary may be substituted for not more than one-half of the sea service requirements under sections 7307 through 7311a and 7313 of this title in accordance with subsection (c).

“(c) TRAINING DAYS.—For purposes of subsection (b), training days undertaken in connection with training programs approved by the Secretary may be substituted for days of required sea service under sections 7307 through 7311a and 7313 of this title as follows:

“(1) Each shore-based training day in the form of classroom lectures may be substituted for 2 days of sea service requirements.

“(2) Each training day of laboratory training, practical demonstrations, and other similar training, may be substituted for 4 days of sea service requirements.

“(3) Each training day of full mission simulator training may be substituted for 6 days of sea service requirements.

“(4) Each training day underway on a vessel while enrolled in an approved training program may be substituted for 1½ days of sea service requirements, as long as—

“(A) the structured training provided while underway on a vessel is—

“(i) acceptable to the Secretary as part of the approved training program; and

“(ii) fully completed by the individual; and

“(B) the tonnage of such vessel is appropriate to the endorsement being sought.

“(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “training day” means a day that consists of not less than 7 hours of training.”.

“(n) IMPLEMENTATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall implement the requirements under subsection (c) of section 7306 of title 46, United States Code (as amended by this section), without regard to chapters 5 and 6 of title 5, United States Code, and Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 (5 U.S.C. 601 note).

“(2) SECTION 7315.—The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall implement the requirements of section 7315 of title 46, United States Code, as amended by this subsection, without regard to chapters 5 and 6 of title 5, United States Code, and Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 (5 U.S.C. 601 note) and 14094 (88 Fed. Reg. 21879).

“(o) REPEAL.—Section 7314 of title 46, United States Code, and the item relating to such section in the analysis for chapter 73 of such title, are repealed.

“(p) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 73 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 7306 and inserting the following:

“7306. General requirements and classifications for members of deck departments.”.

“(q) AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 75.—Chapter 75 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

“(1) in section 7507 by adding at the end the following:

“(d) RENEWAL.—With respect to any renewal of an active merchant mariner credential issued under this part that is not an extension under subsection (a) or (b), such credential shall begin the day after the expiration of the active credential of the credential holder.”; and

“(2) in section 7510(c)—

“(A) in the subsection heading by striking ‘EXAM REVIEW’ and inserting ‘WORKING GROUP’;

“(B) in paragraph (1)—

“(i) by striking ‘90 days’ and inserting ‘180 days’;

“(ii) by striking ‘Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2016’ and insert ‘Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025’;

“(iii) by striking ‘new questions for inclusion in’ and inserting ‘questions, content, and relevancy of’;

“(iv) by redesignating subparagraphs (E), (F), and (G) as subparagraphs (G), (H), and (I), respectively; and

“(v) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:

“(E) at least 2 individuals that have taken and passed the examination in the 5 years before the commissioning of the working group;

“(F) at least 1 representative from the United States Merchant Marine Academy;”; and

“(C) in paragraph (4)—

“(i) in the paragraph heading by striking ‘BASELINE REVIEW’ and inserting ‘REVIEW’;

“(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

“(I) by striking ‘Within 1 year’ and inserting ‘Not later than 270 days’;

“(II) by striking ‘Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2016’ and inserting ‘Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025’;

“(III) by striking ‘Secretary’ and inserting ‘Commandant’;

“(IV) by redesignating clauses (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) as clauses (ii), (iii), (iv), and (vii), respectively;

“(V) in clause (iv), as so redesignated, by striking ‘; and’ and inserting a semicolon;

“(VI) by inserting before clause (ii) the following:

“(i) industry standards, practices, and technology to be considered in the Merchant Mariner Credentialing Examination;”; and

“(VII) by inserting after clause (iv) the following:

“(v) the relevancy of examination topics and contents;

“(vi) any redundancy of core competencies between the Merchant Mariner Credentialing Examination and Standards of Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping competencies; and”; and

“(iii) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) REPORT TO COMMANDANT.—Upon completion of the review under this paragraph, a report shall be provided to the Commandant which shall include findings of the review with recommendations for updates to the Merchant Marine Credentialing Examination.”;

“(D) by striking paragraphs (3), (5), and (8);

“(E) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (9) as paragraphs (5) and (8), respectively; and

“(F) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) MEETING OF WORKING GROUP.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant shall convene the working group annually or at the creation of new examination questions, whichever occurs sooner.

“(B) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—The Commandant shall allow any member of the working group to participate remotely if the member of the working group does not have the means to participate in person.

“(4) USE OF QUESTIONS.—The Commandant may not use questions developed for use in the Merchant Mariner Credentialing Examination until such questions are reviewed and approved by the working group.”.

“(r) PLAN.—

“(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 270 days after the completion of the review under paragraph (4) of subsection (c), the Commandant shall develop a plan to update and modernize the Merchant Mariner Credentialing Examination and implement the recommendations developed by the review under such paragraph.

“(2) CONTENTS.—The plan developed under paragraph (1) shall not diminish demonstrated competency standards and shall include—

“(A) the elimination of redundant topics between the Merchant Mariner Credentialing Examination and other examinations required to obtain a Merchant Mariner Credential;

“(B) the elimination or updating of outdated topics, contents, core competencies, or questions covered by the Merchant Mariner Credentialing Examination;

“(C) the modernization of testing procedures consistent with contemporary procedures for standardized testing administration and evaluation; and

“(D) the development of methods to analyze examination data related to the effectiveness of questions in determining competency.

“(3) COORDINATION.—In developing the plan under paragraph (1), the Commandant shall develop such plan in consultation with the working group and individuals with expertise in modern best practices for relevant standardized testing.

“(4) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, the Coast Guard shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a briefing on the review and plan developed under this subsection.

“(s) AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 77.—Section 7702(d)(1) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

“(1) in subparagraph (B) by redesignating clauses (i) through (iv) as subclauses (I) through (IV), respectively (and by conforming the margins accordingly);

“(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively (and by conforming the margins accordingly);

“(3) by striking ‘an individual if—’ and inserting the following: ‘an individual—’

“(A) if—;

“(4) in subparagraph (A)(ii)(IV), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘; or’; and

“(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) if there is probable cause to believe that the individual has violated company policy and is a security risk that poses a threat to other individuals on the vessel.”.

“(t) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

“(1) TITLE 46.—Title 46, United States Code, is amended—

“(A) in section 2101(47)(B) by striking ‘; and’ and inserting ‘; or’;

“(B) in section 2113(3) by striking ‘section 2101(53)(A)’ and inserting ‘section 2101(55)(A)’;

“(C) in section 3202(a)(1)(A) by striking ‘section 2101(29)(A)’ and inserting ‘section 2101(31)(A)’;

“(D) in section 3507(k)(1) by striking ‘section 2101(31)’ and inserting ‘section 2101(33)’;

“(E) in section 4105(d) by striking ‘section 2101(53)(A)’ and inserting ‘section 2101(55)(A)’;

“(F) in section 12119(a)(3) by striking ‘section 2101(26)’ and inserting ‘section 2101(28)’; and

“(G) in section 51706(c)(6)(C)(ii) by striking ‘section 2101(24)’ and inserting ‘section 2101(26)’.

“(2) OTHER LAWS.—

“(A) Section 3(3) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1802(3)) is amended by striking ‘2101(30) of title 46’ and inserting ‘2101 of title 46’.

“(B) Section 1992(d)(7) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ‘section 2101(31) of title 46’ and inserting ‘section 2101 of title 46’.

“(C) Section 311(a)(26)(D) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(a)(26)(D)) is amended by striking ‘section 2101(23)’ and inserting ‘section 2101’.

“(D) Section 1101 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ‘Section 2101(23)’ and inserting ‘Section 2101(24)’.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 302. NONOPERATING INDIVIDUAL.

Section 8313(b) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) is amended by striking “2025” and inserting “2029”.

Subtitle B—Vessel Safety

SEC. 311. GROSSLY NEGLIGENT OPERATIONS OF A VESSEL.

Section 2302(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(b) GROSSLY NEGLIGENT OPERATION.—

“(1) MISDEMEANOR.—A person operating a vessel in a grossly negligent manner that endangers the life, limb, or property of a person commits a class A misdemeanor.

“(2) FELONY.—A person operating a vessel in a grossly negligent manner that results in serious bodily injury, as defined in section 1365(h)(3) of title 18—

“(A) commits a class E felony; and

“(B) may be assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$35,000.”

SEC. 312. PERFORMANCE DRIVEN EXAMINATION SCHEDULE.

(a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 3714 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1) by striking “The Secretary” and inserting “Except as provided in subsection (c), the Secretary”;

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

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

“(c) PERFORMANCE-DRIVEN EXAMINATION SCHEDULE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to examinations of foreign vessels to which this chapter applies, and subject to paragraph (3), the Secretary may adopt a performance-driven examination schedule to which such vessels are to be examined and the frequency with which such examinations occur, including the frequency of examinations for each vessel. Such schedule shall be consistent with the Secretary’s assessment of the safety per-

formance of such vessels, including each vessel participating in the performance-driven examination schedule, in accordance with paragraph (2).

“(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing an examination schedule under paragraph (1) and subject to paragraph (3), with respect to each vessel in determining eligibility to participate in the performance based examination schedule—

“(A) the Secretary shall consider—

“(i) certificate of compliance and examination history, to include those conducted by foreign countries;

“(ii) history of violations, vessel detentions, incidents, and casualties;

“(iii) history of notices of violation issued by the Coast Guard;

“(iv) safety related information provided by the flag state of the vessel;

“(v) owner and operator history;

“(vi) historical classification society data, which may include relevant surveys;

“(vii) cargo-specific documentation;

“(viii) data from port state control safety exams; and

“(ix) relevant repair and maintenance history; and

“(B) the Secretary may consider—

“(i) data from relevant vessel quality assurance and risk assessment programs including Quality Shipping for the 21st Century (QUALSHIP 21);

“(ii) data from industry inspection regimes;

“(iii) data from vessel self assessments submitted to the International Maritime Organization or other maritime organizations; and

“(iv) other safety relevant data or information as determined by the Secretary.

“(3) ELIGIBILITY.—In developing an examination schedule under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not consider a vessel eligible to take part in a performance-driven examination schedule under paragraph (1) if, within the last 36 months, the vessel has—

“(A) been detained by the Coast Guard;

“(B) a record of a violation issued by the Coast Guard against the owners or operators with a finding of proved; or

“(C) suffered a marine casualty that, as determined by the Secretary, involves the safe operation of the vessel and overall performance of the vessel.

“(4) RESTRICTIONS.—The Secretary may not adopt a performance-driven examination schedule under paragraph (1) until the Secretary has—

“(A) conducted the assessment recommended in the Government Accountability Office report submitted under section 8254(a) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283);

“(B) concluded through such assessment that a performance-driven examination schedule provides not less than the level of safety provided by the annual examinations required under subsection (a)(1); and

“(C) provided the results of such assessment to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.”

(b) CAREER INCENTIVE PAY FOR MARINE INSPECTORS.—Subsection (a) of section 11237 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (37 U.S.C. 352 note) is amended as follows:

“(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSIGNMENT PAY OR SPECIAL DUTY PAY.—For the purposes of addressing an identified shortage of marine inspectors, the Secretary may provide assignment pay or special duty pay under section 352 of title 37, United States

Code, to a member of the Coast Guard serving in a prevention position that—

“(1) is assigned in support of or is serving as a marine inspector pursuant to section 312 of title 14, United States Code; and

“(2) is assigned to a billet that is difficult to fill due to geographic location, requisite experience or certifications, or lack of sufficient candidates, as determined by the Commandant, in an effort to address inspector workforce gaps.”

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually for 2 years after the implementation of a performance-driven examination schedule program under section 3714(c) of title 46, United States Code, the Commandant shall brief the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on—

(1) the status of utilizing the performance-driven examination schedule program, including the quantity of examinations conducted and duration between examinations for each individual vessel examined under the performance-driven examination schedule;

(2) an overview of the size of the Coast Guard marine inspector workforce, including any personnel shortages assessed by the Coast Guard, for inspectors that conduct inspections under section 3714 of such title; and

(3) recommendations for the inspection, governance, or oversight of vessels inspected under section 3714 of such title.

SEC. 313. FISHING VESSEL AND FISHERMAN TRAINING SAFETY.

Section 4502 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (i)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(ii) by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

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

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

“(B) to conduct safety and prevention training that addresses behavioral and physical health risks, to include substance use disorder and worker fatigue, facing fishing vessel operators and crewmembers; and”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “, in consultation with and based on criteria established by the Commandant of the Coast Guard”; and

(ii) by striking “subsection on a competitive basis” and inserting the following: “subsection—

“(A) on a competitive basis; and

“(B) based on criteria developed in consultation with the Commandant of the Coast Guard”; and

(C) in paragraph (4) by striking “\$3,000,000 for fiscal year 2023” and inserting “to the Secretary of Health and Human Services \$6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025, and 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029”; and

(2) in subsection (j)—

(A) in paragraph (1) by inserting “, and understanding and mitigating behavioral and physical health risks, to include substance use disorder and worker fatigue, facing members of the commercial fishing industry” after “weather detection”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “, in consultation with and based on criteria established by the Commandant of the Coast Guard.”; and

(ii) by striking “subsection on a competitive basis” and inserting the following: “subsection—

“(A) on a competitive basis; and

“(B) based on criteria developed in consultation with the Commandant of the Coast Guard”; and

(C) in paragraph (4) by striking “\$3,000,000 for fiscal year 2023” and inserting “to the Secretary of Health and Human Services \$6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 , and 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029”.

SEC. 314. DESIGNATING PILOTAGE WATERS FOR THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 9302(a)(1)(A) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “in waters” and inserting “in the Straits of Mackinac and in all other waters”.

(b) DEFINITION OF THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC.—Section 9302 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) DEFINITION OF THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC.—In this section, the term ‘Straits of Mackinac’ includes all of the United States navigable waters bounded by longitudes 84 degrees 20 minutes west and 85 degrees 10 minutes west and latitudes 45 degrees 39 minutes north and 45 degrees 54 minutes north, including Gray’s Reef Passage, the South Channel, and Round Island Passage, and approaches thereto.”.

SEC. 315. STUDY OF AMPHIBIOUS VESSELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant shall conduct a study to determine the applicability of current safety regulations that apply to commercial amphibious vessels.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An overview and analysis that identifies safety regulations that apply to commercial amphibious vessels;

(2) An evaluation of whether safety gaps and risks exist associated with the application of regulations identified in subsection (b)(1) to the operation of commercial amphibious vessels;

(3) An evaluation of whether aspects of the regulations established in section 11502 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (46 U.S.C. 3306 note) should apply to amphibious commercial vessels; and

(4) Recommendations on potential regulations that should apply to commercial amphibious vessels.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report containing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations from the study required under subsection (a).

(d) DEFINITION OF AMPHIBIOUS VESSEL.—In this section, the term “amphibious vessel” means a vessel which is operating as a small passenger vessel in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in section 2.38 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation) and is operating as a motor vehicle as defined in section 216 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7550) and that is not a DUKW amphibious passenger vessel as defined in section 11502 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (46 U.S.C. 3306 note).

SEC. 316. ST. LUCIE RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Regarding Docket Number USCG–2022–0222, before adopting a final rule, the Commandant shall conduct an independent boat traffic study at mile 7.4 of the St. Lucie River.

SEC. 317. LARGE RECREATIONAL VESSEL REGULATIONS.

Section 3529(a)(3) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) is amended by striking “this Act” and inserting “the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025”.

Subtitle C—Ports

SEC. 321. PORTS AND WATERWAYS SAFETY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8343 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (46 U.S.C. 70034 note) is amended—

(1) by striking “2-year pilot program” and inserting “pilot program”;

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

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) AUTHORIZATION.—The pilot program under subsection (a) is authorized for fiscal years 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029.”.

(b) WATERFRONT SAFETY.—Section 70011(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by inserting “, including damage or destruction resulting from cyber incidents, transnational organized crime, or foreign state threats” after “adjacent to such waters”; and

(2) in paragraph (2) by inserting “or harm resulting from cyber incidents, transnational organized crime, or foreign state threats” after “loss”.

(c) FACILITY VISIT BY STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.—Section 70011(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3) by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (4) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) prohibiting a representative of a government of country that the Secretary of State has determined has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371) from visiting a facility for which a facility security plan is required under section 70103(c).”.

(d) GREAT LAKES AND SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY NAVIGATION.—Section 70032 of title 46, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 70032. Delegation of ports and waterways authorities in Saint Lawrence Seaway

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the authority granted to the Secretary under sections 70001, 70002, 70003, 70004, and 70011 may not be delegated with respect to the Saint Lawrence Seaway to any agency other than the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. Any other authority granted the Secretary under subchapters I through III and this subchapter shall be delegated by the Secretary to the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to the extent the Secretary determines such delegation is necessary for the proper operation of the Saint Lawrence Seaway.

“(b) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, after consultation with the Secretary or the head of an agency to which the Secretary has delegated the authorities in subsection (a), may—

“(1) issue and enforce special orders in accordance with section 70002;

“(2) establish water or waterfront safety zones, or other measures, for limited, controlled, or conditional access and activity when necessary for the protection of any vessel structure, waters, or shore area, as permitted in section 70011(b)(3); and

“(3) take actions for port, harbor, and coastal facility security in accordance with section 70116.”.

(e) REGULATION OF ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF VESSELS DURING NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—Section 70051 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or cyber incidents, or transnational organized crime, or foreign state threats,” after “threatened war, or invasion, or insurrection, or subversive activity.”.

(f) GREAT LAKES AND SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER COOPERATIVE VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall issue or amend such regulations as are necessary to address any applicable arrangements with the Canadian Coast Guard regarding vessel traffic services cooperation and vessel traffic management data exchanges within the Saint Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes.

(g) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 700 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 70032 and inserting the following:

“70032. Delegation of ports and waterways authorities in Saint Lawrence Seaway.”.

SEC. 322. STUDY ON BERING STRAIT VESSEL TRAFFIC PROJECTIONS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE POSTURE AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine, under which the Marine Board of the Transportation Research Board (in this section referred to as the “Board”) shall conduct a study to—

(1) analyze commercial vessel traffic that transits through the Bering Strait and projections for the growth of such traffic during the 10-year period beginning after such date of enactment; and

(2) assess the adequacy of emergency response capabilities and infrastructure at the Port of Point Spencer, Alaska, to address navigation safety risks and geographic challenges necessary to conduct emergency maritime response operations in the Arctic environment.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An analysis of the volume and types of domestic and international commercial vessel traffic through the Bering Strait and the projected growth of such traffic, including a summary of—

(A) the sizes, ages, and flag states of vessels; and

(B) the oil and product tankers that are—
(i) in transit to or from Russia or China; or
(ii) owned or operated by a Russian or Chinese entity.

(2) An assessment of the state and adequacy of vessel traffic services and oil spill and emergency response capabilities in the vicinity of the Bering Strait, including its approaches.

(3) A risk assessment of the projected growth in commercial vessel traffic in the Bering Strait and higher probability of increased frequency in the number of maritime accidents, including spill events, and the potential impacts to the Arctic maritime environment and Native Alaskan village communities in the vicinity of the Bering Strait.

(4) An evaluation of the ability of the Port of Point Spencer, Alaska, to serve as a port of refuge and as a staging, logistics, and operations center to conduct and support maritime emergency and spill response activities.

(5) Recommendations for practical actions that can be taken by the Congress, Federal agencies, the State of Alaska, vessel carriers and operators, the marine salvage and emergency response industry, and other relevant stakeholders to mitigate risks, upgrade infrastructure, and improve the posture of the Port of Point Spencer, Alaska, to function as a strategic staging and logistics center for maritime emergency and spill response operations in the Bering Strait region.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study required under subsection (a), the Board shall consult with—

- (1) the Department of Transportation;
- (2) the Corps of Engineers;
- (3) the National Transportation Safety Board;
- (4) relevant ministries of the government of Canada;
- (5) the Port Coordination Council for the Port of Point Spencer; and
- (6) non-government entities with relevant expertise in monitoring and characterizing vessel traffic in the Arctic.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after initiating the study under subsection (a), the Board shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report containing the findings and recommendations of the study.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ARCTIC.—The term “Arctic” has the meaning given such term in section 112 of the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984 (15 U.S.C. 4111).

(2) PORT COORDINATION COUNCIL FOR THE PORT OF POINT SPENCER.—The term “Port Coordination Council for the Port of Point Spencer” means the Council established under section 541 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-120).

SEC. 323. IMPROVING VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICE MONITORING.

(a) PROXIMITY OF ANCHORAGES TO PIPELINES.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION OF RESTRUCTURING PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall implement the November 2021 proposed plan of the Vessel Traffic Service Los Angeles-Long Beach for restructuring the Federal anchorages in San Pedro Bay described on page 54 of the Report of the National Transportation Safety Board titled “Anchor Strike of Underwater Pipeline and Eventual Crude Oil Release” and issued January 2, 2024.

(2) STUDY.—The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall conduct a study to identify any anchorage grounds other than the San Pedro Bay Federal anchorages in which the distance between the center of an approved anchorage ground and a pipeline is less than 1 mile.

(3) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the results of the study required under paragraph (2).

(B) CONTENTS.—The report under subparagraph (A) shall include—

- (i) a list of the anchorage grounds described under paragraph (2);
- (ii) whether it is possible to move each such anchorage ground to provide a minimum distance of 1 mile; and
- (iii) a recommendation of whether to move any such anchorage ground and explanation for the recommendation.

(b) PROXIMITY TO PIPELINE ALERTS.—

(1) AUDIBLE AND VISUAL ALARMS.—The Commandant shall consult with the providers of vessel monitoring systems to add to the monitoring systems for vessel traffic services audible and visual alarms that alert the watchstander when an anchored vessel is encroaching on a pipeline.

(2) NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall develop procedures for all vessel traffic services to notify pipeline and utility operators following

potential incursions on submerged pipelines within the vessel traffic service area of responsibility.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually for the subsequent 3 years, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the implementation of paragraphs (1) and (2).

SEC. 324. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE ONBOARD VESSELS.

Section 70503(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “While on board a covered vessel, an” and inserting “An”;

(2) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) manufacture or distribute, possess with intent to manufacture or distribute, or place or cause to be placed with intent to manufacture or distribute a controlled substance on board a covered vessel;”;

(3) in paragraph (2) by inserting “on board a covered vessel” before the semicolon; and

(4) in paragraph (3) by inserting “while on board a covered vessel” after “such individual”.

SEC. 325. CYBER-INCIDENT TRAINING.

Section 70103(c) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) The Secretary may conduct no-notice exercises in Captain of the Port Zones (as described in part 3 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations as in effect on the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025) involving a facility or vessel required to maintain a security plan under this subsection.”.

SEC. 326. NAVIGATIONAL PROTOCOLS.

The Commandant, in consultation with the Undersecretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, shall examine the navigational protocols used for foreign allied nations governing port and vessel operations in fog and low visibility operations and how those nations utilize advanced navigation technologies such as remote sensing, radar, tracking, and unmanned aerial vehicles to monitor visibility and manage port and vessels operations.

SEC. 327. ANCHORAGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall suspend the establishment of new anchorage grounds on the Hudson River between Palisades, New York, and Germantown, New York, under section 7 of the Rivers and Harbors Appropriations Act of 1915 (33 U.S.C. 471) or chapter 700 of title 46, United States Code.

(b) PORT OF NEW YORK BOUNDARY POINTS.—The boundary points for the Port of New York existing prior to the issuance of Coast Guard Marine Safety Information Bulletin 2023-001 shall remain in place for a period of 20 years.

Subtitle D—Matters Involving Autonomous Systems

SEC. 331. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AUTONOMOUS MARITIME SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 151 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§15110. Establishment of National Advisory Committee on Autonomous Maritime Systems

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a National Advisory Committee on Autonomous Maritime Systems (in this section referred to as the ‘Committee’).

“(b) FUNCTION.—The Committee shall advise the Secretary on matters relating to the regulation and use of Autonomous Systems within the territorial waters of the United States.

“(c) MEMBERSHIP.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall consist of 15 members appointed by the Secretary in accordance with this section and section 15109.

“(2) EXPERTISE.—Each member of the Committee shall have particular expertise, knowledge, and experience in matters relating to the function of the Committee.

“(3) REPRESENTATION.—Each of the following groups shall be represented by at least 1 member on the Committee:

“(A) Marine safety or security entities.

“(B) Vessel design and construction entities.

“(C) Entities engaged in the production or research of uncrewed vehicles, including drones, autonomous or semi-autonomous vehicles, or any other product or service integral to the provision, maintenance, or management of such products or services.

“(D) Port districts, authorities, or terminal operators.

“(E) Vessel operators.

“(F) National labor unions representing merchant mariners.

“(G) Maritime pilots.

“(H) Commercial space transportation operators.

“(I) Academic institutions.

“(J) National labor unions representing longshore workers.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The analysis for chapter 151 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“15110. Establishment of National Advisory Committee on Autonomous Maritime Systems.”.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall establish the Committee under section 15110 of title 46, United States Code (as added by this section).

SEC. 332. PILOT PROGRAM FOR GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT OF SMALL UNCREWED MARITIME SYSTEMS.

(a) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date that is 2 years after such date of enactment, small uncrewed maritime systems owned, operated, or chartered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or that are performing specified oceanographic surveys on behalf of and pursuant to a contract or other written agreement with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, shall not be subject to any vessel inspection, design, operations, navigation (except for chapter 551 of title 46, United States Code), credentialing, or training requirement, law, or regulation, that the Assistant Administrator of the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration determines will harm real-time operational extreme weather oceanographic and atmospheric data collection and predictions.

(b) OTHER AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, acting through the Commandant, if there is an immediate safety or security concern regarding small uncrewed maritime systems.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SMALL UNCREWED MARITIME SYSTEMS.—The term “small uncrewed maritime systems” means unmanned maritime systems

(as defined in section 2 of the CENOTE Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 4101)), that—

(A) are not greater than 35 feet overall in length;

(B) are operated remotely or autonomously; and

(C) exclusively perform oceanographic surveys or scientific research.

(2) **UNCREWED SYSTEM.**—The term “uncrewed system”—

(A) means an uncrewed surface, undersea, or aircraft system and associated elements (including communication links and the components that control the uncrewed system) that are required for the operator to operate the system safely and efficiently; and

(B) includes an unmanned aircraft system (as such term is defined in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code).

SEC. 333. COAST GUARD TRAINING COURSE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—For the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date that is 3 years after such date of enactment, the Commandant, or such other individual or organization as the Commandant considers appropriate, shall develop a training course on small uncrewed maritime systems and offer such training course at least once each year for Coast Guard personnel working with or regulating small uncrewed maritime systems.

(b) **COURSE SUBJECT MATTER.**—The training course developed under subsection (a) shall—

(1) provide an overview and introduction to small uncrewed maritime systems, including examples of those used by the Federal Government, in academic settings, and in commercial sectors;

(2) address the benefits and disadvantages of use of small uncrewed maritime systems;

(3) address safe navigation of small uncrewed maritime systems, including measures to ensure collision avoidance;

(4) address the ability of small uncrewed maritime systems to communicate with and alert other vessels in the vicinity;

(5) address the ability of small uncrewed maritime systems to respond to system alarms and failures to ensure control commensurate with the risk posed by the systems;

(6) provide present and future capabilities of small uncrewed maritime systems; and

(7) provide an overview of the role of the International Maritime Organization in the governance of small uncrewed maritime systems.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **SMALL UNCREWED MARITIME SYSTEMS.**—The term “small uncrewed maritime systems” means unmanned maritime systems (as defined in section 2 of the CENOTE Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 4101)), that—

(A) are not greater than 35 feet overall in length;

(B) are operated remotely or autonomously; and

(C) exclusively perform oceanographic surveys or scientific research.

(2) **UNCREWED SYSTEM.**—The term “uncrewed system”—

(A) means an uncrewed surface, undersea, or aircraft system and associated elements (including communication links and the components that control the uncrewed system) that are required for the operator to operate the system safely and efficiently; and

(B) includes an unmanned aircraft system (as such term is defined in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code).

SEC. 334. NOAA MEMBERSHIP ON AUTONOMOUS VESSEL POLICY COUNCIL.

Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant, with the concurrence of the Assistant Administrator of the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations of the National Oceanic and At-

mospheric Administration, shall establish the permanent membership of a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration employee to the Automated and Autonomous Vessel Policy Council of the Coast Guard.

SEC. 335. TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 319(b)(1) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking “2 or more” and inserting “up to 4”.

SEC. 336. UNCREWED SYSTEMS CAPABILITIES REPORT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that outlines a plan for establishing an uncrewed systems capabilities office within the Coast Guard responsible for the acquisition and development of uncrewed system and counter-uncrewed system technologies and to expand the capabilities of the Coast Guard with respect to such technologies.

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

(A) A management strategy for the acquisition, development, and deployment of uncrewed system and counter-uncrewed system technologies.

(B) A service-wide coordination strategy to synchronize and integrate efforts across the Coast Guard in order to—

(i) support the primary duties of the Coast Guard pursuant to section 102 of title 14, United States Code; and

(ii) pursue expanded research, development, testing, and evaluation opportunities and funding to expand and accelerate identification and transition of uncrewed system and counter-uncrewed system technologies.

(C) The identification of contracting and acquisition authorities needed to expedite the development and deployment of uncrewed system and counter-uncrewed system technologies.

(D) A detailed list of commercially available uncrewed system and counter-uncrewed system technologies with capabilities determined to be useful for the Coast Guard.

(E) A cross-agency collaboration plan to engage with the Department of Defense and other relevant agencies to identify common requirements and opportunities to partner in acquiring, contracting, and sustaining uncrewed system and counter-uncrewed system capabilities.

(F) Opportunities to obtain and share uncrewed system data from government and commercial sources to improve maritime domain awareness.

(G) The development of a concept of operations for a data system that supports and integrates uncrewed system and counter-uncrewed system technologies with key enablers, including enterprise communications networks, data storage and management, artificial intelligence and machine learning tools, and information sharing and dissemination capabilities.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COUNTER-UNCREWED SYSTEM.**—The term “counter-uncrewed system”—

(A) means a system or device capable of lawfully and safely disabling, disrupting, or seizing control of an uncrewed system; and

(B) includes a counter-UAS system (as such term is defined in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code).

(2) **UNCREWED SYSTEM.**—The term “uncrewed system”—

(A) means an uncrewed surface, undersea, or aircraft system and associated elements (including communication links and the components that control the uncrewed sys-

tem) that are required for the operator to operate the system safely and efficiently; and

(B) includes an unmanned aircraft system (as such term is defined in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code).

SEC. 337. MEDIUM UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS CAPABILITIES STUDY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of expanding the National Security Cutter’s medium unmanned aircraft system capabilities to Medium Endurance Cutters and Offshore Patrol Cutters.

(b) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a written report that contains the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

(2) **CONTENTS.**—In submitting the study under paragraph (1), the Commandant shall determine—

(A) the feasibility of equipping Offshore Patrol Cutters and Medium Endurance Cutters with medium unmanned aircraft systems;

(B) the missions capabilities that would be strengthened by the use of such systems; and

(V) projected procurement and operational costs for acquiring such systems.

SEC. 338. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON COAST GUARD ACQUISITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNMANNED SYSTEMS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the Senate the first of multiple reports of the use and acquisition of the Coast Guard of unmanned systems, with subsequent reports submitted after the first report.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The reports required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An inventory of the current unmanned systems of the Coast Guard, including the missions and assets on which such systems are deployed.

(2) Cost, schedule, and performance status of the unmanned system acquisition programs of the Coast Guard.

(3) The extent to which the Coast Guard has assessed how the use of such systems support the primary duties of the Coast Guard pursuant to section 102 of title 14, United States Code.

(4) An evaluation of the acquisition strategy of the Coast Guard for unmanned systems, including the extent to which the Coast Guard has evaluated the benefits and costs of acquiring—

(A) commercially available systems; and

(B) autonomous capabilities.

(5) An evaluation of the progress of the Coast Guard in establishing an unmanned systems capabilities office responsible for the acquisition and development of unmanned system technologies, and the effectiveness of such office, including the ability to—

(A) support the acquisition, development, leasing, and deployment of unmanned systems technologies, including autonomous capabilities;

(B) execute a service-wide coordination strategy to synchronize and integrate efforts across the Coast Guard;

(C) pursue expanded research, development, experimentation, testing, and evaluation opportunities and funding to expand and

accelerate identification and transition of unmanned system technologies; and

(D) execute cross-agency collaboration to engage with the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense, and other relevant agencies to identify common requirements and opportunities to partner in acquiring, contracting, and sustaining unmanned system capabilities.

(6) Recommendations to improve the ability of the Coast Guard to evaluate, acquire, and deploy unmanned systems technologies.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In developing the report required under subsection (a), the Comptroller General may consult with—

- (1) the maritime and aviation industries;
- (2) Federal Government agencies familiar with the use and deployment of unmanned systems; and
- (3) any relevant—
 - (A) federally funded research institutions;
 - (B) nongovernmental organizations; and
 - (C) manufactures of unmanned systems.

SEC. 339. NATIONAL ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES REPORT ON UNMANNED SYSTEMS AND USE OF DATA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall seek to enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences under which the Academy shall prepare an assessment of available unmanned, autonomous, or remotely-controlled maritime domain awareness technologies for use by the Coast Guard.

(b) ASSESSMENT.—In carrying out the assessment under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences shall—

(1) describe the potential benefits and limitations of current and emerging unmanned, autonomous, or remotely controlled systems used in the maritime domain for—

- (A) ocean observation;
- (B) vessel monitoring and identification;
- (C) weather observation;
- (D) search and rescue operations;
- (E) to the extent practicable for consideration by the Academy, intelligence gathering, surveillance, and reconnaissance; and
- (F) communications;

(2) assess how technologies described in paragraph (1) can help prioritize Federal investment by examining—

- (A) affordability, including acquisition, operations, maintenance and lifecycle costs;
- (B) reliability;
- (C) versatility;
- (D) efficiency; and
- (E) estimated service life and persistence of effort;

(3) analyze whether the use of new and emerging maritime domain awareness technologies can be used to—

(A) effectively carry out Coast Guard missions at lower costs and reduced manpower needs;

(B) expand the scope and range of Coast Guard maritime domain awareness; and

(C) allow the Coast Guard to more efficiently and effectively allocate Coast Guard vessels, aircraft, and personnel;

(4) evaluate the extent to which such systems have moved from the research and development phase to effective operations since the National Academy of Sciences published the study titled “Leveraging Unmanned Systems for Coast Guard Missions” and issued in 2020; and

(5) identify adjustments that would be necessary in Coast Guard authorities, policies, procedures, and protocols to incorporate unmanned technologies to enhance efficiency.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after entering into an arrangement under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee

on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate the assessment prepared under this section.

(d) USE OF INFORMATION.—In formulating costs pursuant to subsection (b), the National Academy of Sciences may utilize information from other Coast Guard reports, assessments, or analyses regarding existing Coast Guard manpower requirements or other reports, assessments, or analyses for the acquisition of unmanned, autonomous, or remotely-controlled technologies by the Federal Government.

SEC. 340. UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter IV of chapter 5 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 565. Use of unmanned aircraft systems

“With respect to any unmanned aircraft system procured by the Coast Guard, the Commandant shall ensure that such system be used to support the primary duties of the Coast Guard pursuant to section 102.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 5 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“565. Use of unmanned aircraft systems.”.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

SEC. 341. INFORMATION ON TYPE APPROVAL CERTIFICATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title IX of the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–282) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 904. INFORMATION ON TYPE APPROVAL CERTIFICATES.

“Unless otherwise prohibited by law, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall, upon request by any State, the District of Columbia, any Indian Tribe, or any territory of the United States, provide all data possessed by the Coast Guard for a ballast water management system with a type approval certificate approved by the Coast Guard pursuant to subpart 162.060 of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025 pertaining to—

“(1) challenge water (as defined in section 162.060–3 of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025) quality characteristics;

“(2) post-treatment water quality characteristics;

“(3) challenge water (as defined in section 162.060–3 of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025) biologic organism concentrations data; and

“(4) post-treatment water biologic organism concentrations data.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–282) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 903 the following:

“Sec. 904. Information on type approval certificates.”.

SEC. 342. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5(a) of the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1504(a)) is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting “Notwithstanding section 888(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 468(b)), the Secretary shall have the authority to issue regulations to carry out the purposes and provisions of this Act, in accordance with the provisions of section 553 of title 5, United States Code, without regard to subsection (a) thereof.”.

(b) NEPA COMPLIANCE.—Section 5 of the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1504) is amended by striking subsection (f) and inserting the following:

“(f) NEPA COMPLIANCE.—

“(1) DEFINITION OF LEAD AGENCY.—In this subsection, the term ‘lead agency’ has the meaning given the term in section 111 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4336e).

“(2) LEAD AGENCY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For all applications, the Maritime Administration shall be the Federal lead agency for purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

“(B) EFFECT OF COMPLIANCE.—Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) in accordance with subparagraph (A) shall fulfill the requirement of the Federal lead agency in carrying out the responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) pursuant to this Act.”.

(c) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall transfer the authorities provided to the Coast Guard in part 148 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act), except as provided in paragraph (2), to the Secretary of Transportation.

(2) RETENTION OF AUTHORITY.—The Commandant shall retain responsibility for authorities pertaining to design, construction, equipment, and operation of deepwater ports and navigational safety.

(3) UPDATES TO AUTHORITY.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall issue such regulations as are necessary to reflect the updates to authorities prescribed by this subsection.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section, or the amendments made by this section, may be construed to limit the authorities of other governmental agencies previously delegated authorities of the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) or any other law.

(e) APPLICATIONS.—Nothing in this section, or the amendments made by this section, shall apply to any application submitted before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 343. AMENDMENTS TO PASSENGER VESSEL SECURITY AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLIES THAT PREVENT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES.—Section 3507(d)(1) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting “(taking into consideration the length of the voyage and the number of passengers and crewmembers that the vessel can accommodate)” after “a sexual assault”.

(b) CREW ACCESS TO PASSENGER STATE-ROOMS; PROCEDURES AND RESTRICTIONS.—Section 3507(f) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

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

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

“(C) a system that electronically records the date, time, and identity of each crew member accessing each passenger stateroom; and”;

(2) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) ensure that the procedures and restrictions are—

“(A) fully and properly implemented;

“(B) reviewed annually; and

“(C) updated as necessary.”.

SEC. 344. EXTENSION OF PILOT PROGRAM TO ESTABLISH A CETACEAN DESK FOR PUGET SOUND REGION.

Section 11304(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (16 U.S.C. 1390 note) is amended by striking “4 years” and inserting “6 years”.

SEC. 345. SUSPENSION OF ENFORCEMENT OF USE OF DEVICES BROADCASTING ON AIS FOR PURPOSES OF MARKING FISHING GEAR.

Section 11320 of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-263; 136 Stat. 4092) is amended by striking “during the period” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “until December 31, 2029.”

SEC. 346. CLASSIFICATION SOCIETIES.

Section 3316(d) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (2)(B)(i) to read as follows:

“(i) the government of the foreign country in which the foreign society is headquartered—

“(I) delegates that authority to the American Bureau of Shipping; or

“(II) does not delegate that authority to any classification society; or”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) CLARIFICATION ON AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this subsection authorizes the Secretary to make a delegation under paragraph (2) to a classification society from the People’s Republic of China.”

SEC. 347. ABANDONED AND DERELICT VESSEL REMOVALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 47 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the chapter heading by striking “**BARGES**” and inserting “**VESSELS**”;

(2) by inserting before section 4701 the following:

“SUBCHAPTER I—BARGES”; AND

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“SUBCHAPTER II—NON-BARGE VESSELS
“§ 4710. Definitions

“In this subchapter:

“(1) **ABANDON**.—The term ‘abandon’ means to moor, strand, wreck, sink, or leave a covered vessel unattended for longer than 45 days.

“(2) **COVERED VESSEL**.—The term ‘covered vessel’ means a vessel that is not a barge to which subchapter I applies.

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

“(4) **NATIVE HAWAIIAN ORGANIZATION**.—The term ‘Native Hawaiian organization’ has the meaning given such term in section 6207 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7517) except the term includes the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

“§ 4711. Abandonment of vessels prohibited

“(a) IN GENERAL.—An owner or operator of a covered vessel may not abandon such vessel on the navigable waters of the United States.

“(b) DETERMINATION OF ABANDONMENT.—

“(1) NOTIFICATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to a covered vessel that appears to be abandoned, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall—

“(i) attempt to identify the owner using the vessel registration number, hull identification number, or any other information that can be reasonably inferred or gathered; and

“(ii) notify such owner—

“(I) of the penalty described in subsection (c); and

“(II) that the vessel will be removed at the expense of the owner if the Commandant determines that the vessel is abandoned and the owner does not remove or account for the vessel.

“(B) FORM.—The Commandant shall provide the notice required under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) if the owner can be identified, via certified mail or other appropriate forms determined by the Commandant; or

“(ii) if the owner cannot be identified, via an announcement in a local publication and on a website maintained by the Coast Guard.

“(2) DETERMINATION.—The Commandant shall make a determination not earlier than 45 days after the date on which the Commandant provides the notification required under paragraph (1) of whether a covered vessel described in such paragraph is abandoned.

“(c) PENALTY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant may assess a civil penalty of not more than \$500 against an owner or operator of a covered vessel determined to be abandoned under subsection (b) for a violation of subsection (a).

“(2) LIABILITY IN REM.—The owner or operator of a covered vessel shall also be liable in rem for a penalty imposed under paragraph (1).

“(3) LIMITATION.—The Commandant shall not assess a penalty if the Commandant determines the vessel was abandoned due to major extenuating circumstances of the owner or operator of the vessel, including long term medical incapacitation of the owner or operator.

“(d) VESSELS NOT ABANDONED.—The Commandant may not determine that a covered vessel is abandoned under this section if—

“(1) such vessel is located at a federally approved or State approved mooring area;

“(2) such vessel is located on private property with the permission of the owner of such property;

“(3) the owner or operator of such vessel provides a notification to the Commandant that—

“(A) indicates the location of the vessel;

“(B) indicates that the vessel is not abandoned; and

“(C) contains documentation proving that the vessel is allowed to be in such location; or

“(4) the Commandant determines that such an abandonment determination would not be in the public interest.

“§ 4712. Inventory of abandoned vessels

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, the Commandant, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and relevant State agencies, shall establish and maintain a national inventory of covered vessels that are abandoned.

“(b) CONTENTS.—The inventory established and maintained under subsection (a) shall include data on each vessel, including geographic information system data related to the location of each such vessel.

“(c) PUBLICATION.—The Commandant shall make the inventory established under subsection (a) publicly available on a website of the Coast Guard.

“(d) REPORTING OF POTENTIALLY ABANDONED VESSELS.—In carrying out this section, the Commandant shall develop a process by which—

“(1) a State, Indian Tribe, Native Hawaiian organization, or person may report a covered vessel that may be abandoned to the Commandant for potential inclusion in the inventory established under subsection (a);

“(2) the Commandant shall review any such report and add such vessel to the inventory if the Commandant determines that the reported vessel is abandoned pursuant to section 4711.

“(e) CLARIFICATION.—Except in a response action carried out under section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321) or in the case of imminent

threat to life and safety, the Commandant shall not be responsible for removing any covered vessels listed on the inventory established and maintained under subsection (a).”

(b) RULEMAKING.—The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, and the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere, shall issue regulations with respect to the procedures for determining that a vessel is abandoned for the purposes of subchapter II of chapter 47 of title 46, United States Code (as added by this section).

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 47 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 4701—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “chapter” and inserting “subchapter”; and

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking “chapter” and inserting “subchapter”;

(2) in section 4703 by striking “chapter” and inserting “subchapter”;

(3) in section 4704 by striking “chapter” each place it appears and inserting “subchapter”; and

(4) in section 4705 by striking “chapter” and inserting “subchapter”.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The analysis for chapter 47 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting before the item relating to section 4701 the following:

“SUBCHAPTER I—BARGES”; AND

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“SUBCHAPTER II—NON-BARGE VESSELS

“4710. Definitions.

“4711. Abandonment of vessels prohibited.

“4712. Inventory of abandoned vessels.”.

SEC. 348. OFFSHORE OPERATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3702(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “offshore drilling or production facilities in the oil industry” and inserting “exploration, development, or production of offshore drilling or production facilities in the oil industry and non-mineral energy production”; and

(2) in paragraph (2) by striking “oil exploitation” and inserting “exploration, development, or production of offshore energy resources”.

(b) OIL FUEL TANK PROTECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall amend section 125.115(b) of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on such date of enactment), to reflect the amendment made in subsection (a).

(2) APPLICATION.—If the Commandant fails to amend the section described in paragraph (1) by the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, then, in lieu of the application of such section, the Secretary shall allow vessels to which section 3702 of title 46, United States Code, applies to transfer fuel from the fuel supply tanks of such vessel to offshore facilities in support of exploration, development, or production of offshore energy resources.

(c) OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall amend section G6.3.a of the United States Coast Guard Marine Safety Manual, Volume II titled “Materiel Inspection: Outer Continental Shelf Activities”, issued September 20, 2021 (COMDTINST M16000.76) (as in effect on such

date of enactment), to reflect the amendment made in subsection (a).

(2) APPLICATION.—If the Commandant fails to amend the section described in paragraph (1) by the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, then the Secretary shall in lieu of such section not apply section 3702 of title 46, United States Code, to a documented vessel transferring fuel from the fuel supply tanks of such vessel to an offshore facility if such vessel is not a tanker and is in the service of exploration, development, or production of offshore energy resources.

SEC. 349. ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.

Section 9(b) of the Marine Debris Act (33 U.S.C. 1958) is amended by striking “, of which not more than 5 percent is authorized for each fiscal year for administrative costs”.

SEC. 350. BRIEFING ON DEPLOYMENT OF SPECIAL PURPOSE CRAFT – HEAVY WEATHER SECOND GENERATION (SPC-HWX II) VESSELS IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall provide to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a briefing on—

(1) the status of the acquisition and procurement of second-generation Special Purpose Craft – Heavy Weather (SPC-HWX II) vessels;

(2) the timeline for the deployment of such vessels to stations in the Pacific Northwest previously served by the first-generation Special Purpose Craft – Heavy Weather vessels; and

(3) any outstanding barriers to the timeline of such deployment.

TITLE IV—OIL POLLUTION RESPONSE

SEC. 401. VESSEL RESPONSE PLANS.

(a) SALVAGE AND MARINE FIREFIGHTING RESPONSE CAPABILITY.—Section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(10) SALVAGE AND MARINE FIREFIGHTING RESPONSE CAPABILITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting through the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating unless otherwise delegated by the President, may require—

“(i) periodic inspection of vessels and salvage equipment, firefighting equipment, and other major marine casualty response equipment on or associated with vessels;

“(ii) periodic verification of capabilities to appropriately, and in a timely manner, respond to a marine casualty, including—

“(I) drills, with or without prior notice;

“(II) review of contracts and relevant third-party agreements;

“(III) testing of equipment;

“(IV) review of training; and

“(V) other evaluations of marine casualty response capabilities, as determined appropriate by the President; and

“(iii) carrying of appropriate response equipment for responding to a marine casualty that employs the best technology economically feasible and that is compatible with the safe operation of the vessel.

“(B) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) MARINE CASUALTY.—The term ‘marine casualty’ means a marine casualty that is required to be reported pursuant to paragraph (3), (4), or (5) of section 6101 of title 46, United States Code.

“(ii) SALVAGE EQUIPMENT.—The term ‘salvage equipment’ means any equipment that is capable of being used to assist a vessel in potential or actual danger in order to pre-

vent loss of life, damage or destruction of the vessel or its cargo, or release of its contents into the marine environment.”.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on—

(A) the state of marine firefighting authorities, jurisdiction, and plan review; and

(B) other considerations with respect to fires at waterfront facilities (including vessel fires) and vessel fires on the navigable waters (as such term is defined in section 502 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1362)).

(2) CONTENTS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall—

(A) examine—

(i) collaboration among Federal and non-Federal entities for purposes of reducing the risks to local communities of fires described in paragraph (1);

(ii) the prevalence and frequency of such fires; and

(iii) the extent to which firefighters and marine firefighters are aware of the dangers of lithium-ion battery fires, including lithium-ion batteries used for vehicles, and how to respond to such fires;

(B) review methods of documenting and sharing best practices throughout the maritime community for responding to vessel fires; and

(C) make recommendations for—

(i) preparing for, responding to, and training for such fires;

(ii) clarifying roles and responsibilities of Federal and non-Federal entities in preparing for, responding to, and training for such fires; and

(iii) other topics for consideration.

SEC. 402. USE OF MARINE CASUALTY INVESTIGATIONS.

Section 6308 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking “initiated” and inserting “conducted”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) For purposes of this section, an administrative proceeding conducted by the United States includes proceedings under section 7701 and claims adjudicated under section 1013 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2713).”.

SEC. 403. TIMING OF REVIEW.

Section 1017 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2717) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) TIMING OF REVIEW.—Before the date of completion of a removal action, no person may bring an action under this Act, section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321), or chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code, challenging any decision relating to such removal action that is made by an on-scene coordinator appointed under the National Contingency Plan.”.

SEC. 404. ONLINE INCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Response Center shall submit to Congress a plan to design, fund, and staff the National Response Center to develop and maintain a web-based application by which the National Response Center may receive notifications of oil discharges or releases of hazardous substances.

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF APPLICATION.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the plan is submitted under subsection (a), the National Response Center shall—

(1) complete development of the application described in such subsection; and

(2) allow notifications described in such subsection that are required under Federal law or regulation to be made online using such application.

(c) USE OF APPLICATION.—In carrying out subsection (b), the National Response Center may not require the notification of an oil discharge or release of a hazardous substance to be made using the application developed under such subsection.

SEC. 405. INVESTMENT OF EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL COURT RECOVERY IN HIGH YIELD INVESTMENTS AND MARINE RESEARCH.

Section 350 of Public Law 106–113 (43 U.S.C. 1474b note) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (5);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), (4), (6), and (7) as subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), respectively, and indenting the subsections appropriately;

(3) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to the provisions of paragraphs (5) and (7)” and inserting the following:

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CONSENT DECREE.—The term ‘Consent Decree’ means the consent decree issued in *United States v. Exxon Corporation, et al.* (No. A91–082 CIV) and *State of Alaska v. Exxon Corporation, et al.* (No. A91–083 CIV).

“(2) FUND.—The term ‘Fund’ means the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund established pursuant to title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992 (43 U.S.C. 1474b).

“(3) OUTSIDE ACCOUNT.—The term ‘outside account’ means any account outside the United States Treasury.

“(4) TRUSTEE.—The term ‘Trustee’ means a Federal or State natural resource trustee for the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

“(b) DEPOSITS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to subsection (g)”;:

(4) in subsection (b)(1) (as so designated)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking “issued in *United States v. Exxon Corporation, et al.* (No. A91–082 CIV) and *State of Alaska v. Exxon Corporation, et al.* (No. A91–083 CIV) (hereafter referred to as the ‘Consent Decree’),”;:

(B) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following:

“(A) the Fund;

“(B) an outside account; or”; and

(C) in the undesignated matter following subparagraph (C)—

(i) by striking “the Federal and State natural resource trustees for the Exxon Valdez oil spill (‘trustees’)” and inserting “the Trustees”; and

(ii) by striking “Any funds” and inserting the following:

“(2) REQUIREMENT FOR DEPOSITS IN OUTSIDE ACCOUNTS.—Any funds”;:

(5) in subsection (c) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) by striking “(C) Joint” and inserting the following:

“(c) TRANSFERS.—Any joint”;:

(6) in subsection (d) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) by striking “(D) The transfer” and inserting the following:

“(d) NO EFFECT ON JURISDICTION.—The transfer”;:

(7) in subsection (e) (as redesignated by paragraph (2))—

(A) by striking “(E) Nothing herein shall affect” and inserting the following:

“(e) EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.—Nothing in this section affects”; and

(B) by striking “trustees” and inserting “Trustees”;:

(8) in subsection (f) (as redesignated by paragraph (2))—

(A) by striking “(F) The Federal trustees and the State trustees” and inserting the following:

“(f) GRANTS.—The Trustees”; and

(B) by striking “this program” and inserting “this section, prioritizing the issuance of grants to facilitate habitat protection and habitat restoration programs”; and

(9) in subsection (g) (as redesignated by paragraph (2))—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking “Upon the expiration of the authorities granted in this section all” and inserting the following:

“(2) RETURN OF FUNDS.—On expiration of the authority provided in this section, all”; and

(B) by striking “(G) The authority” and inserting the following:

“(g) EXPIRATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority”.

SEC. 406. ADDITIONAL RESPONSE ASSETS.

(a) EXEMPTION AND REQUIREMENTS.—Section 3302 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(o) ADDITIONAL RESPONSE ASSETS.—

“(1) VESSELS EXEMPT FROM INSPECTION.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a qualified vessel engaged in a qualified oil spill response shall not be subject to inspection if the qualified vessel—

“(A) has—

“(i) an agreement by contract or other approved means with an oil spill removal organization to support a response plan under section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)), including training and exercises related to oil spill response activities; or

“(ii) been approved by the Secretary to respond to a discharge of oil or to participate in training and exercises related to oil spill response activities;

“(B) is normally and substantially involved in activities other than, and not adapted to, spill response;

“(C) complies with all applicable laws for the use of such vessel in the activities for which such vessel is normally and substantially operated, including any inspection requirement under this title for such use; and

“(D) has at least 1 crewmember possessing certifications for, or who are in training for, applicable hazardous waste operations and emergency response.

“(2) ALLOWANCES.—A qualified vessel under paragraph (1) may—

“(A) unless otherwise inspected as a towing vessel under this title, tow only—

“(i) another vessel or a device, including a bladder, designed to carry oil or oil residues with the capacity of less than 250 barrels; or

“(ii) oil spill response equipment, including boom, skimmers, or other response equipment;

“(B) carry—

“(i) temporary storage containers on board for recovered oil or oil-contaminated materials collected during an oil spill response, including bags, drums, and totes as approved by the Secretary;

“(ii) oil spill response equipment; or

“(iii) no more than 6 passengers for hire in support of a response plan under Section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)) approved by the Secretary unless the vessel has been inspected under paragraph (4) or (8) of section 3301 or is authorized by the Secretary to carry more than 6 passengers for hire;

“(C) if the qualified vessel is a tank vessel, be used for storage of recovered oil only if not carrying oil as cargo at the time of an oil spill response; or

“(D) conduct any other operation, or engage in training or exercises, in support of a response plan under section 311(j) of the Fed-

eral Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)) approved by the Secretary.

“(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) QUALIFIED VESSEL.—The term ‘qualified vessel’ means a vessel operating in any part of the area of responsibility—

“(i) of the Western Alaska Captain of the Port Zone as in effect of the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025; or

“(ii) the Prince William Sound Captain of the Port Zone as in effect of the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025.

“(B) QUALIFIED OIL SPILL.—The term ‘qualified oil spill’ means an oil spill occurring in any part of the area of responsibility—

“(i) of the Western Alaska Captain of the Port Zone as in effect of the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025; or

“(ii) the Prince William Sound Captain of the Port Zone as in effect of the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025.”.

(b) REPEAL.—Section 11316 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) is repealed.

SEC. 407. INTERNATIONAL MARITIME OIL SPILL RESPONSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall, in coordination with the Secretary of State, review and update the Canada-US Joint Maritime Pollution Contingency Plan.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Commandant shall—

(1) review each geographic annex within the contingency plan;

(2) analyze the vessel traffic patterns, including the types of vessels transiting the area, and assess the risks of a pollution incident; and

(3) determine if any of the areas should be expanded or modified.

(c) EXERCISES.—The Commandant, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall conduct a joint training exercise not less than once a year to determine emergency response capabilities and identify other types of support necessary to effectuate a successful oil spill response, in accordance with the Canada-US Joint Maritime Pollution Contingency Plan.

TITLE V.—SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT RESPONSE

SEC. 501. INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF COAST GUARD REFORMS.

(a) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall report to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the efforts of the Coast Guard to mitigate cases of sexual assault and sexual harassment within the service.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) evaluate—

(i) the efforts of the Commandant to implement the directed actions from enclosure 1 of the memorandum titled “Commandant’s Directed Actions—Accountability and Transparency” dated November 27, 2023;

(ii) whether the Commandant met the reporting requirements under section 5112 of title 14, United States Code; and

(iii) the effectiveness of the actions of the Coast Guard, including efforts outside of the actions described in the memorandum titled “Commandant’s Directed Actions—Account-

ability and Transparency” dated November 27, 2023, to mitigate instances of sexual assault and sexual harassment and improve the enforcement relating to such instances within the Coast Guard; and how the Coast Guard is overcoming challenges in implementing such actions;

(B) make recommendations to the Commandant for improvements to the efforts of the service to mitigate instances of sexual assault and sexual harassment and improve the enforcement relating to such instances within the Coast Guard; and

(C) make recommendations to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate to mitigate instances of sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Coast Guard and improve the enforcement relating to such instances within the Coast Guard, including proposed changes to any legislative authorities.

(b) REPORT BY COMMANDANT.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Comptroller General completes all actions under subsection (a), the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that includes the following:

(1) A plan for Coast Guard implementation, including interim milestones and timeframes, of any recommendation made by the Comptroller General under subsection (a)(2)(B) with which the Commandant concurs.

(2) With respect to any recommendation made under subsection (a)(2)(B) with which the Commandant does not concur, an explanation of the reasons why the Commandant does not concur.

SEC. 502. COMPREHENSIVE POLICY AND PROCEDURES ON RETENTION AND ACCESS TO EVIDENCE AND RECORDS RELATING TO SEXUAL MISCONDUCT AND OTHER MISCONDUCT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 9 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§955. Comprehensive policy and procedures on retention and access to evidence and records relating to sexual misconduct and other misconduct

“(a) ISSUANCE OF POLICY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, the Secretary, in consultation with the Office of the Inspector General of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating and the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, shall issue a comprehensive policy for the Coast Guard on the retention of and access to evidence and records relating to covered misconduct involving members of the Coast Guard.

“(b) OBJECTIVES.—The comprehensive policy required by subsection (a) shall revise existing policies and procedures, including systems of records, as necessary to ensure preservation of such evidence and records for periods sufficient—

“(1) to ensure that members of the Coast Guard who were victims of covered misconduct are able to pursue claims for veterans benefits;

“(2) to support administrative processes, criminal proceedings, and civil litigation conducted by military or civil authorities; and

“(3) for such other purposes relating to the documentation of an incident of covered misconduct in the Coast Guard as the Secretary considers appropriate.

“(c) ELEMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In developing the comprehensive policy required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall, at a minimum—

“(A) identify records relating to an incident of covered misconduct that shall be retained;

“(B) with respect to records relating to covered misconduct involving members of the Coast Guard that are not records of the Coast Guard, identify such records known to or in the possession of the Coast Guard, and set forth procedures for Coast Guard coordination with the custodian of such records for proper retention of the records;

“(C) set forth criteria for the collection and retention of records relating to covered misconduct involving members of the Coast Guard;

“(D) identify physical evidence and non-documentary forms of evidence relating to covered misconduct that shall be retained;

“(E) set forth the period for which evidence and records relating to covered misconduct involving members of the Coast Guard, including Coast Guard Form 6095, shall be retained, except that—

“(i) any physical or forensic evidence relating to rape or sexual assault, as described in sections 920(a) and 920(b) of title 10 (articles 120(a) and 120(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), shall be retained not less than 50 years, and for other covered misconduct not less than the statute of limitations of the alleged offense under the Uniform Code of Military Justice; and

“(ii) documentary evidence relating to rape or sexual assault, as described in sections 920(a) and 920(b) of title 10 (articles 120(a) and 120(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), shall be retained not less than 50 years;

“(F) consider locations in which such records shall be stored;

“(G) identify media and methods that may be used to preserve and ensure access to such records, including electronic systems of records;

“(H) ensure the protection of privacy of—

“(i) individuals named in records and status of records under section 552 of title 5 (commonly referred to as the ‘Freedom of Information Act’) and section 552a of title 5 (commonly referred to as the ‘Privacy Act’); and

“(ii) individuals named in restricted reporting cases;

“(I) designate the 1 or more positions within the Coast Guard that shall have the responsibility for such record retention by the Coast Guard;

“(J) require education and training for members and civilian employees of the Coast Guard on record retention requirements under this section;

“(K) set forth criteria for access to such records relating to covered misconduct involving members of the Coast Guard, including whether the consent of the victim should be required, by—

“(i) victims of covered misconduct;

“(ii) law enforcement authorities;

“(iii) the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

“(iv) other individuals and entities, including alleged assailants;

“(L) require uniform collection of data on—

“(i) the incidence of covered misconduct in the Coast Guard; and

“(ii) disciplinary actions taken in substantiated cases of covered misconduct in the Coast Guard; and

“(M) set forth standards for communications with, and notifications to, victims, consistent with—

“(i) the requirements of any applicable Department of Defense policy; and

“(ii) to the extent practicable, any applicable policy of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating.

“(2) RETENTION OF CERTAIN FORMS AND EVIDENCE IN CONNECTION WITH RESTRICTED REPORTS AND UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT INVOLVING MEMBERS OF THE COAST GUARD.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The comprehensive policy required by subsection (a) shall require all unique or original copies of Coast Guard Form 6095 filed in connection with a restricted or unrestricted report on an alleged incident of rape or sexual assault, as described in sections 920(a) and 920(b) of title 10 (articles 120(a) and 120(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), involving a member of the Coast Guard to be retained for the longer of—

“(i) 50 years commencing on the date of signature of the covered person on Coast Guard Form 6095; or

“(ii) the time provided for the retention of such form in connection with unrestricted and restricted reports on incidents of sexual assault involving members of the Coast Guard under Coast Guard policy.

“(B) PROTECTION OF CONFIDENTIALITY.—Any Coast Guard form retained under subparagraph (A) shall be retained in a manner that protects the confidentiality of the member of the Coast Guard concerned in accordance with Coast Guard policy.

“(3) RETENTION OF CASE NOTES IN INVESTIGATIONS OF COVERED MISCONDUCT INVOLVING MEMBERS OF THE COAST GUARD.—

“(A) REQUIRED RETENTION OF ALL INVESTIGATIVE RECORDS.—The comprehensive policy required by subsection (a) shall require, for all criminal investigations relating to an alleged incident of covered misconduct involving a member of the Coast Guard, the retention of all elements of the case file.

“(B) ELEMENTS.—The elements of the case file to be retained under subparagraph (A) shall include, at a minimum—

“(i) the case activity record;

“(ii) the case review record;

“(iii) investigative plans; and

“(iv) all case notes made by any investigating agent.

“(C) RETENTION PERIOD.—All elements of the case file shall be retained for not less than 50 years for cases involving rape or sexual assault, as described in sections 920(a) and 920(b) of title 10 (articles 120(a) and 120(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), and not less than the statute of limitations of the alleged offense under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for other covered misconduct, and no element of any such case file may be destroyed until the expiration of such period.

“(4) RETURN OF PERSONAL PROPERTY UPON COMPLETION OF RELATED PROCEEDINGS IN UNRESTRICTED REPORTING CASES.—Notwithstanding the records and evidence retention requirements described in paragraphs (1)(E) and (2), personal property retained as evidence in connection with an incident of rape or sexual assault, as described in sections 920(a) and 920(b) of title 10 (articles 120(a) and 120(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), involving a member of the Coast Guard may be returned to the rightful owner of such property after the conclusion of all legal, adverse action, and administrative proceedings related to such incident, as determined by the Commandant.

“(5) RETURN OF PERSONAL PROPERTY IN RESTRICTED REPORTING CASES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prescribe procedures under which a victim who files a restricted report of an incident of sexual assault may request, at any time, the return of any personal property of the victim obtained as part of the sexual assault forensic examination.

“(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The procedures required by subparagraph (A) shall ensure that—

“(i) a request by a victim for the return of personal property described under subparagraph (A) may be made on a confidential basis and without affecting the restricted nature of the restricted report; and

“(ii) at the time of the filing of the restricted report, a Special Victims’ Counsel, Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, or Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate—

“(I) informs the victim that the victim may request the return of personal property as described in such subparagraph; and

“(II) advises the victim that such a request for the return of personal property may negatively impact a subsequent case adjudication if the victim later decides to convert the restricted report to an unrestricted report.

“(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Except with respect to personal property returned to a victim under this paragraph, nothing in this paragraph may be construed to affect the requirement to retain a sexual assault forensic examination kit for the period specified in paragraph (2).

“(6) VICTIM ACCESS TO RECORDS.—With respect to victim access to records after all final disposition actions and any appeals have been completed, as applicable, the comprehensive policy required by subsection (a) shall provide that, to the maximum extent practicable, and in such a manner that will not jeopardize an active investigation or an active case—

“(A) a victim of covered misconduct in a case in which either the victim or alleged perpetrator is a covered person shall have access to all records that are directly related to the victim’s case, or related to the victim themselves, in accordance with the policy issued under subsection (a) and subject to required protections under sections 552 and 552a of title 5;

“(B) a victim of covered misconduct who requests access to records under section 552 or 552a of title 5 concerning the victim’s case shall be determined to have a compelling need, and the records request shall be processed under expedited processing procedures, if in the request for such records the victim indicates that the records concerned are related to the covered misconduct case;

“(C) in applying sections 552 and 552a of title 5 to the redaction of information related to a records request by a victim of covered misconduct made under such sections after all final disposition actions and any appeals have been completed—

“(i) any such redaction shall be applied to the minimum extent possible so as to ensure the provision of the maximum amount of unredacted information to the victim that is permissible by law; and

“(ii) any such redaction shall not be applied to—

“(I) receipt by the victim of the victim’s own statement; or

“(II) the victim’s information from an investigation; and

“(D) in the case of such a records request for which the timelines for expedited processing are not met, the Commandant shall provide to the Secretary, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a briefing that explains the reasons for the denial or the delay in processing, as applicable.

“(d) DEFINITION OF COVERED PERSON.—In this section, the term ‘covered person’ includes—

“(1) a member of the Coast Guard on active duty;

“(2) a member of the Coast Guard Reserve with respect to crimes investigated by or reported to the Secretary on any date on

which such member is in a military status under section 802 of title 10 (article 2 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

“(3) a former member of the Coast Guard with respect to crimes investigated by or reported to the Secretary; and

“(4) in the case of an investigation of covered misconduct conducted by, or an incident of covered misconduct reported to, the Coast Guard involving a civilian employee of the Coast Guard, any such civilian employee of the Coast Guard.

“(e) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section authorizes or requires, or shall be construed to authorize or require, the discovery, inspection, or production of reports, memoranda, or other internal documents or work product generated by counsel, an attorney for the Government, or their assistants or representatives.”.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 9 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 956. Requirement to maintain certain records

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant shall maintain all work product related to documenting a disposition decision on an investigation by the Coast Guard Investigative Service or other law enforcement entity investigating a Coast Guard member accused of an offense against chapter 47 of title 10.

“(b) RECORD RETENTION PERIOD.—Work product documents and the case action summary described in subsection (c) shall be maintained for a period of not less than 7 years from the date of the disposition decision.

“(c) CASE ACTION SUMMARY.—Upon a final disposition action for cases described in subsection (a), except for offenses of wrongful use or possession of a controlled substance under section 912a of title 10 (article 112a of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), where the member accused is an officer of pay grade O-4 and below or an enlisted member of pay grade E-7 and below, a convening authority shall sign a case action summary that includes the following:

“(1) The disposition actions.

“(2) The name and command of the referral authority.

“(3) Records documenting when a referral authority consulted with a staff judge advocate or special trial counsel, as applicable, before a disposition action was taken, to include the recommendation of the staff judge advocate or special trial counsel.

“(4) A reference section listing the materials reviewed in making a disposition decision.

“(5) The Coast Guard Investigative Service report of investigation.

“(6) The completed Coast Guard Investigative Service report of adjudication included as an enclosure.

“(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘work product’ includes—

“(1) a prosecution memorandum;

“(2) emails, notes, and other correspondence related to a disposition decision; and

“(3) the contents described in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (c).

“(e) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section authorizes or requires, or shall be construed to authorize or require, the discovery, inspection, or production of reports, memoranda, or other internal documents or work product generated by counsel, an attorney for the Government, or their assistants or representatives.”.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 9 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Sec. 955. Comprehensive policy and procedures on retention and access to evidence and records relating to sexual misconduct and other misconduct.

“Sec. 956. Requirement to maintain certain records.”.

SEC. 503. CONSIDERATION OF REQUEST FOR TRANSFER OF A CADET AT THE COAST GUARD ACADEMY WHO IS THE VICTIM OF A SEXUAL ASSAULT OR RELATED OFFENSE.

Section 1902 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) CONSIDERATION OF REQUEST FOR TRANSFER OF CADET WHO IS THE VICTIM OF SEXUAL ASSAULT OR RELATED OFFENSE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant shall provide for timely consideration of and action on a request submitted by a cadet appointed to the Coast Guard Academy who is the victim of an alleged sexual assault or other offense covered by section 920, 920c, or 930 of title 10 (article 120, 120c, or 130 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) for transfer to another military service academy or to enroll in a Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps program affiliated with another institution of higher education.

“(2) REGULATIONS.—The Commandant, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall establish policies to carry out this subsection that—

“(A) provide that the Superintendent shall ensure that any cadet who has been appointed to the Coast Guard Academy is informed of the right to request a transfer pursuant to this subsection, and that any formal request submitted by a cadet who alleges an offense referred to in paragraph (1) is processed as expeditiously as practicable through the chain of command for review and action by the Superintendent;

“(B) direct the Superintendent, in coordination with the Superintendent of the military service academy to which the cadet requests to transfer—

“(i) to take action on a request for transfer under this subsection not later than 72 hours after receiving the formal request from the cadet;

“(ii) to approve such request for transfer unless there are exceptional circumstances that require denial of the request;

“(iii) upon approval of such request for transfer, to take all necessary and appropriate action to effectuate the transfer of the cadet to the military service academy concerned as expeditiously as possible, subject to the considerations described in clause (iv); and

“(iv) in determining the transfer date of the cadet to the military service academy concerned, to take into account—

“(I) the preferences of the cadet, including any preference to delay transfer until the completion of any academic course in which the cadet is enrolled at the time of the request for transfer; and

“(II) the well-being of the cadet; and

“(C) direct the Superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy, in coordination with the Secretary of the military department that sponsors the Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps program at the institution of higher education to which the cadet requests to transfer—

“(i) to take action on a request for transfer under this subsection not later than 72 hours after receiving the formal request from the cadet;

“(ii) subject to the cadet’s acceptance for admission to the institution of higher education to which the cadet wishes to transfer, to approve such request for transfer unless there are exceptional circumstances that require denial of the request;

“(iii) to take all necessary and appropriate action to effectuate the cadet’s enrollment in the institution of higher education to which the cadet wishes to transfer and to process the cadet for participation in the relevant Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps program as expeditiously as possible, subject to the considerations described in clause (iv); and

“(iv) in determining the transfer date of the cadet to the institution of higher education to which the cadet wishes to transfer, to take into account—

“(I) the preferences of the cadet, including any preference to delay transfer until the completion of any academic course in which the cadet is enrolled at the time of the request for transfer; and

“(II) the well-being of the cadet.

“(3) REVIEW.—If the Superintendent denies a request for transfer under this subsection, the cadet may request review of the denial by the Secretary, who shall take action on such request for review not later than 72 hours after receipt of such request.

“(4) CONFIDENTIALITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that all records of any request, determination, transfer, or other action under this subsection remain confidential, consistent with applicable law and regulation.

“(5) EFFECT OF OTHER LAW.—A cadet who transfers under this subsection may retain the cadet’s appointment to the Coast Guard Academy or may be appointed to the military service academy to which the cadet transfers without regard to the limitations and requirements set forth in sections 7442, 8454, and 9442 of title 10.

“(6) COMMISSION AS OFFICER IN THE COAST GUARD.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon graduation, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, the United States Air Force Academy, or the United States Naval Academy who transferred to that academy under this subsection is entitled to be accepted for appointment as a permanent commissioned officer in the Regular Coast Guard in the same manner as graduates of the Coast Guard Academy, as set forth in section 2101 of this title.

“(B) COMMISSION AS OFFICER IN OTHER ARMED FORCE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A cadet who transfers under this subsection to the United States Military Academy, the United States Air Force Academy, or the United States Naval Academy and indicates a preference pursuant to clause (ii) may be appointed as a commissioned officer in an armed force associated with the academy from which the cadet graduated.

“(ii) STATEMENT OF PREFERENCE.—A cadet seeking appointment as a commissioned officer in an armed force associated with the academy from which the cadet graduated under clause (i) shall, before graduating from that academy, indicate to the Commandant that the cadet has a preference for appointment to that armed force.

“(iii) CONSIDERATION BY COAST GUARD.—The Commandant shall consider a preference of a cadet indicated pursuant to clause (ii), but may require the cadet to serve as a permanent commissioned officer in the Regular Coast Guard instead of being appointed as a commissioned officer in an armed force associated with the academy from which the cadet graduated.

“(iv) TREATMENT OF SERVICE AGREEMENT.—With respect to a service agreement entered into under section 1925 of this title by a cadet who transfers under this subsection to the United States Military Academy, the United States Air Force Academy, or the United States Naval Academy and is appointed as a commissioned officer in an armed force associated with that academy,

the service obligation undertaken under such agreement shall be considered to be satisfied upon the completion of 5 years of active duty service in the service of such armed force.

“(C) SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS’ TRAINING CORPS PROGRAM.—A cadet who transfers under this subsection to a Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps program affiliated with another institution of higher education is entitled upon graduation from the Senior Reserve Officers’ Training program to commission into the Coast Guard, as set forth in section 3738a of this title.”.

SEC. 504. DESIGNATION OF OFFICERS WITH PARTICULAR EXPERTISE IN MILITARY JUSTICE OR HEALTHCARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 21 of title 14, United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 2132. Designation of officers with particular expertise in military justice or healthcare

“(a) SECRETARY DESIGNATION.—The Secretary may designate a limited number of officers of the Coast Guard as having particular expertise in—

- “(1) military justice; or
- “(2) healthcare.

“(b) PROMOTION AND GRADE.—An individual designated under this section—

- “(1) shall not be included on the active duty promotion list;
- “(2) shall be promoted under section 2126; and

“(3) may not be promoted to a grade higher than captain.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 21 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2131 the following:

“2132. Designation of officers with particular expertise in military justice or healthcare.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 2102(a) of title 14, United States Code, is amended, in the second sentence by striking “and officers of the permanent commissioned teaching staff of the Coast Guard Academy” and inserting “officers of the permanent commissioned teaching staff of the Coast Guard Academy, and officers designated by the Secretary pursuant this section”.

(2) Subsection (e) of section 2103 of title 14, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(e) SECRETARY TO PRESCRIBE NUMBERS FOR CERTAIN OFFICERS.—The Secretary shall prescribe the number of officers authorized to be serving on active duty in each grade of—

- “(1) the permanent commissioned teaching staff of the Coast Guard Academy;
- “(2) the officers designated by the Secretary pursuant to this section; and
- “(3) the officers of the Reserve serving in connection with organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components.”.

(3) Section 2126 of title 14, United States Code, is amended, in the second sentence, by inserting “and as to officers designated by the Secretary pursuant to this section” after “reserve components”.

(4) Section 3736(a) of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the first sentence by striking “promotion list and the” and inserting “promotion list, officers designated by the Secretary pursuant to this section, and the officers on the”; and

(B) in the second sentence by striking “promotion list or the” and inserting “promotion list, officers designated by the Secretary pursuant to this section, or the officers on the”.

SEC. 505. SAFE-TO-REPORT POLICY FOR COAST GUARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 19 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 1909. Safe-to-Report policy for Coast Guard

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, the Commandant shall, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, establish and maintain a safe-to-report policy described in subsection (b) that applies with respect to all members of the Coast Guard (including members of the reserve and auxiliary components of the Coast Guard), cadets at the Coast Guard Academy, and any other individual undergoing training at an accession point of the Coast Guard.

“(b) SAFE-TO-REPORT POLICY.—The safe-to-report policy described in this subsection is a policy that—

“(1) prescribes the handling of minor collateral misconduct, involving a member of the Coast Guard who is the alleged victim or reporting witness of a sexual assault; and

“(2) applies to all such individuals, regardless of—

“(A) to whom the victim makes the allegation or who receives the victim’s report of sexual assault; or

“(B) whether the report, investigation, or prosecution is handled by military or civilian authorities.

“(c) MITIGATING AND AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.—In issuing the policy under subsection (a), the Commandant shall specify mitigating circumstances that decrease the gravity of minor collateral misconduct or the impact of such misconduct on good order and discipline and aggravating circumstances that increase the gravity of minor collateral misconduct or the impact of such misconduct on good order and discipline for purposes of the safe-to-report policy.

“(d) TRACKING OF COLLATERAL MISCONDUCT INCIDENTS.—In conjunction with the issuance of the policy under subsection (a), the Commandant shall develop and implement a process to anonymously track incidents of minor collateral misconduct that are subject to the safe-to-report policy.

“(e) MINOR COLLATERAL MISCONDUCT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘minor collateral misconduct’ means any minor misconduct that is potentially punishable under chapter 47 of title 10 that—

“(1) is committed close in time to or during a sexual assault and directly related to the incident that formed the basis of the allegation of sexual assault allegation;

“(2) is discovered as a direct result of the report of sexual assault or the ensuing investigation into such sexual assault; and

“(3) does not involve aggravating circumstances (as specified in the policy issued under subsection (a)) that increase the gravity of the minor misconduct or the impact of such misconduct on good order and discipline.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 19 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1908 (as added by this Act) the following:

“1909. Safe-to-Report policy for Coast Guard.”.

SEC. 506. MODIFICATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS ON COVERED MISCONDUCT IN COAST GUARD.

(a) ASSESSMENT OF POLICY ON COVERED MISCONDUCT.—Section 1902 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) in the section heading by striking “Policy on sexual harassment and sexual violence” and inserting “Academy policy and report on covered misconduct”; and

(2) by striking subsections (c) through (e) and inserting the following:

“(c) ASSESSMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant shall direct the Superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy to conduct at the Coast Guard Academy during each Academy program year an assessment to determine the effectiveness of the policies of the Academy with respect to covered misconduct involving cadets or other military or civilian personnel of the Academy.

“(2) BIENNIAL SURVEY.—For the assessment at the Academy under paragraph (1) with respect to an Academy program year that begins in an odd-numbered calendar year, the Superintendent shall conduct a survey of cadets and other military and civilian personnel of the Academy—

“(A) to measure the incidence, during such program year—

“(i) of covered misconduct events, on or off the Academy campus, that have been reported to an official of the Academy;

“(ii) of covered misconduct events, on or off the Academy campus, that have not been reported to an official of the Academy; and

“(iii) of retaliation related to a report of a covered misconduct event, on or off the Academy campus; and

“(B) to assess the perceptions of the cadets and other military and civilian personnel of the Academy with respect to—

“(i) the Academy’s policies, training, and procedures on covered misconduct involving cadets and other military and civilian personnel of the Academy;

“(ii) the enforcement of such policies;

“(iii) the incidence of covered misconduct involving cadets and other military and civilian personnel of the Academy; and

“(iv) any other issues relating to covered misconduct involving cadets and other military and civilian personnel of the Academy.

“(d) REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not earlier than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, and each March 1 thereafter through March 1, 2031, the Commandant shall direct the Superintendent to submit to the Commandant a report on incidents of covered misconduct and retaliation for reporting of covered misconduct involving cadets or other military and civilian personnel of the Academy.

“(2) ELEMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

“(i) Information and data on all incidents of covered misconduct and retaliation described in paragraph (1) reported to the Superintendent or any other official of the Academy during the preceding Academy program year (referred to in this subsection as a ‘reported incident’),

“(ii) The number of reported incidents committed against a cadet or any other military or civilian personnel of the Academy.

“(iii) The number of reported incidents committed by a cadet or any other military or civilian personnel of the Academy.

“(iv) Information on reported incidents, in accordance with the policy prescribed under section 549G(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (10 U.S.C. 1561 note), to the maximum extent practicable.

“(v) The number of reported incidents that were entered into the Catch a Serial Offender system, including the number of such incidents that resulted in the identification of a potential or confirmed match.

“(vi) The number of reported incidents that were substantiated (referred to in this subsection as a ‘substantiated reported incident’).

“(vii) A synopsis of each substantiated reported incident that includes—

“(I) a brief description of the nature of the incident;

“(II) whether the accused cadet or other military or civilian personnel of the Academy had previously been convicted of sexual assault; and

“(III) whether alcohol or other controlled or prohibited substances were involved in the incident, and a description of the involvement.

“(viii) The type of case disposition associated with each substantiated reported incident, such as—

“(I) conviction and sentence by court-martial, including charges and specifications for which convicted;

“(II) acquittal of all charges at court-martial;

“(III) as appropriate, imposition of a non-judicial punishment under section 815 of title 10 (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

“(IV) as appropriate, administrative action taken, including a description of each type of such action imposed;

“(V) dismissal of all charges, including a description of each reason for dismissal and the stage at which dismissal occurred; and

“(VI) whether the accused cadet or other military or civilian personnel of the Academy was administratively separated or, in the case of an officer, allowed to resign in lieu of court martial, and the characterization (honorable, general, or other than honorable) of the service of the military member upon separation or resignation.

“(ix) With respect to any incident of covered misconduct involving cadets or other military and civilian personnel of the Academy reported to the Superintendent or any other official of the Academy during the preceding Academy program year that involves a report of retaliation relating to the incident—

“(I) a narrative description of the retaliation claim;

“(II) the nature of the relationship between the complainant and the individual accused of committing the retaliation; and

“(III) the nature of the relationship between the individual accused of committing the covered misconduct and the individual accused of committing the retaliation.

“(x) With respect to any investigation of a reported incident—

“(I) whether the investigation is in open or completed status;

“(II) an identification of the investigating entity;

“(III) whether a referral has been made to outside law enforcement entities;

“(IV) in the case of an investigation that is complete, a description of the results of such an investigation and information with respect to whether the results of the investigation were provided to the complainant; and

“(V) whether the investigation substantiated an offense under chapter 47 of title 10 (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(B) **FORMAT.**—With respect to the information and data required under subparagraph (A), the Commandant shall report such information and data separately for each type of covered misconduct offense, and shall not aggregate the information and data for multiple types of covered misconduct offenses.

“(3) **TRENDS.**—Subject to subsection (f), beginning on the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, each report required under paragraph (1) shall include an analysis of trends in incidents described in paragraph (1), as applicable, since the date of enactment of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–213).

“(4) **RESPONSE.**—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include, for the preceding Academy program year, a description of the policies, procedures, processes, initiatives, investigations (including overarching investigations), research, or studies implemented by the Commandant in response to any incident described in paragraph (1) involving a cadet or any other military or civilian personnel of the Academy.

“(5) **PLAN.**—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include a plan for actions to be taken during the year following the Academy program year covered by the report to enhance the prevention of and response to incidents of covered misconduct and retaliation for reporting of covered misconduct involving cadets or other military or civilian personnel of the Academy.

“(6) **COVERED MISCONDUCT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES.**—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include an assessment of the adequacy of covered misconduct prevention and response carried out by the Academy during the preceding Academy program year.

“(7) **CONTRIBUTING FACTORS.**—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include, for incidents of covered misconduct and retaliation for reporting of covered misconduct involving cadets or other military or civilian personnel of the Academy—

“(A) an analysis of the factors that may have contributed to such incidents;

“(B) an assessment of the role of such factors in contributing to such incidents during such Academy program year; and

“(C) recommendations for mechanisms to eliminate or reduce such contributing factors.

“(8) **BIENNIAL SURVEY.**—Each report under paragraph (1) for an Academy program year that begins in an odd-numbered calendar year shall include the results of the survey conducted under subsection (c)(2) in such Academy program year.

“(9) **FOCUS GROUPS.**—For each Academy program year with respect to which the Superintendent is not required to conduct a survey at the Academy under subsection (c)(2), the Commandant shall require focus groups to be conducted at the Academy for the purpose of ascertaining information relating to covered misconduct issues at the Academy.

“(10) **SUBMISSION OF REPORT; BRIEFING.**—

“(A) **SUBMISSION.**—Not later than 270 days after the date on which the Commandant receives a report from the Superintendent under paragraph (1), the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, as an enclosure or appendix to the report required by section 5112—

“(i) the report of the Superintendent;

“(ii) the comments of the Commandant with respect to the report; and

“(iii) relevant information gathered during a focus group under subparagraph (A) during the Academy program year covered by the report, as applicable.

“(B) **BRIEFING.**—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Commandant submits a report under subparagraph (A), the Commandant shall provide a briefing on the report submitted under subparagraph (A) to—

“(i) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives; and

“(ii) the Secretary of Homeland Security.

“(e) **VICTIM CONFIDENTIALITY.**—To the extent that information collected or reported under the authority of this section, such in-

formation shall be provided in a form that is consistent with applicable privacy protections under Federal law and does not jeopardize the confidentiality of victims.

“(f) **CONTINUITY OF DATA AND REPORTING.**—In carrying out this section, the Commandant shall ensure the continuity of data collection and reporting such that the ability to analyze trends is not compromised.”.

(b) **COVERED MISCONDUCT IN COAST GUARD.**—Section 5112 of title 14, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 5112. Covered misconduct in Coast Guard

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than March 1 each year, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on incidents of covered misconduct involving members of the Coast Guard, including recruits and officer candidates, and claims of retaliation related to the reporting of any such incident.

“(b) **CONTINUITY OF DATA AND REPORTING.**—In carrying out this section, the Commandant shall ensure the continuity of data collection and reporting such that the ability to analyze trends is not compromised.

“(c) **CONTENTS.**—

“(1) **INCIDENTS INVOLVING MEMBERS.**—

“(A) **INFORMATION AND DATA.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Each report required under subsection (a) shall include, for the preceding calendar year, information and data on—

“(I) incidents of covered misconduct; and

“(II) incidents of retaliation against a member of the Coast Guard related to the reporting of covered misconduct, disaggregated by type of retaliation claim.

“(ii) **INCLUSIONS.**—The information and data on the incidents described in clause (i) shall include the following:

“(I) All incidents of covered misconduct and retaliation described in clause (i) reported to the Commandant or any other official of the Coast Guard during the preceding calendar year (referred to in this subsection as a ‘reported incident’).

“(II) The number of reported incidents committed against members of the Coast Guard.

“(III) The number of reported incidents committed by members of the Coast Guard.

“(IV) Information on reported incidents, in accordance with the policy prescribed under section 549G(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (10 U.S.C. 1561 note), to the maximum extent practicable.

“(V) The number of reported incidents that were entered into the Catch a Serial Offender system, including the number of such incidents that resulted in the identification of a potential or confirmed match.

“(VI) The number of reported incidents that were substantiated (referred to in this subsection as a ‘substantiated reported incident’).

“(VII) A synopsis of each substantiated reported incident that includes—

“(aa) a brief description of the nature of the incident;

“(bb) whether the accused member has previously been convicted of sexual assault; and

“(cc) whether alcohol or other controlled or prohibited substances were involved in the incident, and a description of the involvement.

“(VIII) The type of case disposition associated with each substantiated reported incident, such as—

“(aa) conviction and sentence by court-martial, including charges and specifications for which convicted;

“(bb) acquittal of all charges at court-martial;

“(cc) as appropriate, imposition of a non-judicial punishment under section 815 of title 10 (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

“(dd) as appropriate, administrative action taken, including a description of each type of such action imposed;

“(ee) dismissal of all charges, including a description of each reason for dismissal and the stage at which dismissal occurred; and

“(ff) whether the accused member was administratively separated or, in the case of an officer, allowed to resign in lieu of court-martial, and the characterization (honorable, general, or other than honorable) of the service of the member upon separation or resignation.

“(IX) With respect to any incident of covered misconduct reported to the Commandant or any other official of the Coast Guard during the preceding calendar year that involves a report of retaliation relating to the incident—

“(aa) a narrative description of the retaliation claim;

“(bb) the nature of the relationship between the complainant and the individual accused of committing the retaliation; and

“(cc) the nature of the relationship between the individual accused of committing the covered misconduct and the individual accused of committing the retaliation.

“(X) The disposition of or action taken by the Coast Guard or any other Federal, State, local, or Tribal entity with respect to a substantiated reported incident.

“(XI) With respect to any investigation of a reported incident—

“(aa) the status of the investigation or information relating to any referral to outside law enforcement entities;

“(bb) the official or office of the Coast Guard that received the complaint;

“(cc) a description of the results of such an investigation or information with respect to whether the results of the investigation were provided to the complainant; or

“(dd) whether the investigation substantiated an offense under chapter 47 of title 10 (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(iii) **FORMAT.**—With respect to the information and data required under clause (i), the Commandant shall report such information and data separately for each type of covered misconduct offense, and shall not aggregate the information and data for multiple types of covered misconduct offenses.

“(B) **TRENDS.**—Subject to subsection (b), beginning on the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, each report required by subsection (a) shall include, for the preceding calendar year, an analysis or assessment of trends in the occurrence, as applicable, of incidents described in subparagraph (A)(i), since the date of enactment of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-213).

“(C) **RESPONSE.**—Each report required under subsection (a) shall include, for the preceding calendar year, a description of the policies, procedures, processes, initiatives, investigations (including overarching investigations), research, or studies implemented by the Commandant in response to any incident described in subparagraph (A)(i) involving a member of the Coast Guard.

“(D) **PLAN.**—Each report required under subsection (a) shall include a plan for actions to be taken during the year following the year covered by the report to enhance the prevention of and response to incidents described in subparagraph (A)(i) involving members of the Coast Guard.

“(E) **COVERED MISCONDUCT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES.**—Each report required under subsection (a) shall include an assessment of the adequacy of covered misconduct

prevention and response activities related to incidents described in subparagraph (A)(i) carried out by the Coast Guard during the preceding calendar year.

“(F) **CONTRIBUTING FACTORS.**—Each report required under subsection (a) shall include, for incidents described in subparagraph (A)(i)—

“(i) an analysis of the factors that may have contributed to such incidents;

“(ii) an assessment of the role of such factors in contributing to such incidents during such year; and

“(iii) recommendations for mechanisms to eliminate or reduce such contributing factors.

“(2) **INCIDENTS INVOLVING RECRUITS AND OFFICER CANDIDATES.**—

“(A) **INFORMATION AND DATA.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsection (b), each report required under subsection (a) shall include, as a separate appendix or enclosure, for the preceding calendar year, information and data on—

“(I) incidents of covered misconduct involving a recruit of the Coast Guard at Training Center Cape May or an officer candidate at the Coast Guard Officer Candidate School; and

“(II) incidents of retaliation against such a recruit or officer candidate related to the reporting of covered misconduct, disaggregated by type of retaliation claim.

“(ii) **INCLUSIONS.**—

“(I) **IN GENERAL.**—The information and data on the incidents described in clause (i) shall include the following:

“(aa) All incidents of covered misconduct and retaliation described in clause (i) reported to the Commandant or any other official of the Coast Guard during the preceding calendar year (referred to in this subsection as a ‘reported incident’).

“(bb) The number of reported incidents committed against recruits and officer candidates described in clause (i)(I).

“(cc) The number of reported incidents committed by such recruits and officer candidates.

“(dd) Information on reported incidents, in accordance with the policy prescribed under section 549G(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (10 U.S.C. 1561 note), to the maximum extent practicable.

“(ee)(AA) The number of reported incidents that were entered into the Catch a Serial Offender system.

“(BB) Of such reported incidents entered into such system, the number that resulted in the identification of a potential or confirmed match.

“(ff) The number of reported incidents that were substantiated (referred to in this subsection as a ‘substantiated reported incident’).

“(gg) A synopsis of each substantiated reported incident that includes—

“(AA) a brief description of the nature of the incident; and

“(BB) whether alcohol or other controlled or prohibited substances were involved in the incident, and a description of the involvement.

“(hh) The type of case disposition associated with each substantiated reported incident, such as—

“(AA) conviction and sentence by court-martial, including charges and specifications for which convicted;

“(BB) acquittal of all charges at court-martial;

“(CC) as appropriate, imposition of a non-judicial punishment under section 815 of title 10 (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

“(DD) as appropriate, administrative action taken, including a description of each type of such action imposed;

“(EE) dismissal of all charges, including a description of each reason for dismissal and the stage at which dismissal occurred; and

“(FF) whether the accused member was administratively separated or, in the case of an officer, allowed to resign in lieu of court-martial, and the characterization (honorable, general, or other than honorable) of the service of the member upon separation or resignation.

“(ii) With respect to any incident of covered misconduct involving recruits or officer candidates reported to the Commandant or any other official of the Coast Guard during the preceding calendar year that involves a report of retaliation relating to the incident—

“(AA) a narrative description of the retaliation claim;

“(BB) the nature of the relationship between the complainant and the individual accused of committing the retaliation; and

“(CC) the nature of the relationship between the individual accused of committing the covered misconduct and the individual accused of committing the retaliation.

“(jj) The disposition of or action taken by the Coast Guard or any other Federal, State, local, or Tribal entity with respect to a substantiated reported incident.

“(kk) With respect to any investigation of a reported incident—

“(AA) the status of the investigation or information relating to any referral to outside law enforcement entities;

“(BB) the official or office of the Coast Guard that received the complaint;

“(CC) a description of the results of such an investigation or information with respect to whether the results of the investigation were provided to the complainant; or

“(DD) whether the investigation substantiated an offense under chapter 47 of title 10 (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(II) **FORMAT.**—With respect to the information and data required under clause (i), the Commandant shall report such information and data separately for each type of covered misconduct offense, and shall not aggregate the information and data for multiple types of covered misconduct offenses.

“(B) **TRENDS.**—Subject to subsection (b), beginning on the date of enactment of Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, each report required by subsection (a) shall include, for the preceding calendar year, an analysis or assessment of trends in the occurrence, as applicable, of incidents described in subparagraph (A)(i), since the date of enactment of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-213).

“(C) **RESPONSE.**—Each report required under subsection (a) shall include, for the preceding calendar year, a description of the policies, procedures, processes, initiatives, investigations (including overarching investigations), research, or studies implemented by the Commandant in response to any incident described in subparagraph (A)(i) involving—

“(i) a recruit of the Coast Guard at Training Center Cape May; or

“(ii) an officer candidate at the Coast Guard Officer Candidate School.

“(D) **PLAN.**—Each report required under subsection (a) shall include a plan for actions to be taken during the year following the year covered by the report to enhance the prevention of and response to incidents described in subparagraph (A)(i) involving a recruit of the Coast Guard at Training Center Cape May or an officer candidate at the Coast Guard Officer Candidate School.

“(E) **COVERED MISCONDUCT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES.**—Each report required

under subsection (a) shall include an assessment of the adequacy of covered misconduct prevention and response activities related to incidents described in subparagraph (A)(i) of this paragraph carried out by the Coast Guard during the preceding calendar year.

“(F) CONTRIBUTING FACTORS.—Each report required under subsection (a) shall include, for incidents described in subparagraph (A)(i)—

“(i) an analysis of the factors that may have contributed to such incidents;

“(ii) an assessment of the role of such factors in contributing to such incidents during such year; and

“(iii) recommendations for mechanisms to eliminate or reduce such contributing factors.

“(3) IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY REVIEW DIRECTED ACTIONS.—Each report required under subsection (a) submitted during the 5-year period beginning on March 1, 2025, shall include information on the implementation by the Commandant of the directed actions described in the memorandum of the Coast Guard titled ‘Commandant’s Directed Actions—Accountability and Transparency’, issued on November 27, 2023, including—

“(A) a description of actions taken to address each directed action during the year covered by the report;

“(B) the implementation status of each directed action;

“(C) in the case of any directed action that has not been implemented—

“(i) a detailed action plan for implementation of the recommendation;

“(ii) an estimated timeline for implementation of the recommendation;

“(iii) description of changes the Commandant intends to make to associated Coast Guard policies so as to enable the implementation of the recommendation; and

“(iv) any other information the Commandant considers appropriate;

“(D) a description of the metrics and milestones used to measure completion, accountability, and effectiveness of each directed action;

“(E) a description of any additional actions the Commandant is taking to mitigate instances of covered misconduct within the Coast Guard;

“(F) any legislative change proposal necessary to implement the directed actions; and

“(G) a detailed list of funding necessary to implement the directed actions in a timely and effective manner, including a list of personnel needed for such implementation.

“(d) VICTIM CONFIDENTIALITY.—To the extent that information collected under the authority of this section is reported or otherwise made available to the public, such information shall be provided in a form that is consistent with applicable privacy protections under Federal law and does not jeopardize the confidentiality of victims.

“(e) SUBSTANTIATED DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘substantiated’ has the meaning given the term under section 1631(c) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (10 U.S.C. 1561 note).”.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) CHAPTER 19.—The analysis for chapter 19 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 1902 and inserting the following:

“1902. Academy policy and report on covered misconduct.”.

(2) CHAPTER 51.—The analysis for chapter 51 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 5112 and inserting the following:

“5112. Covered misconduct in the Coast Guard.”.

SEC. 507. MODIFICATIONS TO THE OFFICER INVOLUNTARY SEPARATION PROCESS.

(a) REVIEW OF RECORDS.—Section 2158 of title 14, United States Code, is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “may at any time convene a board of officers” and inserting “shall prescribe, by regulation, procedures”.

(b) BOARDS OF INQUIRY.—Section 2159(c) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking “send the record of its proceedings to a board of review” and inserting “recommend to the Secretary that the officer not be retained on active duty”.

(c) REPEAL OF BOARDS OF REVIEW.—Section 2160 of title 14, United States Code, is repealed.

(d) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in section 2161 by striking “section 2158, 2159, or 2160” each place it appears and inserting “section 2158 or 2159”; and

(B) in section 2163, in the first sentence by striking “board of review under section 2160 of this title” and inserting “board of inquiry under section 2159 of this title”; and

(C) in section 2164(a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “or 2160”.

(2) The analysis at the beginning of chapter 21 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 2160.

SEC. 508. REVIEW OF DISCHARGE CHARACTERIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 25 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 2519. Review of discharge characterization

“(a) DOWNGRADE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The decision to conduct a case review under this section shall be at the discretion of the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating.

“(2) BOARD OF REVIEW.—In addition to the requirements of section 1553 of title 10, a board of review for a former member of the Coast Guard established pursuant to such section and under part 51 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025), may upon a motion of the board and subject to review by the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, downgrade an honorable discharge to a general (under honorable conditions) discharge upon a finding that a former member of the Coast Guard, while serving on active duty as a member of the armed forces, committed sexual assault or sexual harassment in violation of section 920, 920b, or 934 of title 10 (article 120, 120b, or 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(3) EVIDENCE.—Any downgrade under paragraph (2) shall be supported by clear and convincing evidence.

“(4) LIMITATION.—The review board under paragraph (2) may not downgrade a discharge of a former member of the Coast Guard if the same action described in paragraph (2) was considered prior to separation from active duty by an administrative board in determining the characterization of discharge as otherwise provided by law and in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating.

“(b) PROCEDURAL RIGHTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A review by a board established under section 1553 of title 10 and under part 51 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025), shall be based on the records of the Coast Guard, and with respect to a member who also served in another one of the armed

forces, the records of the armed forces concerned and such other evidence as may be presented to the board.

“(2) EVIDENCE BY WITNESS.—A witness may present evidence to the board in person or by affidavit.

“(3) APPEARANCE BEFORE BOARD.—A person who requests a review under this section may appear before the board in person or by counsel or an accredited representative of an organization recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under chapter 59 of title 38.

“(4) NOTIFICATION.—A former member of the Coast Guard who is subject to a downgrade in discharge characterization review under subsection (a) shall be notified in writing of such proceedings, afforded the right to obtain copies of records and documents relevant to the proceedings, and the right to appear before the board in person or by counsel or an accredited representative of an organization recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under chapter 59 of title 38.”.

(b) RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall initiate a rulemaking to implement this section.

(2) DEADLINE FOR REGULATIONS.—The regulations issued under paragraph (1) shall take effect not later than 180 days after the date on which the Commandant promulgates a final rule pursuant to such paragraph.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 25 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“2519. Review of discharge characterization.”.

SEC. 509. CONVICTED SEX OFFENDER AS GROUNDS FOR DENIAL.

Section 7511(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking “or”;

(2) in paragraph (2) by striking “State, local, or Tribal law” and inserting “Federal, State, local, or Tribal law”;

(3) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

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

“(2) section 920 or 920b of title 10 (article 120 and 120b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice); or”.

SEC. 510. DEFINITION OF COVERED MISCONDUCT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 25 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 2520. Covered misconduct defined

“In this title, the term ‘covered misconduct’ means—

“(1) rape and sexual assault, as described in sections 920(a) and 920(b) of title 10 (articles 120(a) and 120(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

“(2) sexual harassment, as described in Executive Order 14062 dated January 26, 2022, and enumerated under section 934 of title 10 (article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

“(3) abusive sexual contact and aggravated sexual contact, as described in sections 920(c) and 920(d) of title 10 (articles 120(c) and 120(d) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

“(4) wrongful broadcast, dissemination, or creation of content as described in sections 917 and 920c of title 10 (articles 117a and 120c of the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

“(5) the child pornography offenses as described in section 934 of title 10 (article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

“(6) rape and sexual assault of a child, other sexual misconduct, and stalking, as described in sections 920b, 920c(a), and 930 of title 10 (articles 120b, 120c, and 130 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice); and

“(7) domestic violence, as described in section 928b of title 10 (article 128b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 25 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“2520. Covered misconduct defined.”.

SEC. 511. NOTIFICATION OF CHANGES TO UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE OR MANUAL FOR COURTS MARTIAL RELATING TO COVERED MISCONDUCT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 51 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“§5117. Notification of changes to Uniform Code of Military Justice or Manual for Courts Martial relating to covered misconduct

“Beginning on March 30, 2026, and annually thereafter, the Commandant shall notify the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives with respect to each of the following:

“(1) Whether the Uniform Code of Military Justice (chapter 47 of title 10) has been amended—

“(A) to add any sex-related offense as a new article; or

“(B) to remove an article relating to covered misconduct described in any of paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 301.

“(2) Whether the Manual for Courts Martial has been modified—

“(A) to add any sex-related offense as an offense described under an article of the Uniform Code of Military Justice; or

“(B) to remove as an offense described under an article of the Uniform Code of Military Justice covered misconduct described in any of paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 301.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 51 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“5117. Notification of changes to Uniform Code of Military Justice Or Manual for Courts Martial relating to covered misconduct.”.

SEC. 512. COMPLAINTS OF RETALIATION BY VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT OR SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND RELATED PERSONS.

Section 1562a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “The Secretary of Defense shall” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) COAST GUARD.—The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall designate the Commandant of the Coast Guard to be responsible for carrying out the requirements of this section with respect to members of the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the Navy.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by inserting “and the Commandant of the Coast Guard” after “Secretary”;

(B) in paragraph (8) by inserting before the period at the end “or with respect to the Coast Guard, the component designated by the Commandant of the Coast Guard”; and

(C) in paragraph (4) by striking “Department of Defense”; and

(3) in subsection (c)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by inserting “, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security,” before “or any other inspector general”;

(B) in subparagraph (D) by striking “military” and inserting “armed force”; and

(C) in subparagraph (E) by inserting “or department in which the Coast Guard is operating when not operating as a service in the Navy for members of the Coast Guard” after “Department of Defense”.

SEC. 513. DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES ON MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall issue updated policies of the Coast Guard relating to military protective orders that are consistent with the law and policies of the Department of Defense.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The policies developed under paragraph (1) shall require—

(A) that any denial of a request for a military protective order shall include a written explanation for the denial, which shall be—

(i) forwarded to the next flag officer in the chain of command of the commanding officer or other approving authority who denied the request; and

(ii) provided to the member who submitted the request; and

(B) the refusal of an approving authority from participating in the granting or denying of a military protective order, if such authority was, at any time—

(i) the subject of a complaint of any form of assault, harassment, or retaliation filed by the member requesting the military protective order or the member who is the subject of the military protective order; or

(ii) associated with the member requesting the military protective order or the member who is the subject of the military protective order in a manner that presents as an actual or apparent conflict of interest.

(3) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—The Commandant shall develop a policy to ensure that sexual assault response coordinators, victim advocates, and other appropriate personnel shall inform victims of the process by which the victim may request an expedited transfer, a no-contact order, or a military or civilian protective order.

SEC. 514. COAST GUARD IMPLEMENTATION OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS ON ADDRESSING SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE MILITARY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall review the report of the Independent Review Commission titled “Hard Truths and the Duty to Change: Recommendations from the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military” referred to in the memorandum of the Department of Defense titled “Memorandum for Senior Pentagon Leadership Commanders of the Combatant Commands Defense Agency and DoD Field Activity Directors”, dated September 22, 2021, (relating to commencing Department of Defense actions and implementation of the recommendations of the Independent Review Commission to address sexual assault and sexual harassment in the military).

(b) STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN.—On completion of the review required under subsection (a), and not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a strategy and action plan that—

(1)(A) identifies any recommendation set forth in the report by the Independent Review Commission described in subsection (a) that addresses a matter that is not within the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard, does not apply to the Coast Guard, or otherwise would

not be beneficial to members of the Coast Guard, as determined by the Commandant; and

(B) includes a brief rationale for such determination; and

(2) with respect to each recommendation set forth in such report that is not identified under paragraph (1), includes—

(A)(i) a detailed action plan for implementation of the recommendation;

(ii) a description of changes the Commandant will make to associated Coast Guard policies so as to enable the implementation of the recommendation;

(iii) an estimated timeline for implementation of the recommendation;

(iv) the estimated cost of the implementation;

(v) legislative proposals for such implementation, as appropriate; and

(vi) any other information the Commandant considers appropriate; or

(B) in the case of such a recommendation that the Commandant is unable to implement, an explanation of the reason the recommendation cannot be implemented.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter through 2028, the Commandant shall provide the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives with a briefing on the status of the implementation of this section and any modification to the strategy and plan submitted under subsection (b).

SEC. 515. POLICY RELATING TO CARE AND SUPPORT OF VICTIMS OF COVERED MISCONDUCT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall issue Coast Guard policy relating to the care and support of members of the Coast Guard who are alleged victims covered misconduct.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The policy required by subsection (a) shall require, to the maximum extent practicable, that—

(1) a member of the Coast Guard who is an alleged victim of covered misconduct and discloses such covered misconduct to the appropriate individual of the Coast Guard responsible for providing victim care and support—

(A) shall receive care and support from such individual; and

(B) such individual shall not deny or unreasonably delay providing care and support; and

(2) in the case of such an alleged victim to whom care and support cannot be provided by the appropriate individual contacted by the alleged victim based on programmatic eligibility criteria or any other reason that affects the ability of such appropriate individual to provide care and support (such as being stationed at a remote unit or serving on a vessel currently underway) the alleged victim shall receive, with the permission of the alleged victim—

(A) an in-person introduction to appropriate service providers, for which the alleged victim is physically present, which shall occur at the discretion of the alleged victim; and

(B) access to follow-up services from the appropriate 1 or more service providers.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The policy issued under subsection (a) shall apply to—

(1) all Coast Guard personnel responsible for the care and support of victims of covered misconduct; and

(2) any other Coast Guard personnel the Commandant considers appropriate.

(d) REVISION OF POLICY RELATING TO DOMESTIC ABUSE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall issue or revise any Coast

Guard policy or process relating to domestic abuse so as to define the term “intimate partner” to have the meaning given such term in section 930 of title 10, United States Code.

(e) **TRAINING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—All Coast Guard personnel responsible for the care and support of members of the Coast Guard who are alleged victims of covered misconduct shall receive training in accordance with professional standards of practice to ensure that such alleged victims receive adequate care that is consistent with the policy issued under subsection (a).

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The training required by paragraph (1)—

(A) shall include—

(i) instructions on specific procedures for implementing the policy issued under subsection (a); and

(ii) information on resources and personnel critical for the implementation of such policy; and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, shall be provided in person.

(f) **COVERED MISCONDUCT.**—In this section, the term “covered misconduct” shall have the meaning given such term in section 2519 of title 14, United States Code (as added by this Act).

SEC. 516. ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL VICTIM CAPABILITIES TO RESPOND TO ALLEGATIONS OF CERTAIN SPECIAL VICTIM OFFENSES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 573 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “or the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating when not operating as a service in the Navy” after “Secretary of Defense”; and

(B) by striking “Secretary of each military department” and inserting “Secretary concerned”;

(2) in subsection (b) by striking “or Air Force Office of Special Investigations” and inserting “, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, or Coast Guard Investigative Services”;

(3) in subsection (c) by inserting “or the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating when not operating as a service in the Navy” after “Secretary of Defense”;

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “or the Commandant of the Coast Guard” after “Secretary of a military department”; and

(ii) by inserting “or the Coast Guard” after “within the military department”;

(B) in paragraph (2) by inserting “or the Coast Guard” after “within a military department”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(h) **TIME FOR ESTABLISHMENT FOR COAST GUARD.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report containing all the items described in subsections (e) and (f) as applied to the Coast Guard.”.

(b) **BRIEFING.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall provide the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives with a briefing on the Commandant’s assessment and implementation,

as appropriate, of the recommendations included in the Center for Naval Analyses report titled “Assessing the USCG’s Special Victims’ Counsel Program”, issued in June 2024, including—

(1) the implementation status of each adopted recommendation, as appropriate;

(2) for each adopted recommendation, a description of actions taken to implement such recommendation;

(3) in the case of an adopted recommendation that has not been fully implemented—

(A) a description of actions taken or planned to address such recommendation;

(B) an estimated completion date; and

(C) a description of the milestones necessary to complete the recommendation;

(4) a description of any recommendation that will not be adopted and an explanation of the reason the recommendation will not be adopted;

(5) a description of the metrics and milestones used to ensure completion and effectiveness of each adopted recommendation;

(6) a description of any additional actions the Commandant is taking to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Special Victims’ Counsel program of the Coast Guard;

(7) any legislative change proposal necessary to implement the adopted recommendations; and

(8) an overview of any funding or resource necessary to implement each adopted recommendation in a timely and effective manner, including a list of personnel needed for such implementation.

SEC. 517. MEMBERS ASSERTING POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY.

Section 2516 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “or has been sexually assaulted during the preceding 2-year period”; and

(ii) by striking “or based on such sexual assault, the influence of” and inserting “the signs and symptoms of either”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (4) as paragraphs (3) through (5), respectively;

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

“(2) **MENTAL, BEHAVIORAL, OR EMOTIONAL DISORDER.**—A member of the Coast Guard who has been sexually assaulted during the preceding 5-year period and who alleges, based on such sexual assault, the signs and symptoms of a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder described within the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association—

“(A) is provided the opportunity to request a medical examination to clinically evaluate such signs and symptoms; and

“(B) receives such a medical examination to evaluate a diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury, or diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder described within the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association.”;

(D) in paragraph (3) by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “this subsection”; and

(E) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated—

(i) by inserting “or a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder” before “under this subsection”;

(ii) by inserting “performed by” after “shall be”; and

(iii) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following:

“(A) a board-certified psychiatrist;

“(B) a licensed doctorate-level psychologist;

“(C) any other appropriate licensed or certified healthcare professional designated by the Commandant; or

“(D) a psychiatry resident or board-eligible psychologist who—

“(i) has completed a 1-year internship or residency; and

“(ii) is under the close supervision of a board-certified psychiatrist or licensed doctorate-level psychologist.”;

(2) in subsection (b) by inserting “or a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder” after “traumatic brain injury”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) **NOTIFICATION OF RIGHT TO REQUEST MEDICAL EXAMINATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Any member of the Coast Guard who receives a notice of involuntary administrative separation shall be advised at the time of such notice of the right of the member to request a medical examination under subsection (a) if any condition described in such subsection applies to the member.

“(2) **POLICY.**—The Commandant shall—

“(A) develop and issue a clear policy for carrying out the notification required under paragraph (1) with respect to any member of the Coast Guard described in that paragraph who has made an unrestricted report of sexual assault; and

“(B) provide information on such policy to sexual assault response coordinators of the Coast Guard for the purpose of ensuring that such policy is communicated to members of the Coast Guard who may be eligible for a medical examination under this section.”.

SEC. 518. PARTICIPATION IN CATCH A SERIAL OFFENDER PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating when not operating as a service in the Navy, acting through the Commandant, shall ensure the participation of the Coast Guard in the Catch a Serial Offender program (referred to in this section as the “CATCH program”) of the Department of Defense established in accordance with section 543 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291).

(b) **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating and the Secretary of Defense shall finalize a memorandum of agreement to facilitate Coast Guard access to and participation in the CATCH program.

SEC. 519. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY RELATING TO ALLEGATIONS OF MISCONDUCT AGAINST SENIOR LEADERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter II of chapter 25 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by redesignating section 2521 as section 2531.

(b) **ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY RELATING TO ALLEGATIONS OF MISCONDUCT AGAINST SENIOR LEADERS.**—Subchapter I of chapter 25 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 2521. Accountability and transparency relating to allegations of misconduct against senior leaders

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, the Secretary shall establish a policy to improve oversight, investigations, accountability, and public transparency regarding alleged misconduct of senior leaders of the Coast Guard.

“(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The policy required by subsection (a)—

“(1) shall require that—

“(A) any allegation of alleged misconduct made against a senior leader of the Coast Guard shall be reported to the Office of the Inspector General of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating not later than 72 hours after the allegation is reported to the Coast Guard or the department in which the Coast Guard is operating; and

“(B) the Inspector General of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall notify the head of the Coast Guard office in which the senior leader is serving with respect to the receipt of such allegation, or, in a case where the senior leader is the head of such Coast Guard office, the next in the chain of command, as appropriate, except in a case in which the Inspector General determines that such notification would risk impairing an ongoing investigation, would unnecessarily compromise the anonymity of the individual making the allegation, or would otherwise be inappropriate; and

“(2) to the extent practicable, shall be consistent with Department of Defense directives, including Department of Defense Directive 5505.06.

“(c) **FIRST RIGHT TO EXCLUSIVE INVESTIGATION.**—The Inspector General of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating—

“(1) shall have the first right to investigate an allegation described in subsection (b)(1)(A); and

“(2) in cases with concurrent jurisdiction involving an allegation described in subsection (b)(1)(A), may investigate such an allegation to the exclusion of any other Coast Guard criminal or administrative investigation if the Inspector General determines that an exclusive investigation is necessary to maintain the integrity of the investigation.

“(d) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY AND BROAD DISSEMINATION.**—The policy established under subsection (a) shall be made available to the public and incorporated into training and curricula across the Coast Guard at all levels to ensure broad understanding of the policy among members and personnel of the Coast Guard.

“(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.**—The term ‘alleged misconduct’—

“(A) means a credible allegation that, if proven, would constitute a violation of—

“(i) a provision of criminal law, including the Uniform Code of Military Justice (chapter 47 of title 10); or

“(ii) a recognized standard, such as the Department of Defense Joint Ethics Regulation or other Federal regulation, including any other Department of Defense regulation and any Department of Homeland Security regulation; or

“(B) could reasonably be expected to be of significance to the Secretary or the Inspector General of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, particularly in a case in which there is an element of misuse of position or of unauthorized personal benefit to the senior official, a family member, or an associate.

“(2) **SENIOR LEADER OF THE COAST GUARD.**—The term ‘senior leader of the Coast Guard’ means—

“(A) an active duty, retired, or reserve officer of the Coast Guard in the grade of O-7 or higher;

“(B) an officer of the Coast Guard selected for promotion to the grade of O-7;

“(C) a current or former civilian member of the Senior Executive Service employed by the Coast Guard; or

“(D) any civilian member of the Coast Guard whose position is deemed equivalent to that of a member of the Senior Executive Service, as determined by the Office of the Inspector General of the department in

which the Coast Guard is operating, in concurrence with the Secretary acting through the Commandant.”

(c) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The analysis for chapter 25 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) by striking the item relating to section 2521 and inserting the following:

“2531. Advisory Board on Women in the Coast Guard.”; and

(2) by inserting after the item relating to section 2520 (as added by this Act) the following:

“2521. Accountability and transparency relating to allegations of misconduct against senior leaders.”

SEC. 520. CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT.

Section 1561b of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating when not operating as a service in the Navy” after “Secretary of Defense”; and

(B) by inserting “or the Commandant” after “Secretary of a military department”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by inserting “or the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating when not operating as a service in the Navy” after “Secretary of Defense”; and

(B) in paragraph (1) by inserting “departments or the Commandant” after “Secretaries of the military”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) **REPORTS FOR THE COAST GUARD.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than April 30, 2025, and April 30 every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report containing data on the complaints of sexual harassment alleged pursuant to the process under subsection (a) during the previous 2 calendar years.

“(2) **PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.**—Any data on complaints described in paragraph (1) shall not contain any personally identifiable information.”

SEC. 521. REPORT ON POLICY ON WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the policy of the Coast Guard on whistleblower protections.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A discussion of the policy of the Coast Guard as of the date of enactment of this Act with respect to—

(A) whistleblower protections;

(B) accountability measures for reprisal against whistleblowers;

(C) the applicable professional standards and potential types of support provided to whistleblowers by members of the Coast Guard personnel, such as the members in the Coast Guard Investigative Service; and

(D) the content and frequency of training provided to members of the Coast Guard on active duty, members of the Coast Guard Reserve, and civilian personnel of the Coast Guard with respect to the applicable professional standards and potential types of support offered to whistleblowers.

(2) A description of the responsibilities of commanders and equivalent civilian super-

visors with respect to whistleblower complaints and measures used by the Coast Guard to ensure compliance with such responsibilities, such as—

(A) the mechanisms to ensure that—

(i) any such commander complies with section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, including subsection (a)(1) of that section;

(ii) any such equivalent civilian supervisor complies with section 2302 of title 5, United States Code; and

(iii) any such commander or supervisor protects the constitutional right of whistleblowers to speak with Members of Congress;

(B) actions to be taken against any a commander or equivalent civilian supervisor who fails to act on a whistleblower complaint or improperly interferes with a whistleblower after a complaint is filed or during the preparation of a complaint;

(C) the role of Coast Guard attorneys in ensuring that such commanders comply with responsibilities under section 1034 of title 10, United States Code; and

(D) the role of Coast Guard civilian attorneys and administrative law judges in ensuring that such civilian supervisors comply with responsibilities under section 2302 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) A discussion of the availability of Coast Guard staff, including civilian staff, assigned to providing, in accordance with professional standards or practice, behavioral health care to whistleblowers, including—

(A) the number and type of such staff;

(B) a description of the specific care responsibilities of such staff;

(C) an identification of any limitation existing as of the date of enactment of this Act to the provision of such care;

(D) a description of any plan to increase capacity of such staff to provide such care, as applicable; and

(E) a description of any additional resources necessary to provide such care.

(4) An assessment of the manner in which the policies discussed in paragraph (1), the responsibilities of commanders and civilian supervisors described in paragraph (2), and the availability of Coast Guard staff as discussed in paragraph (3) apply specifically to cadets and leadership at the Coast Guard Academy.

(5) Recommendations (including, as appropriate, proposed legislative changes and a plan to publish in the Federal Register not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act a request for information seeking public comment and recommendations) of the Commandant regarding manners in which Coast Guard policies and procedures may be strengthened—

(A) to prevent whistleblower discrimination and harassment;

(B) to better enforce prohibitions on retaliation, including reprisal, restriction, ostracism, and maltreatment, set forth in section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, and section 2302 of title 5, United States Code; and

(C) to hold commanding officers and civilian supervisors accountable for enforcing and complying with prohibitions on any form of retaliation described in such section.

SEC. 522. REVIEW AND MODIFICATION OF COAST GUARD ACADEMY POLICY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy (referred to in this section as the “Superintendent”) shall—

(1) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, commence a review of the Coast Guard Academy policy on sexual harassment and sexual violence established in accordance with section 1902 of title 14, United States Code, that includes an evaluation as to whether any long-standing Coast Guard Academy tradition, system, process,

or internal policy impedes the implementation of necessary evidence-informed best practices followed by other military service academies in prevention, response, and recovery relating to sexual harassment and sexual violence; and

(2) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) complete such review; and

(B) modify such policy in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) MODIFICATIONS TO POLICY.—In modifying the Coast Guard Academy policy on sexual harassment and sexual violence referred to in subsection (a), the Superintendent shall ensure that such policy includes the following:

(1) Each matter required to be specified by section 1902(b) of title 14, United States Code.

(2) Updates to achieve compliance with chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(3) A description of the roles and responsibilities of staff of the Coast Guard Academy Sexual Assault Prevention, Response, and Recovery program, including—

(A) the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator;

(B) the Victim Advocate Program Specialist;

(C) the Volunteer Victim Advocate; and

(D) the Primary Prevention Specialist, as established under subsection (c).

(4) A description of the role of the Coast Guard Investigative Service with respect to sexual harassment and sexual violence prevention, response, and recovery at the Coast Guard Academy.

(5) A description of the role of support staff at the Coast Guard Academy, including chaplains, with respect to sexual harassment and sexual violence prevention, response, and recovery.

(6) Measures to promote awareness of dating violence.

(7) A delineation of the relationship between—

(A) cadet advocacy groups organized for the prevention of, response to, and recovery from sexual harassment and sexual violence, including Cadets Against Sexual Assault; and

(B) the staff of the Coast Guard Academy Sexual Assault Prevention, Response, and Recovery program.

(8) A provision that requires cadets and Coast Guard Academy personnel to participate in not fewer than one in-person training each academic year on the prevention of, responses to, and resources relating to incidents of sexual harassment and sexual violence, to be provided by the staff of the Coast Guard Academy Sexual Assault Prevention, Response, and Recovery program.

(9) The establishment, revision, or expansion, as necessary, of an anti-retaliation Superintendent's Instruction for cadets who—

(A) report incidents of sexual harassment or sexual violence;

(B) participate in cadet advocacy groups that advocate for the prevention of, response to, and recovery from sexual harassment and sexual violence; or

(C) seek assistance from a company officer, company senior enlisted leader, athletic coach, or other Coast Guard Academy staff member with respect to a mental health or other medical emergency.

(10) A provision that explains the purpose of and process for issuance of a no-contact order at the Coast Guard Academy, including a description of the manner in which such an order shall be enforced.

(11) A provision that explains the purpose of and process for issuance of a military protective order at the Coast Guard Academy, including a description of—

(A) the manner in which such an order shall be enforced; and

(B) the associated requirement to notify the National Criminal Information Center of the issuance of such an order.

(c) PRIMARY PREVENTION SPECIALIST.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Superintendent shall hire a Primary Prevention Specialist, to be located and serve at the Coast Guard Academy.

(d) TEMPORARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO RECEIVE MEDICAL SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH AND RELATED SUPPORT SERVICES.—The Superintendent shall ensure that the Academy's policy regarding a cadet who has made a restricted or unrestricted report of sexual harassment to request a leave of absence from the Coast Guard Academy is consistent with other military service academies.

(e) BOARD OF VISITORS.—The Board of Visitors of the Coast Guard Academy shall regularly review—

(1) the implementation of this section; and

(2) the state of morale and discipline at the Coast Guard Academy, including with respect to prevention of, response to, and recovery from sexual assault and sexual harassment.

SEC. 523. COAST GUARD AND COAST GUARD ACADEMY ACCESS TO DEFENSE SEXUAL ASSAULT INCIDENT DATABASE.

(a) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall enter into a memorandum of understanding to enable the criminal offender case management and analytics database of the Coast Guard to have system interface access with the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (referred to in this section as the "Database") established by section 563 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (10 U.S.C. 1561 note).

(b) PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after entering into the memorandum of understanding required under subsection (a), the Commandant, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a plan to carry out the terms of such memorandum.

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

(A) Measures to ensure that authorized staff of the Coast Guard have system interface access to the Database, and a description of any barrier to such access.

(B) Measures to ensure that authorized staff of the Coast Guard Academy have system interface access to the Database, and a description of any barrier to such access that is unique to the Coast Guard Academy.

(C) Measures to facilitate formal or informal communication between the Coast Guard and the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office of the Department of Defense, or any other relevant Department of Defense component, to identify or seek a resolution to barriers to Database access.

(D) A description of the steps, measures, and improvements necessary to remove any barrier encountered by staff of the Coast Guard or the Coast Guard Academy in accessing the Database, including any failure of system interface access necessitating manual entry of investigative data.

(E) An assessment of the technical challenges, timeframes, and costs associated with providing authorized staff of the Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Academy with system interface access for the Database that is substantially similar to such system interface access possessed by other branches of the Armed Forces.

(3) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 524. DIRECTOR OF COAST GUARD INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 3 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 327. Director of Coast Guard Investigative Service

"(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be a Director of the Coast Guard Investigative Service.

"(b) CHAIN OF COMMAND.—The Director of the Coast Guard Investigative Service shall report directly to and be under the general supervision of the Commandant, acting through the Vice Commandant of the Coast Guard."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for Chapter 3 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 326 the following:

"327. Director of Coast Guard Investigative Service."

SEC. 525. MODIFICATIONS AND REVISIONS RELATING TO REOPENING RETIRED GRADE DETERMINATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2501(d)(2) of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B) by inserting "a" before "competent authority";

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (E) as subparagraphs (F) through (H), respectively; and

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

"(C) substantial evidence comes to light that, during the commissioned service of the officer, the officer failed to carry out applicable laws, with an intent to deceive or defraud;

"(D) substantial evidence comes to light after the retirement that the officer committed rape or sexual assault, as described in sections 920(a) and 920(b) of title 10 (articles 120(a) and 120(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) at any time during the commissioned service of the officer;

"(E) substantial evidence comes to light after the retirement that the commissioned officer knew of and failed to report through proper channels, in accordance with existing law at the time of the alleged incident, any known instances of sexual assault by a member of the Coast Guard under the command of the officer during the officer's service;"

(b) ISSUANCE AND REVISION OF REGULATIONS RELATING TO GOOD CAUSE TO REOPEN RETIRED GRADE DETERMINATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall issue or revise, as applicable, and at the discretion of the Secretary consistent with this section, regulations of the Coast Guard to do the following:

(1) Define what constitutes good cause to reopen a retired grade determination referred to in subparagraph (H) of section 2501(d)(2) of title 14, United States Code, as redesignated by subsection (a), to ensure that the following shall be considered good cause for such a reopening:

(A) Circumstances that constitute a failure to carry out applicable laws regarding a report of sexual assault with an intent to deceive by a commissioned officer, that relate to a response made to a report of sexual assault, during the commissioned service of the officer.

(B) Substantial evidence of sexual assault by the commissioned officer concerned, at

any time during the commissioned service of such officer, or such evidence that was not considered by the Coast Guard in a manner consistent with law.

(2) Identify the standard for making, and the evidentiary showing required to support, an adverse determination on the retired grade of a commissioned officer.

(c) **REVISION OF LIMITATIONS ON REOPENING RETIRED GRADE DETERMINATIONS.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall revise applicable guidance in section K.10 of chapter 3 of Commandant Instruction 1000.4A to remove any restriction that limits the ability to reopen the retired grade of a commissioned officer based on—

(1) whether new evidence is discovered contemporaneously with or within a short time period after the date of retirement of the officer concerned; and

(2) whether the misconduct concerned was not discoverable through due diligence.

(d) **SAVINGS CLAUSE.**—No provision of this section or the amendments made by this section shall be construed to permit a review of conduct that was not in violation of law or policy at the time of the alleged conduct.

SEC. 526. INCLUSION AND COMMAND REVIEW OF INFORMATION ON COVERED MISCONDUCT IN PERSONNEL SERVICE RECORDS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter I of chapter 25 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 2522. Inclusion and command review of information on covered misconduct in personnel service records

“(a) **INFORMATION ON REPORTS ON COVERED MISCONDUCT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If a complaint of covered misconduct is made against a member of the Coast Guard and the member is convicted by court-martial or receives nonjudicial punishment or punitive administrative action for such covered misconduct, a notation to that effect shall be placed in the personnel service record of the member, regardless of the grade of the member.

“(2) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the inclusion of information in personnel service records under paragraph (1) is to alert supervisors and commanders to any member of their command who has received a court-martial conviction, nonjudicial punishment, or punitive administrative action for covered misconduct in order—

“(A) to reduce the likelihood that repeat offenses will escape the notice of supervisors and commanders; and

“(B) to help inform commissioning or promotability of the member;

“(3) **LIMITATION ON PLACEMENT.**—A notation under paragraph (1) may not be placed in the restricted section of the personnel service record of a member.

“(4) **CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to prohibit or limit the capacity of a member of the Coast Guard to challenge or appeal the placement of a notation, or location of placement of a notation, in the personnel service record of the member in accordance with procedures otherwise applicable to such challenges or appeals.

“(b) **COMMAND REVIEW OF HISTORY OF COVERED MISCONDUCT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Under policy to be prescribed by the Secretary, the commanding officer of a unit or facility to which a covered member is assigned or transferred shall review the history of covered misconduct as documented in the personnel service record of a covered member in order to become familiar with such history of the covered member.

“(2) **COVERED MEMBER DEFINED.**—In this subsection, the term ‘covered member’ means a member of the Coast Guard who, at the time of assignment or transfer as described in paragraph (1), has a history of 1 or more covered misconduct offenses as documented in the personnel service record of such member or such other records or files as the Commandant shall specify in the policy prescribed under subparagraph (A).

“(c) **REVIEW OF PERSONNEL SERVICE RECORD TO DETERMINE SUITABILITY FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT.**—Under policy to be prescribed by the Secretary, the Commandant shall establish procedures that are consistent with the law, policies, and practices of the Department of Defense in effect on the date of enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025 to consider and review the personnel service record of a former member of the Armed Forces to determine the suitability of the individual for civilian employment in the Coast Guard.”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The analysis for chapter 25 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2521 (as added by this Act) the following:

“2522. Inclusion and command review of information on covered misconduct in personnel service records.”.

SEC. 527. FLAG OFFICER REVIEW OF, AND CONCURRENCE IN, SEPARATION OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE REPORTED SEXUAL MISCONDUCT.

(a) **POLICY TO REQUIRE REVIEW OF CERTAIN PROPOSED INVOLUNTARY SEPARATIONS.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall establish, with respect to any proposed involuntary separation under chapter 59 of title 10, United States Code, a Coast Guard policy to review the circumstances of, and grounds for, such a proposed involuntary separation of any member of the Coast Guard who—

(1) made a restricted or unrestricted report of covered misconduct (as such term is defined in section 2519 of title 14, United States Code);

(2) within 2 years after making such a report, is recommended for involuntary separation from the Coast Guard; and

(3) requests the review on the grounds that the member believes the recommendation for involuntary separation from the Coast Guard was initiated in retaliation for making the report.

(b) **RECUSAL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The policy established under subsection (a) shall set forth a process for the recusal of commanding officers and the flag officer described in subsection (c)(2) from making initial or subsequent decisions on proposed separations or from reviewing proposed separations.

(2) **CRITERIA.**—The recusal process established under paragraph (1) shall specify criteria for recusal, including mandatory recusal from making a decision on a proposed separation, and from reviewing a proposed separation, if the commanding officer or the flag officer described in subsection (c)(2) was, at any time—

(A) the subject of a complaint of any form of assault, harassment, or retaliation, filed by the member of the Coast Guard described in subsection (a) who is the subject of a proposed involuntary separation or whose proposed separation is under review; or

(B) associated with the individual suspected or accused of perpetrating the incident of covered misconduct reported by such member.

(c) **CONCURRENCE OF FLAG OFFICER REQUIRED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The policy established under subsection (a) shall require the con-

currence of the flag officer described in paragraph (2) in order to separate the member of the Coast Guard described in such subsection.

(2) **FLAG OFFICER DESCRIBED.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the flag officer described in this paragraph is—

(i) the Commandant; or

(ii) a designee of the Commandant who is in a grade not lower than O-7.

(B) **CHAIN OF COMMAND EXCEPTION.**—In the case of a member of the Coast Guard described in subsection (a) who is in the immediate chain of command of the Commandant or the designee of the Commandant that oversees personnel policy, the flag officer described in this paragraph is a flag officer outside the chain of command of such member, as determined by the Commandant consistent with the policy established under subsection (a).

(d) **NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.**—Any member of the Coast Guard who has made a report of covered misconduct and who receives a proposal for involuntary separation shall be notified at the time of such proposal of the right of the member to a review under this section.

SEC. 528. EXPEDITED TRANSFER IN CASES OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT OR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

(a) **EXPEDITED TRANSFER POLICY UPDATE.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall update Coast Guard policy as necessary to implement—

(1) an expedited transfer process for covered individuals consistent with—

(A) Department of Defense policy on expedited transfers of victims of sexual assault or domestic violence in place on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) subsection (b); and

(2) a process by which—

(A) a covered individual, the commanding officer of a covered individual, or any other Coast Guard official may initiate a request that a subject be administratively assigned to another unit in accordance with military assignments and authorized absence policy for the duration of the investigation and, if applicable, prosecution of such subject;

(B) the Coast Guard shall ensure that any administrative assignment action in response to a request under subparagraph (A) will be taken not as a punitive measure, but solely for the purpose of maintaining good order and discipline within the unit of the covered individual or the subject; and

(C) protection of due process for the subject is preserved.

(b) **RECUSAL.**—The expedited transfer process implemented under this section shall require the recusal of any official involved in the approval or denial of an expedited transfer request if the official was, at any time—

(1) the subject of a complaint of any form of assault, harassment, or retaliation, or any other type of complaint, filed by the covered individual; or

(2) associated, beyond workplace interactions, with the subject in a manner that may present an actual or apparent conflict of interest.

(c) **NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.**—With respect to a member of the Coast Guard who makes an unrestricted report of sexual assault or a report of domestic violence, the updated policy required under subsection (a) shall specify the appropriate officials of the Coast Guard who shall provide such member with information regarding expedited transfer authority.

(d) **REPORT.**—

(1) **INITIAL REPORT.**—Not later than March 1 of the year that is not less than 1 year after the date on which the updates required under

subsection (a) are completed, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, as an enclosure or appendix to the report required by section 5112 of title 14, United States Code, a report on such updates that includes—

(A) a copy of the updated policies of the Coast Guard relating to expedited transfers;

(B) a summary of such updated policies;

(C) for the preceding year, the number of covered individuals who have requested an expedited transfer, disaggregated by gender of the requester and whether the request was granted or denied;

(D) for each denial of an expedited transfer request during the preceding year, a description of the rationale for the denial; and

(E) any other matter the Commandant considers appropriate.

(2) **SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.**—Not later than 1 year after the Commandant submits the report required under paragraph (1), and annually thereafter for 3 years, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, as an enclosure or appendix to the report required by section 5112 of title 14, United States Code, a report on the updates required under subsection (a) that includes—

(A) any policies of the Coast Guard relating to expedited transfers that have been updated since the previous report submitted under this subsection;

(B) a summary of any such updated policies; and

(C) the information described under subparagraphs (C) through (E) of paragraph (1).

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COVERED INDIVIDUAL.**—The term “covered individual” means—

(A) a member of the Coast Guard who is a victim of sexual assault in a case handled under the Sexual Assault Prevention, Response, and Recovery Program or the Family Advocacy Program;

(B) a member of the Coast Guard who is a victim of domestic violence (as defined by the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating in the policies prescribed under this section) committed by the spouse or intimate partner of the member, regardless of whether the spouse or intimate partner is a member of the Coast Guard; and

(C) a member of the Coast Guard whose dependent is a victim of sexual assault or domestic violence.

(2) **SUBJECT.**—The term “subject” means a member of the Coast Guard who is the subject of an investigation related to alleged incidents of sexual assault or domestic violence and is stationed at the same installation as, or in close proximity to, the covered individual involved.

SEC. 529. ACCESS TO TEMPORARY SEPARATION PROGRAM FOR VICTIMS OF ALLEGED SEX-RELATED OFFENSES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall update the Coast Guard policy relating to temporary separation of members of the Coast Guard who are victims of alleged sex-related offenses as required under subsection (b).

(b) **ELIGIBILITY.**—The updated policy required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a provision that allows a member of the Coast Guard to request to participate in the temporary separation program if the member has reported, in an unrestricted format or to the greatest extent practicable, a restricted format, being the victim of an al-

leged sex-related offense on a date that is during—

(A) the 5-year period preceding the requested date of separation; and

(B) the military service of the member;

(2) a provision that provides eligibility for a member of the Coast Guard to request temporary separation if the member has reported being the victim of an alleged sex-related offense, even if—

(A) the member has had a previous temporary separation including a previous temporary separation as the victim of a previous unrelated alleged sex-related offense; or

(B) the enlistment period of the member is not nearing expiration or the tour or contract of the member is not nearing completion;

(3) an updated standard of review consistent with the application of, and purposes of, this section; and

(4) the establishment of a process—

(A) for eligible members to make requests for temporary separation under this section; and

(B) that allows the Commandant to consider whether to allow a member granted temporary separation under this section to fulfill the enlistment period or tour or contract obligation of the member after the end of the temporary separation period.

(c) **EXCEPTION FROM REPAYMENT OF BONUSES, INCENTIVE PAY, OR SIMILAR BENEFITS AND TERMINATION OF REMAINING PAYMENTS.**—For any temporary separation granted under the updated policy required under subsection (a), the Secretary concerned may conduct a review to determine whether to exercise discretion in accordance with section 373(b)(1) of title 37, United States Code.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **SECRETARY CONCERNED.**—The term “Secretary concerned” has the meaning given such term in section 101 of title 37, United States Code.

(2) **SEX-RELATED OFFENSE.**—The term “sex-related offense” has the meaning given such term in section 1044e(h) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 530. POLICY AND PROGRAM TO EXPAND PREVENTION OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall develop and issue a comprehensive policy for the Coast Guard to reinvigorate the prevention of misconduct involving members and civilians of the Coast Guard that contains the policy elements described in section 1561 of title 10, United States Code.

(b) **PROGRAMS REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days after the issuance of the policy required under paragraph (1), the Commandant shall develop and implement for the Coast Guard a program to reinvigorate the prevention of misconduct involving members and civilians of the Coast Guard.

SEC. 531. CONTINUOUS VETTING OF SECURITY CLEARANCES.

Section 1564(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting “, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct an investigation or adjudication under subsection (a) of any individual described in paragraph (3),” after “paragraph (2)”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A)(iv) by striking “the Secretary” and inserting “the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Homeland Security, as the case may be,”;

(2) in paragraph (2) by inserting “(other than an individual described in paragraph (3))” after “is an individual”;

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively;

(4) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

“(3) An individual described in this paragraph is an individual who has a security clearance and is—

“(A) a flag officer of the Coast Guard; or

“(B) an employee of the Coast Guard in the Senior Executive Service.”; and

(5) in paragraph (4), as redesignated by paragraph (3), by striking “Secretary” and all that follows through “paragraph (2)” and inserting the following: “Secretary of Defense, in the case of an individual described in paragraph (2), and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the case of an individual described in paragraph (3), shall ensure that relevant information on the conviction or determination described in paragraph (1) of such an individual”.

SEC. 532. TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR COVERED MISCONDUCT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE.

(a) **MODIFICATION OF CURRICULUM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall revise the curriculum of the Coast Guard with respect to covered misconduct prevention and response training—

(A) to include—

(i) information on procedures and responsibilities with respect to reporting requirements, investigations, survivor health and safety (including expedited transfers, no-contact orders, military and civilian protective orders, and temporary separations), and whistleblower protections;

(ii) information on Department of Veterans Affairs resources available to veterans, active-duty personnel, and reserve personnel;

(iii) information on the right of any member of the Coast Guard to seek legal resources outside the Coast Guard;

(iv) general information regarding the availability of legal resources provided by civilian legal services organizations, presented in an organized and consistent manner that does not endorse any particular legal services organization; and

(v) information on the capability, operations, reporting structure, and requirements with respect to the Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard; and

(B) to address the workforce training recommendations set forth in the memorandum of the Coast Guard titled “Commandant’s Directed Actions—Accountability and Transparency”, issued on November 27, 2023.

(2) **COLLABORATION.**—In revising the curriculum under this subsection, the Commandant shall solicit input from individuals outside the Coast Guard who are experts in sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response training.

(b) **COVERED MISCONDUCT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TRAINING AND EDUCATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall ensure that all members and civilian employees of the Coast Guard are provided with annual covered misconduct prevention and response training and education for the purpose of strengthening individual knowledge, skills, and capacity relating to the prevention of and response to covered misconduct.

(2) **SCOPE.**—The training and education referred to in paragraph (1)—

(A) shall be provided as part of—

(i) initial entry and accession training;

(ii) annual refresher training;

(iii) initial and recurring training courses for covered first responders;

(iv) new and prospective commanding officer and executive officer training; and

(v) specialized leadership training; and

(B) shall be tailored for specific leadership levels, positions, pay grades, and roles.

(3) **CONTENT.**—The training and education referred to in paragraph (1) shall include the information described in subsection (a)(1)(A).

(c) **COVERED FIRST RESPONDER TRAINING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall ensure that—

(A) training for covered first responders includes the covered misconduct prevention and response training described in subsection (b); and

(B) such covered misconduct prevention and response training is provided to covered first responders on a recurring basis.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In addition to the information described in subsection (a)(1)(A), the initial and recurring covered misconduct prevention and response training for covered first responders shall include information on procedures and responsibilities with respect to—

(A) the provision of care to a victim of covered misconduct, in accordance with professional standards or practice, that accounts for trauma experienced by the victim and associated symptoms or events that may exacerbate such trauma; and

(B) the manner in which such a victim may receive such care.

(d) **TRAINING FOR PROSPECTIVE COMMANDING OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall ensure that training for prospective commanders and executive officers at all levels of command includes the covered misconduct prevention and response training described in subsection (b).

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In addition to the information described in subsection (a)(1)(A), the covered misconduct prevention and response training for prospective commanding officers and executive officers shall be—

(A) tailored to the responsibilities and leadership requirements of members of the Coast Guard as they are assigned to command positions; and

(B) revised, as necessary, to include information on—

(i) fostering a command climate—

(I) that does not tolerate covered misconduct;

(II) in which individuals assigned to the command are encouraged to intervene to prevent potential incidents of covered misconduct; and

(III) that encourages victims of covered misconduct to report any incident of covered misconduct;

(ii) the possible variations in the effect of trauma on individuals who have experienced covered misconduct;

(iii) potential differences in the procedures and responsibilities, Department of Veterans Affairs resources, and legal resources described in subsection (a)(1)(A) depending on the operating environment in which an incident of covered misconduct occurred;

(iv) the investigation of alleged incidents of covered misconduct, including training on understanding evidentiary standards;

(v) available disciplinary options, including administrative action and deferral of discipline for collateral misconduct, and examples of disciplinary options in civilian jurisdictions; and

(vi) the capability, operations, reporting structure, and requirements with respect to the Chief Prosecutor of the Coast Guard.

(e) **ENTRY AND ACCESSION TRAININGS.**—

(1) **INITIAL TRAINING.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall provide for the inclusion of an initial covered misconduct prevention and response training module in the training for each new member of the Coast Guard,

which shall be provided not later than 14 duty days after the date of accession.

(B) **REQUIREMENT.**—In addition to the information described in subsection (a)(1)(A), the initial training module referred to in subparagraph (A) shall include a comprehensive explanation of Coast Guard—

(i) policy with respect to covered misconduct; and

(ii) procedures for reporting covered misconduct.

(2) **SUBSEQUENT TRAINING.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commandant shall provide for the inclusion of a detailed covered misconduct prevention and response training module in the training for each new member of the Coast Guard, which shall be provided not later than 60 duty days after the date on which the initial training module described in paragraph (1)(A) is provided.

(B) **CONTENT.**—The detailed training module referred to in subparagraph (A) shall include the information described in subsection (a)(1)(A).

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COVERED FIRST RESPONDER.**—The term “covered first responder” includes sexual assault response coordinators, victim advocates, Coast Guard medical officers, Coast Guard security forces, Coast Guard Investigative Service agents, judge advocates, special victims’ counsel, chaplains, and related personnel.

(2) **COVERED MISCONDUCT.**—The term “covered misconduct” has the meaning given such term in section 2519 of title 14, United States Code.

SEC. 533. REQUIREMENT TO REPORT SEXUAL OFFENSES.

Section 10104 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1) by striking “harassment, sexual harassment, or sexual assault in violation of employer policy or law” and inserting “sexual harassment or sexual assault in violation of employer policy or law and harassment”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(h) **HARASSMENT DEFINED.**—In this section, the term ‘harassment’ means—

“(1) unwelcome remarks about an individual’s characteristics as protected in title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and the Pregnancy Discrimination Act, or other unwelcome verbal or physical conduct based on 1 or more of these categories, if—

“(A) submission to such remarks or conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment, pay, career, benefits, or entitlements of the individual;

“(B) submission to or rejection of such remarks or conduct by an individual is used as the basis for decisions affecting that individual’s job, pay, career, benefits, or entitlements; or

“(C) such remarks or conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work performance; and

“(2) such remarks or conduct is so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the individual does perceive, the work environment as hostile, intimidating or abusive.

“(i) **RESPONSE TO INCIDENTS.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to impede the ability of the responsible entity of the vessel to take immediate personnel action in response to an incident described in subsection (a)(1) to preserve the safety and security of individuals on the vessel.”.

TITLE VI—COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORTS

SEC. 601. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON COAST GUARD RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND INNOVATION PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the state of the research, development, and innovation program of the Coast Guard during the 5-year period ending on such date of enactment.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An evaluation and description of the process for selecting projects to be carried out under the research, development, and innovation program of the Coast Guard.

(2) An analysis of the manner in which funding needs are determined and requested for such program, and for the activities and projects of such program, in alignment with the appropriate fiscal year.

(3) An assessment of the manner in which the Coast Guard determines desired outcomes, and measures the impact, of successful projects on the execution of the operations and mission of the Coast Guard.

(4) An assessment of the manner in which the Coast Guard evaluates impacts and benefits of partnerships between the Coast Guard and the Department of Defense and other entities, and a description of the extent to which and manner in which the Coast Guard is leveraging such benefits and identifying and managing any potential challenge.

(5) An analysis of the manner in which the Commandant is working with partners to accelerate project transition from research, testing, evaluation, and prototype to production.

(6) An assessment of the manner in which the authority to enter into transactions other than contracts and grants pursuant to sections 719 and 1158 of title 14, United States Code, has been exercised by the Commandant, and a description of any training or resources necessary (including additional agreements for officers and training) to more fully exercise such authority.

(7) An evaluation of the role of the Blue Tech Center of Expertise established in section 302 of the Coast Guard Blue Technology Center of Expertise Act (Public Law 115-265).

(8) Recommendations regarding authorization, personnel, infrastructure, and other requirements necessary for the expeditious transition of technologies developed under such program from prototype to production in the field.

(c) **CONSULTATION.**—In developing the report required under subsection (a), the Comptroller General may consult with—

(1) the maritime and aviation industries;

(2) the Secretary of Defense;

(3) the intelligence community; and

(4) any relevant—

(A) federally funded research institutions;

(B) nongovernmental organizations; and

(C) institutions of higher education.

SEC. 602. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW OF QUALITY AND AVAILABILITY OF COAST GUARD BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CARE AND RESOURCES FOR PERSONNEL WELLNESS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall commence a review of the quality and availability of behavioral health care and related resources for Coast Guard personnel at the locations described in subsection (b).

(b) LOCATIONS TO BE REVIEWED.—In conducting the review under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall—

(1) first review the practices and policies relating to the availability of behavioral health care and related resources at Training Center Cape May; and

(2) review such practices and policies at—
(A) the Coast Guard Academy, including Officer Candidate School; and

(B) other Coast Guard training locations, as applicable.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The review conducted under subsection (a) shall include, for each location described in subsection (b), an assessment, and a description of available trend information (as applicable) for the 10-year period preceding the date of the review, with respect to each of the following:

(1) The nature of Coast Guard resources directed toward behavioral health services at the location.

(2) The manner in which the Coast Guard has managed treatment for recruits, cadets, officer candidates, or other personnel who may be experiencing a behavioral health crisis at the location (including individuals who have transferred to other buildings or facilities within the location).

(3) The extent to which the Coast Guard has identified the resources, such as physical spaces and facilities, necessary to manage behavioral health challenges and crises that Coast Guard personnel may face at the location.

(4) The behavioral health screenings required by the Coast Guard for recruits, cadets, officer candidates, or other personnel at the location, and the manner in which such screenings compare with screenings required by the Department of Defense for military recruits, service academy cadets, officer candidates, or other personnel at military service accession points.

(5) Whether the Coast Guard has assessed the adequacy of behavioral health resources and services for recruits, cadets, officer candidates, and other personnel at the location, and if so, the additional services and resources (such as resilience and life skills coaching), if any, needed to address any potential gaps.

(6) The manner in which the Coast Guard manages care transfers related to behavior health at the location, including command and other management input and privacy policies.

(7) The extent to which the Coast Guard has evaluated contributing factors or reasons for behavioral health crises experienced by newly enlisted personnel, cadets, officer candidates, or other personnel at the location.

(8) The extent to which the Coast Guard has addressed, at the location, provider care staffing standards and credentialing deficiencies identified in the report of the Comptroller General titled “Coast Guard Health Care: Improvements Needed for Determining Staffing Needs and Monitoring Access to Care”, issued on February 4, 2022.

(d) REPORTS.—The Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives—

(1) as soon as practicable but not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, a report relating to the results of the review conducted under subsection (a) relating to Training Center Cape May, including any recommendations the Comptroller General considers appropriate; and

(2) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) a report on the results of the review conducted under subsection (a) relating to—

(i) the Coast Guard Academy, including Officer Candidate School; and

(ii) other Coast Guard training locations, as applicable; and

(B) any recommendations the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

SEC. 603. COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY ON COAST GUARD EFFORTS TO REDUCE PREVALENCE OF MISSING OR INCOMPLETE MEDICAL RECORDS AND SHARING OF MEDICAL DATA WITH DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND OTHER ENTITIES.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall commence a study assessing the efforts of the Commandant—

(1) to reduce the prevalence of missing or incomplete medical records;

(2) to share medical data of members of the Coast Guard with the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

(3) to ensure that electronic health records are provided in a format that is user friendly and easy to access.

(b) ELEMENTS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall review the following:

(1) The steps the Commandant has taken to reduce the prevalence of missing or incomplete medical records of members of the Coast Guard.

(2) How implementation of an electronic health record system has affected the ability of the Commandant to manage health records of members of the Coast Guard, including—

(A) how the Commandant adds records from private medical providers to the electronic health record system;

(B) the progress of the Commandant toward implementing the electronic health record system in shipboard sick bays of the Coast Guard;

(C) how the Coast Guard shares medical records with the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

(D) any other matter the Comptroller General considers appropriate with respect to medical record storage, use, and sharing and the associated consequences for member health and well-being.

(3) The ability of members of the Coast Guard, medical professionals of the Coast Guard and of the Department of Defense, personnel of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and other personnel to access and search, as appropriate, the electronic health records of individuals, including the ability to search or quickly find information within electronic health records.

(c) REPORT.—Upon completion of the study under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the study under subsection (a).

SEC. 604. COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY ON COAST GUARD TRAINING FACILITY INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall commence a study on Coast Guard training facility infrastructure, including the specific needs of the Coast Guard training facilities described in subsection (c).

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) With respect to each Coast Guard training facility described in subsection (c)—

(A) a summary of capital needs, including construction and repair;

(B) a summary of equipment upgrade backlogs;

(C) an assessment of necessary improvements, including improvements to essential training equipment (including swimming pools, operational simulators, and marksmanship training ranges) to enable the Coast Guard to achieve all operational training objectives;

(D) a description of the resources necessary to fully address all training needs;

(E) an assessment of any security deficiency, including with respect to base access, training facility access, and trainee berthing area access;

(F) an identification of any exposed hazard that does not serve a training purpose;

(G) an identification of the presence of hazardous or toxic materials, including—

(i) lead-based paint;

(ii) asbestos or products that contain asbestos;

(iii) black mold;

(iv) radon; and

(v) contaminated drinking water; and

(H) an assessment of the need for, and estimated cost of, remediation of such toxic materials.

(2) An evaluation of the process used by the Coast Guard to identify, monitor, and construct Coast Guard training facilities.

(c) COAST GUARD TRAINING FACILITIES DESCRIBED.—The Coast Guard training facilities described in this subsection are the following:

(1) The Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut.

(2) The Leadership Development Center in New London, Connecticut.

(3) Training Center Cape May, New Jersey.

(4) Training Center Petaluma, California.

(5) Training Center Yorktown, Virginia.

(6) The Maritime Law Enforcement Academy in Charleston, South Carolina.

(7) The Special Missions Training Center at Camp Lejeune in North Carolina.

(8) The Gulf Regional Fisheries Training Center (GRFTC) in New Orleans, Louisiana.

(9) The North Pacific Regional Fisheries Training Center (NPRFTC) in Kodiak, Alaska.

(10) The Northeast Regional Fisheries Training Center (NRFTC) at Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

(11) The Southeast Regional Fisheries Training Center (SRFTC) in Charleston, South Carolina.

(12) The Pacific Regional Fisheries Training Center (PRFTC) in Alameda, California.

(13) The National Motor Lifeboat School at Cape Disappointment, Washington.

(14) The Aviation Technical Training Center in Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

(15) The Aviation Training Center in Mobile, Alabama.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after commencing the study required under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the study.

SEC. 605. COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY ON COAST GUARD BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Department of Defense issues the report on the Fourteenth Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation, the Comptroller General of the United States shall commence a study of Coast Guard involvement in, and efforts to support, the determination of the cost of adequate housing and the calculation of the basic allowance for housing under section 403 of title 37, United States Code.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study required under subsection (a) shall include, to the extent practicable, the following:

(1) An identification of Coast Guard duty locations in which there is a misalignment between the basic allowance for housing rate and the prevailing housing cost for members of the Coast Guard such that the basic allowance for housing is less than 95 percent of the monthly cost of adequate housing for such members in the corresponding military housing area.

(2) An analysis of each of the following:

(A) Anchor points, including—

(i) the methodology for the establishment of anchor points; and

(ii) with respect to housing provided as part of a public-private venture and Government-owned and Government-leased housing, the disparities between established anchor points and housing standards across the armed forces (as such term is defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code).

(B) Existing military housing boundary areas that affect the Coast Guard.

(C) Actions taken by the Commandant to comprehensively monitor basic allowance for housing rates for Coast Guard duty locations.

(D) The frequency of reviews conducted by the Commandant of the site visits used by the Department of Defense to inform military housing area boundaries.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the study required under subsection (a) commences, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Commandant a report on the findings of the study, including any recommendation the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

(d) PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the report required by subsection (c) is submitted to the Commandant, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives—

(1) an implementation plan, including timeframes and milestones, addressing any recommendation made by the Comptroller General in such report, as the Commandant considers appropriate; and

(2) with respect to any recommendation set forth in such report that the Commandant declines to implement, a written justification for the decision.

(e) ANCHOR POINT DEFINED.—In this section, the term “anchor point”—

(1) means the minimum housing standard reference benchmark used to establish the basic allowance for housing under section 403 of title 37, United States Code; and

(2) includes housing type and size based on pay grade and dependent status.

SEC. 606. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON SAFETY AND SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE AT COAST GUARD ACADEMY.

(a) GAO REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the safety and security infrastructure at the Coast Guard Academy.

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

(A) Existing security infrastructure for the grounds, buildings, athletic facilities, and any other facility of the Coast Guard Academy, including access points, locks, surveillance, and other security methods, as appropriate.

(B) Coast Guard policies with respect to the management, data storage and access, and operational capacity of the security infrastructure and methods evaluated under subparagraph (A).

(C) Special security needs relating to events at the Coast Guard Academy, such as large athletic events and other widely attended events.

(D) Coast Guard policies and procedures with respect to access to Coast Guard Academy grounds by—

(i) current or former members of the Coast Guard;

(ii) current or former civilian employees of the Coast Guard;

(iii) Coast Guard personnel that reside at the Academy and families of cadets; and

(iv) members of the public.

(E) Existing processes by which the Commandant, the Superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy, or a designated individual may prohibit or restrict access to Coast Guard Academy grounds by any current or former member or civilian employee of the Coast Guard who—

(i) has been subject to court-martial under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for sexual misconduct; or

(ii) has been administratively disciplined for sexual misconduct.

(F) Enforcement processes regarding access to Coast Guard Academy grounds for individuals (including current and former cadets, members, and civilian employees of the Coast Guard) who are or have been subject to a no-contact order relating to—

(i) a cadet or member of the faculty of the Academy; or

(ii) any other individual with access to Academy grounds.

(G) Recommendations to improve—

(i) the security of the Coast Guard Academy; and

(ii) the safety of—

(I) cadets at the Coast Guard Academy; and

(II) members of the Coast Guard stationed at, and civilian employees of, the Coast Guard Academy.

(b) ACTIONS BY COMMANDANT.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Comptroller General submits the report required under subsection (a), the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(A) a detailed plan to improve the security of, and the safety of cadets at, the Coast Guard Academy; and

(B) a detailed timeline for implementation of—

(i) the recommendations made by the Comptroller General in such report; and

(ii) any other safety improvement the Commandant considers appropriate.

(2) POLICY.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Comptroller General submits the report required under subsection (a), the Commandant, in a manner that maintains good order and discipline, shall update Coast Guard policy relating to access to the Coast Guard Academy grounds to include procedures by which individuals may be prohibited from accessing the Coast Guard Academy—

(A) as the Commandant considers appropriate; and

(B) consistent with the recommendations made by the Comptroller General in such report.

SEC. 607. COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY AND REPORT ON PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION PROCESS.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall commence a study to evaluate the effectiveness of the permanent change of station process of the Coast Guard.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after commencing the study required by subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the study.

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

(A) A description of the permanent change of station policies of the Coast Guard.

(B) A description of Coast Guard spending on permanent change of station moves and associated support costs.

(C) An evaluation of the effectiveness of using contracted movers for permanent change of station moves, including the estimated costs associated with—

(i) lost or damaged personal property of members of the Coast Guard;

(ii) delays in scheduling such a move through a contracted mover;

(iii) delayed delivery of household goods; and

(iv) other related challenges.

(D) A review of changes to permanent change of station policies implemented during the 10-year period ending on the date of enactment of this Act, and the costs or savings to the Coast Guard directly associated with such changes.

(E) Recommendations to improve the permanent change of station process of the Coast Guard.

(F) Any additional information or related matter arising from the study, as the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

TITLE VII—AMENDMENTS

SEC. 701. AMENDMENTS.

(a) PROHIBITION ON ENTRY AND OPERATION.—Section 70022(b)(1) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “Federal Register” and inserting “the Federal Register”.

(b) PORT, HARBOR, AND COASTAL FACILITY SECURITY.—Section 70116(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking “terrorism cyber” and inserting “terrorism, cyber”; and

(2) in paragraph (2) by inserting a comma after “acts of terrorism”.

(c) ENFORCEMENT BY STATE AND LOCAL OFFICERS.—Section 70118(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “section 1 of title II of the Act of June 15, 1917 (chapter 30; 50 U.S.C. 191)” and inserting “section 70051”; and

(2) by striking “section 7(b) of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (33 U.S.C. 1226(b))” and inserting “section 70116(b)”.

(d) CHAPTER 701 DEFINITIONS.—Section 70131(2) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “section 1 of title II of the Act of June 15, 1917 (50 U.S.C. 191)” and inserting “section 70051”; and

(2) by striking “section 7(b) of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (33 U.S.C. 1226(b))” and inserting “section 70116(b)”.

(e) NOTICE OF ARRIVAL REQUIREMENTS FOR VESSELS ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF.—

(1) PREPARATORY CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 70001 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by redesignating subsections (l) and (m) as subsections (m) and (n), respectively.

(2) TRANSFER OF PROVISION.—Section 704 of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act 2012 (Public Law 112-213; 46 U.S.C. 70001 note) is—

(A) amended by striking “of title 46, United States Code,”;

(B) amended by striking “(33 U.S.C. 1223 note)” and inserting “(46 U.S.C. 70001 note)”;

(C) transferred to appear after 70001(k) of title 46, United States Code; and

(D) redesignated as subsection (1).

(f) TITLE 46.—Title 46, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 2101(2) is amended by striking “section 1” and inserting “section 101”.

(2) Section 2116(b)(1)(D) is amended by striking “section 93(c)” and inserting “section 504(c)”.

(3) In the analysis for subtitle VII by striking the period after “70001” in the item relating to chapter 700.

(4) In the analysis for chapter 700 by striking the item relating to section 70006 and inserting the following:

“70006. Establishment by Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating of anchorage grounds and regulations generally.”.

(5) In the heading for subchapter IV in the analysis for chapter 700 by inserting a comma after “DEFINITIONS”.

(6) In the heading for subchapter VI in the analysis for chapter 700 by striking “OF THE UNITED” and inserting “OF UNITED”.

(7) Section 70052(e)(1) is amended by striking “section 4197 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (46 U.S.C. App. 91)” and inserting “section 60105”.

(g) OIL POLLUTION ACT OF 1990.—The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) Section 1001 (33 U.S.C. 2701) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (32)(G) by striking “pipeline” and all that follows through “offshore facility” and inserting “pipeline, offshore facility”;

(B) in paragraph (39) by striking “section 101(20)(G)(i)” and inserting “section 101(20)(H)(i)”;

(C) in paragraph (40) by striking “section 101(20)(G)(ii)” and inserting “section 101(20)(H)(ii)”;

(D) in paragraph (41) by striking “section 101(20)(G)(iii)” and inserting “section 101(20)(H)(iii)”;

(E) in paragraph (42) by striking “section 101(20)(G)(iv)” and inserting “section 101(20)(H)(iv)”;

(F) in paragraph (43) by striking “section 101(20)(G)(v)” and inserting “section 101(20)(H)(v)”;

(G) in paragraph (44) by striking “section 101(20)(G)(vi)” and inserting “section 101(20)(H)(vi)”.

(2) Section 1003(d)(6) (33 U.S.C. 2703(d)(6)) is amended by striking “this paragraph” and inserting “this subsection”.

(3) Section 1016 (33 U.S.C. 2716) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (e) through (i) as subsections (d) through (h), respectively; and

(B) in subsection (e)(1)(B), as redesignated by subparagraph (A), by striking “subsection (e)” and inserting “subsection (d)”.

(4) Section 1012(b)(2) (33 U.S.C. 2712(b)(2)) is amended by striking “section 1016(f)(1)” and inserting “section 1016(e)(1)”.

(5) Section 1005(b)(5)(B) (33 U.S.C. 2716(b)(5)(B)) is amended by striking “section 1016(g)” and inserting “section 2716(f)”.

(6) Section 1018(c) (33 U.S.C. 2718(c)) is amended by striking “the Act of March 3, 1851 (46 U.S.C. 183 et seq.)” and inserting “chapter 305 of title 46, United States Code”.

(7) Section 7001(h)(1) (33 U.S.C. 2761(h)(1)) is amended by striking “subsection (c)(4)” and inserting “subsection (e)(4)”.

(h) HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1998.—Section 303 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking “this Act” and inserting “this title”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “this Act” and inserting “this title”; and

(B) by striking “subchapter VI of chapter 10” and inserting “chapter 11”.

(i) CHAPTER 5.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 5 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by redesignating the second section 548 (relating to Marking anchorage grounds by Commandant of the Coast Guard) as section 551.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 5 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 550 the following:

“551. Marking anchorage grounds by Commandant of the Coast Guard.”.

(j) SECTION 807.—Section 807 of the Frank Lobiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (14 U.S.C. 313 note) is amended by striking “District 9” and inserting “Great Lakes District”.

(k) SECTION 324.—Section 324 of title 14, United States Code, as so redesignated, by striking “Seventeenth Coast Guard District” and inserting “Coast Guard Arctic District” each place it appears.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on H.R. 4275.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4275 which is the Coast Guard Reauthorization Act of 2025. The bill before us provides the men and women of the U.S. Coast Guard with the authorities and resources that they need to carry out their missions which are critical to ensuring maritime safety, enforcing the United States laws at sea, and protecting our Nation's borders.

The Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025 authorizes Coast Guard funding for the fiscal years 2025 through 2029. The bill will support Coast Guard operations and enable the service to continue its efforts to recapitalize its cutter fleet, shoreline facilities, and IT capabilities. The legislation builds upon the One Big Beautiful Bill Act which was signed into law by President Trump earlier this month which provides historic investments for new air and sea assets and upgraded shoreside infrastructure.

Additionally, the legislation establishes a Coast Guard service secretary providing the Coast Guard parity with other military services and ensuring the service has a voice to advocate for its needs.

The bill also advances the administration's vision to strengthen our domestic maritime sector by facilitating an increase in the pool of qualified United States merchant mariners.

I very much appreciate Ranking Member LARSEN, Subcommittee Chair EZELL, and Subcommittee Ranking Member CARBAJAL for working to reach a bipartisan agreement on this bill.

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

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 23, 2025.

Hon. SAM GRAVES,

Chairman, House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN WESTERMAN: I write concerning H.R. 4275, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025. As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions within H.R. 4275 that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services, I agree to forego any further consideration of this resolution so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration.

The Committee on Armed Services takes this action with our mutual understanding that by foregoing consideration of H.R. 4275 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over subject matter contained in this or similar legislation and that our committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this resolution or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues in our jurisdiction.

This legislation contains provisions that may require further modification prior to final consideration to ensure the support of the House Committee on Armed Services.

Finally, I ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included by House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure in the Congressional Record during floor consideration, to memorialize our understanding. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL D. ROGERS,
Chairman, House Committee on Armed Services.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 23, 2025.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,

Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I write regarding H.R. 4275, the *Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025*, which was ordered favorably reported by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services and appreciate your willingness to forgo further consideration of the bill. I acknowledge that the Committee on Armed Services will not seek an additional referral on the bill and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any jurisdiction of the subject matter contained.

I am pleased to support your request to name Members of the Committee on Armed

Services to any conference committee to consider such provisions. I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the *Congressional Record* during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation.

Sincerely,

SAM GRAVES,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 23, 2025.

Hon. SAM GRAVES,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Chairman Graves: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 4275, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, which was favorably reported by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

I concur that certain provisions fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security and agree to forgo action on this bill. The Committee on Homeland will not seek an additional referral on the bill. The Committee on Homeland Security does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation.

I would respectfully request appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any conference on relevant provisions. Finally, I would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the *Congressional Record* during floor consideration of H.R. 4275.

Sincerely,

ANDREW R. GARBARINO,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 23, 2025.

Hon. ANDREW GARBARINO,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GARBARINO: I write regarding H.R. 4275, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, which was ordered favorably reported by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security and appreciate your willingness to forgo further consideration of the bill. I acknowledge that the Committee on Homeland Security will not seek an additional referral on the bill and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any jurisdiction of the subject matter contained.

I am pleased to support your request to name Members of the Committee on Homeland Security to any conference committee to consider such provisions. I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the *Congressional Record* during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation.

Sincerely,

SAM GRAVES,
Chairman.

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

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of H.R. 4275, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025.

This bill is a prime example of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee's bipartisanship under the leadership of Chairman GRAVES, Rank-

ing Member LARSEN, and Chairman EZELL.

As ranking member of the subcommittee, I am proud of all the good work that we have done on this bill to ensure that we reauthorize, enhance, and support the critical missions of the U.S. Coast Guard to save lives, protect our maritime environment, and prioritize servicemembers both in and out of the workplace.

These significant investments in the service signal our confidence in the capability of the Coast Guard to conduct each of their diverse missions to better serve the American people.

This bill puts coasties first by addressing the need for more affordable and quality housing. It also provides enhancement of our coasties' quality of life, such as family leave policies, career flexibility, tuition assistance incentives, and behavioral healthcare.

Equally important, this bill capitalizes on the extensive work that former Commandant, Admiral Fagan, did to make institutional changes to address sexual assault and sexual harassment.

Our coasties deserve better, and this legislation provides oversight and the tools needed for the Coast Guard to prevent these crimes, protect victims, and hold perpetrators accountable.

Moreover, I am proud that this bill includes several provisions that I sponsored regarding U.S. merchant mariners. This bill tackles long outdated methods for processing mariner credentials by investing in and revamping the Coast Guard's process.

This bill also improves merchant mariner credentialing tests by ensuring the most relevant and technologically critical elements are included. We want the best mariners in the industry, and by removing outdated entry barriers, we will help ensure steady, long-term employment opportunities.

Madam Speaker, I, once again, thank Chairman GRAVES for his leadership and bipartisan collaboration in crafting this bill. I am proud to have worked with my colleagues on this important legislation, and I look forward to seeing it pass into law.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. EZELL) who is also the chair of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation.

Mr. EZELL. Madam Chairman, I rise today to support this legislation which was introduced by Chairman GRAVES along with myself and Ranking Members LARSEN and CARBAJAL.

This bill supports the efforts of the Coast Guard to protect the United States' waters, interdict drugs, stop human trafficking, and promote maritime safety.

The Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025 authorizes funding for the Coast Guard through fiscal year 2029 and makes critical investments to enable

the service to meet its growing mission demands.

As the Coast Guard works to implement the service's future vision of Force Design 2028 and procure new vessels, aircraft, and shoreside infrastructure with the historic investments made in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, this legislation includes accountability for those investments and modernizes the contracting process within the service.

As the Coast Guard looks to grow its forces, this legislation will support the Coast Guard's efforts to boost recruiting and retention while supporting President Trump's vision to strengthen the domestic maritime base and boost the pool of qualified United States merchant mariners who can mobilize during times of crisis to operate sealift assets.

The legislation also gives the service an important voice by establishing a Coast Guard service secretary, as envisioned in my legislation, H.R. 2546, the Secretary of the Coast Guard Act of 2025.

This measure also makes important reforms following the revelations of Operation Fouled Anchor, which was a report detailing improper handling of sexual assaults within the service. As a sheriff and a firsthand law enforcement officer, I have seen the harmful effects that happens to these victims.

I am pleased that the bill before us strengthens protections for members of the Coast Guard from sexual assault, provides support to victims, and increases transparency within the service about the manner in which such cases are handled.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the work of Chairman GRAVES on this legislation along with Ranking Member LARSEN and Subcommittee Ranking Member CARBAJAL, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN).

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to speak in support of H.R. 4275, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025.

This bipartisan legislation reauthorizes funding for the U.S. Coast Guard through 2029, updates and restructures Coast Guard programs and policies, and supports the commercial maritime industry. It is the result of good faith, bipartisan negotiations between Chair GRAVES and Chair EZELL, myself, and Ranking Member CARBAJAL, and it includes important contributions from members on and off the committee.

□ 1410

This bill is the latest example of bipartisanship on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, and I am very proud to support it.

Coast Guard operational readiness is at risk due to years of underfunding. A lack of investment has led to a \$3 billion shoreside infrastructure backlog, a lack of icebreaking capacity in the

Arctic and Great Lakes, and reduced capacity across several essential missions, such as mariner safety and mariner credentialing.

The committee recognized this need, and H.R. 4275 begins to address the shortfall by authorizing the Coast Guard far beyond the administration's request. It increases Coast Guard funding levels to \$21 billion by 2029, ensuring that the Coast Guard remains "always ready"; "semper paratus."

These funding levels will give the Coast Guard the resources needed to execute its missions and deliver a basic standard of living for its servicemembers.

In addition, the bill increases procurement, construction, and improvements funding by 100 percent over current funding levels. These new resources should enable the Coast Guard to maintain its ongoing recapitalization programs, including Polar Security Cutters and Offshore Patrol Cutters.

Last Congress, we enacted substantial improvements to safety for mariners and passengers aboard vessels. This legislation builds upon that work by addressing additional safety risks on vessels and increasing the penalties for bad actors.

This bill fights oil spill pollution by bolstering vessel response plans and ensuring timely, robust firefighting responses when vessel incidents do occur.

It also requires the Coast Guard to evaluate international oil spill coordination and ensures robust protections and response capacity in environmentally sensitive locations like the Puget Sound. Maritime commerce cannot come at the expense of the environment.

This bill includes provisions that begin addressing the mariner shortage by updating mariner requirements, updating the merchant mariner credentialing exam, and expanding the pool of eligible mariners.

Finally and importantly, the bill includes numerous provisions to address sexual assault and sexual harassment within the Coast Guard. These new requirements, directives, and oversight were developed because the Coast Guard deliberately hid Operation Fouled Anchor and decades of sexual misconduct within the Coast Guard.

Former Commandant Admiral Fagan worked hard to repair that lost confidence that resulted from Operation Fouled Anchor, and this legislation builds on her work.

Again, I thank Chair GRAVES, Chair EZELL, Ranking Member CARBAJAL and others for their cooperation in crafting this critical legislation. I look forward to our continued collaboration as this legislation moves forward, and I urge all Members to support this bill.

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEBSTER).

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to support H.R. 4275 to ensure that the Coast

Guard has the authorities and resources needed to meet the vital missions that they have.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act provides the Coast Guard a much-needed and historic downpayment of \$24 billion for new operational assets and systems.

This bill is still needed to support the important work of the Coast Guard, which does protect our waters through drug interdiction, stops human trafficking, and promotes maritime safety.

It also establishes a Secretary of the Coast Guard, an important step in the right direction to ensure that the Coast Guard men and women remain a priority for many administrations to come.

The other armed services have this position, and they also do much better and they have a better track record in getting the assets necessary to carry out their missions.

I am thrilled that President Trump and Secretary Noem have focused on the Coast Guard, and I am hopeful that this year the Senate also will move to pass this important legislation.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER).

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding me the time. I acknowledge the leadership of the chair and the ranking member of the full committee and the subcommittee for their great, bipartisan work on this initiative.

One of the Coast Guard's primary missions is search and rescue. In fiscal year 2025 alone, their efforts saved more than 2,200 people and \$40 million in property. To keep up this important work, they need robust funding and support, which is just what this bill delivers.

With the administration's aggressive funding and staffing cuts, however, at the National Weather Service and FEMA and the increasing severity and frequency of natural disasters due in my opinion to climate change, the risks associated with those disasters continue to rise.

Unfortunately, we don't have to look any further than recent floods and devastating storms to know how important the Coast Guard can be in responding to these emergencies and disasters, but they need their partners at FEMA and NOAA.

I strongly support this bill and the great work the Coast Guard does to protect our citizens and waters, including in and around the district I represent in the San Francisco Bay Area. I also ask my colleagues to continue to endeavor to invest not just in the Coast Guard but in their partner agencies like FEMA and the National Weather Service to ensure safety and mission readiness.

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. McDOWELL).

Mr. McDOWELL. Madam Speaker, today and every day the brave men and women of the United States Coast Guard carry out a critical mission: securing our borders, patrolling our waters, and saving American lives.

As vice chair of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Subcommittee, I have seen firsthand how vital their service is to our national security and to our prosperity.

The Coast Guard Authorization Act gives our guardsmen the tools, the resources, and the support that they need to meet today's threats, whether it is stopping fentanyl at sea, stopping illegal migrants, or responding to natural disasters.

This bill is about backing the Coast Guard the same way that they back us every single day.

I am proud to support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. GILLEN).

Ms. GILLEN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4275, the bipartisan Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025, which includes my provision to improve navigation in the East Rockaway Inlet off the South Shore of Long Island and to strengthen maritime drug enforcement in our waters.

Madam Speaker, East Rockaway Inlet is a critical Federal navigation channel, which Long Islanders rely on for both commercial and recreational boating and fishing. While the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for maintenance dredging of the inlet, the Coast Guard maintains the markers and the buoys to aid in navigation and to keep boaters safe.

Unfortunately, I have heard from many of my constituents that due to shoaling, the water is too shallow in many parts of the inlet, and the buoys there are missing or misplaced, making it difficult for boaters and fishermen to safely navigate the channel. Incorrectly placed buoys and markers could cause boats to run aground in the sand, threaten commercial towing through the channel, and undermine safe navigation for all.

My amendment, which is included in section 283 of this bill, would require the Commandant of the Coast Guard to examine this issue and report to Congress with concrete recommendations to address hazards in the East Rockaway Inlet and present a plan to update the aids to navigation there to keep boaters safe.

I am grateful to Chairman GRAVES and Ranking Member LARSEN for including this amendment, and I look forward to working together with the Coast Guard on this important issue.

Madam Speaker, this bill will also strengthen our national security and support the men and women I met at the Coast Guard Station in Jones Beach. This bipartisan bill will ensure

that the Coast Guard has the resources that it needs to keep our shores and our communities secure.

I am especially glad that this legislation includes a commonsense, bipartisan bill I cosponsored with my Republican colleague from North Carolina, Representative ADDISON McDOWELL, to help the Coast Guard respond to opioid overdoses.

Our brave Coast Guardsmen are the first line of defense against illegal drug trafficking on our waters, and this legislation will ensure that they have the tools that they need to combat opioid overdoses and close loopholes that drug traffickers seek to exploit.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this important bill.

□ 1420

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

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

Madam Speaker, I support H.R. 4275, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2025. I encourage all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do the same.

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

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

Madam Speaker, this legislation provides support for the men and women of the Coast Guard to be able to do their jobs. As we know, these service-members often go above and beyond the call of duty, including when responding to emergencies and disasters.

That fact was clearly demonstrated during the response to the tragic flooding in Texas over the Fourth of July holiday weekend. Petty Officer Scott Ruskan and the Rescue 6553 aircrew were first on the scene at Camp Mystic, the historic girls' camp that was caught in the catastrophic flooding, and helped save 165 lives.

The men and women who serve in the Coast Guard carry out heroic acts each and every day, and it is our responsibility to make sure that they have the resources that they need to carry out their missions.

I will take just a moment to thank my subcommittee staff who worked tirelessly on this legislation: John Rayfield, Reed Linsk, Lindsay Sakal, Spencer Thompson, Nicole Bredariol, as well as Matt Dwyer and the ranking member's team.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DE LA CRUZ). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4275, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. GRAVES. 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 motion will be postponed.

CHINA FINANCIAL THREAT MITIGATION ACT OF 2025

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1549) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct a study and report on the exposure of the United States to the financial sector of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1549

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "China Financial Threat Mitigation Act of 2025".

SEC. 2. CHINA FINANCIAL THREAT MITIGATION.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Secretary of State, shall conduct a study and issue a report on the exposure of the United States to the financial sector of the People's Republic of China that includes—

(1) an assessment of the effects of significant risks in the financial sector of the People's Republic of China on the United States and global financial systems;

(2) a description of the policies the United States Government is adopting to protect the financial stability of the United States and the global economy from any risks described under paragraph (1);

(3) a description and evaluation of the transparency, completeness, and reliability of Chinese economic data; and

(4) recommendations for additional actions the United States Government, including United States representatives at relevant international organizations, should take to strengthen international cooperation to monitor and mitigate such financial stability risks and protect United States interests.

(b) TRANSMISSION OF REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall transmit the report required under subsection (a) to the Committees on Financial Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations of the Senate, and to the United States representatives at relevant international organizations, as appropriate.

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be unclassified, but may contain a classified annex.

(d) PUBLICATION OF REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall publish the report required under subsection (a) (other than any classified annex) on the website of the Department of the Treasury not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1549, the China Financial Threat Mitigation Act.

The Chinese Communist Party's track record of interference and aggression toward the American financial system is a serious and growing threat. The CCP has a well-documented history of abusing international financial norms, jeopardizing both our national and economic security in the process.

From manipulating currency and distorting markets to propping up state-owned industries and weaponizing finance for geopolitical gain, the CCP's actions are not just unfair but are also downright dangerous. These predatory practices harm American businesses, erode trust in global markets, and risk empowering China to pressure developing nations and destabilize debt markets for its own benefit.

We cannot afford to sit back and take our eyes off the ball. We must be prepared. That is why I introduced the China Financial Threat Mitigation Act. This bill is a proactive measure that requires the Department of the Treasury to identify financial risks posed by the Chinese economy and offer recommendations for strengthening international cooperation to monitor and counter these threats.

Our top priorities should always be to defend Western values, promote American interests, and hold bad actors accountable. This legislation is a critical step in confronting the CCP's abuse of the financial system head-on.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER) for co-leading this important effort with me, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1549.

In God We Trust.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1549, the China Financial Threat Mitigation Act, sponsored by Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas and Mr. GOTTHEIMER of New Jersey.

The People's Republic of China continues to pose a significant challenge to America's economy and financial system. This doesn't mean that China is simply an economic competitor. Rather, China has taken an aggressive adversarial posture toward American

influence and power globally, leveraging its growing economic strength to do so.

To address concerns raised by China’s conduct in this regard, American policymakers, including Members of Congress, need accurate data about the potential risks posed. This includes information about trade, both legal and illegal investments, demographics, subsidies for domestic industries, and demand for oil and economic growth.

Unfortunately, despite these needs, the economic data available directly from China is generally limited and unreliable. Even China’s gross domestic product figures are regarded as questionable.

Madam Speaker, this bill asks for a detailed study on these issues. The bill would also require recommendations for additional actions to strengthen international cooperation to mitigate risks and protect U.S. interests.

The House previously passed this bill four times in the last three Congresses, and I hope we can finally pass it into law.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the CBO estimate for this bill.

H.R. 1549, CHINA FINANCIAL THREAT MITIGATION ACT OF 2025, AS REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES ON MARCH 21, 2025

	By fiscal year, millions of dollars—		
	2025	2025–2030	2025–2035
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	*	*	*
Increase or Decrease (–) in the Deficit	*	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays) ..	*	1	**

* = between –\$500,000 and \$500,000.
** = not estimated.

Increases *net direct spending* in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2036? No.

Increases *on-budget deficits* in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2036? No.

Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply? Yes.

Mandate Effects:
Contains intergovernmental mandate? No.
Contains private-sector mandate? No.

H.R. 1549 would require the Secretary of the Treasury, within one year of enactment, to study and report on the financial exposure of the United States and the global economy to China. The bill also would direct the Secretary to consult with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Department of State for the study.

Using information about the cost of similar requirements, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 1549 would cost federal agencies \$1 million over the 2025–2030 period. Any spending by those agencies would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

Costs incurred by the Federal Reserve reduce remittances to the Treasury, which are recorded in the budget as revenues. CBO estimates that the reduction in remittances attributable to implementing H.R. 1549 would not be significant over the 2025–2035 period.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Matthew Pickford (for federal agencies) and Nathaniel Frentz (for the Federal Reserve). The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director, Congressional Budget Office.

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative WILLIAMS of Texas and Representative GOTTHEIMER for sponsoring this bill. Their bipartisan work resulted in a unanimous vote during our Committee on Financial Services markup earlier this year, reflecting our shared concerns about the aggressive economic and commercial activities of the Government of the People’s Republic of China.

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

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

Madam Speaker, for the reasons I explained earlier, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I thank Congressman GOTTHEIMER and my good friend, Ms. WATERS, for their support.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1549, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o’clock and 29 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1530

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WITTMAN) at 3:30 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- H.R. 3357; and
- H.R. 4275.

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.

ENHANCING MULTI-CLASS SHARE DISCLOSURES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3357) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require issuers with a multi-class stock structure to make certain disclosures in any proxy or consent solicitation material, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 381, nays 31, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 217]

YEAS—381

Adams	Cole	Fulcher
Aderholt	Comer	Garamendi
Aguilar	Conaway	Garbarino
Alford	Correa	Garcia (CA)
Allen	Costa	Garcia (IL)
Amo	Courtney	Garcia (TX)
Amodei (NV)	Craig	Gill (TX)
Ansari	Crawford	Gillen
Arrington	Crenshaw	Gimenez
Auchincloss	Crockett	Golden (ME)
Babin	Crow	Goldman (NY)
Bacon	Cuellar	Goldman (TX)
Baird	Dauids (KS)	Gomez
Balderson	Davidson	Gonzales, Tony
Balint	Davis (IL)	Gonzalez, V.
Barr	Davis (NC)	Gooden
Barragan	De La Cruz	Goodlander
Baumgartner	Dean (PA)	Gottheimer
Beatty	DeGette	Graves
Begich	DeLauro	Gray
Bell	DelBene	Green, Al (TX)
Bentz	Deluzio	Griffith
Bera	DeSaulnier	Grothman
Bergman	DesJarlais	Guest
Beyer	Dexter	Guthrie
Bice	Diaz-Balart	Harder (CA)
Billirakis	Dingell	Haridopolos
Bishop	Doggett	Harris (MD)
Bonamici	Donalds	Hayes
Bost	Downing	Hern (OK)
Boyle (PA)	Dunn (FL)	Hill (AR)
Bresnahan	Edwards	Himes
Brown	Elfreth	Hinson
Brownley	Ellzey	Horsford
Buchanan	Emmer	Houchin
Budzinski	Escobar	Houlihan
Bynum	Espallat	Hoyer
Calvert	Estes	Hoyle (OR)
Cammack	Evans (CO)	Hudson
Carbajal	Evans (PA)	Huffman
Carey	Ezell	Huizenga
Carson	Fallon	Hunt
Carter (GA)	Fedorchak	Hurd (CO)
Carter (LA)	Feenstra	Issa
Carter (TX)	Fields	Ivey
Casar	Figures	Jack
Case	Finstad	Jackson (IL)
Casten	Fischbach	Jacobs
Castor (FL)	Fitzgerald	James
Castro (TX)	Fitzpatrick	Jayapal
Cherfilus-	Fleischmann	Jeffries
McCormick	Fletcher	Johnson (SD)
Chu	Flood	Johnson (TX)
Ciscomani	Fong	Jordan
Cisneros	Foster	Joyce (OH)
Clark (MA)	Foushee	Joyce (PA)
Clarke (NY)	Fox	Kamlager-Dove
Cleaver	Frankel, Lois	Kaptur
Clyburn	Franklin, Scott	Kean
Clyde	Friedman	Kelly (IL)
Cohen	Frost	Kelly (MS)

Kelly (PA) Moore (WV)
 Kennedy (NY) Moran
 Kennedy (UT) Morelle
 Khanna Morrison
 Kiggans (VA) Moskowitz
 Kiley (CA) Moulton
 Kim Mrvan
 Krishnamoorthi Mullin
 Kustoff Murphy
 LaHood Nadler
 LaLota Neal
 Landsman Neguse
 Langworthy Nehls
 Larsen (WA) Newhouse
 Larson (CT) Norcross
 Latimer Nunn (IA)
 Latta Obernolte
 Lawler Ocasio-Cortez
 Lee (FL) Ogles
 Lee (NV) Olszewski
 Lee (PA) Omar
 Leger Fernandez Owens
 Letlow Pallone
 Levin Palmer
 Liccardo Panetta
 Lieu Pappas
 Loudermilk Patronis
 Lucas Pelosi
 Luna Perez
 Luttrell Peters
 Lynch Petterson
 Mace Pfluger
 Mackenzie Pingree
 Magaziner Pocan
 Malliotakis Pou
 Maloy Pressley
 Mann Quigley
 Mannion Ramirez
 Mast Randall
 Matsui Raskin
 McBath Reschenthaler
 McBride Riley (NY)
 McCaul Rivas
 McClain Rogers (AL)
 McClain Delaney Rogers (KY)
 McClellan Rose
 McClintock Ross
 McCollum Rouzer
 McDonald Rivet Ruiz
 McDowell Rulli
 McGarvey Rutherford
 McGovern Ryan
 McGuire Salazar
 McIver Salinas
 Meeks Sanchez
 Menendez Scalise
 Meng Schakowsky
 Messmer Schmidt
 Meuser Schneider
 Mfume Scholten
 Miller (OH) Schrier
 Miller (WV) Schweikert
 Miller-Meeks Scott (VA)
 Min Scott, Austin
 Moolenaar Scott, David
 Moore (NC) Sessions
 Moore (WI) Sewell

NAYS—31

Barrett Fine
 Bean (FL) Fry
 Biggs (AZ) Hageman
 Biggs (SC) Hamadeh (AZ)
 Brecheen Harrigan
 Burchett Harris (NC)
 Cline Higgins (LA)
 Cloud Jackson (TX)
 Collins Knott
 Crane Massie
 Crank McCormick

NOT VOTING—18

Boebert Keating
 Burlison LaMalfa
 Gosar Lofgren
 Greene (GA) Moore (UT)
 Harshbarger Scanlon
 Johnson (GA) Sherrill

□ 1558

Messrs. JACKSON of Texas, MOORE of Alabama, CRANK, BARRETT, ROY, NORMAN, ONDER, CLINE, BURCHETT, FINE, HARRIS of North Carolina, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Sherman
 Shreve
 Simon
 Simpson
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Smucker
 Sorensen
 Soto
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Steil
 Stevens
 Strong
 Stutzman
 Subramanyam
 Suozzi
 Sykes
 Takano
 Taylor
 Tenney
 Thanedar
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tokuda
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Tran
 Turner (OH)
 Underwood
 Valadao
 Van Drew
 Van Dwyne
 Vargas
 Vasquez
 Veasey
 Velazquez
 Vindman
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Westerman
 Whitesides
 Wied
 Williams (GA)
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (FL)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Yakym
 Zinke

Miller (IL)
 Mills
 Moore (AL)
 Norman
 Onder
 Perry
 Roy
 Self
 Spartz

Mr. DONALDS changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 217.

REPUBLICANS WIN RECORD-SETTING GAME

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Satchel Paige, a great Hall of Fame baseball player, in 1948 won two games of a doubleheader. When he was in the locker room talking to the press, the press said: Satchel, you won both games today. What was your best pitch, your fast ball or your curve ball?

He says: Neither. It was my be-ball.

They said: Your be-ball, what is that?

He said: My be-ball, when I throw it, it goes where I want it to be.

I can't think of anyplace that I would rather be than here right now representing the Congressional Baseball Game and our team.

The Congressional Baseball Game was played on June 11, and I am proud to say that we raised \$2.7 million for charity right here, a record. We sold almost 40,000 tickets and had 34,000 in attendance, another record.

The Republican team, the USA team, Team USA is on a 5-year winning streak. We won 13-2 this year, and I am proud to coach these guys. They really do a great job, and I am proud to be able to coach this team.

The Democrats have a good team. They have good coaching, and we welcome playing them again next year in next year's game and setting records.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to Manager SÁNCHEZ for her comments.

□ 1600

Ms. SÁNCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, first and foremost, I congratulate Coach ROGER WILLIAMS and the Republican team on their victory in this year's Congressional Baseball Game.

I have to say that I was very proud of the hard work and dedication of the Democratic team. We came out, and we played hard. More importantly, we raised a record amount of money for local charities here in the Washington, D.C., area.

The Congressional Baseball Game is probably my favorite time of the year, not the least of which is because every morning I get to yell at 15 men and tell them what to do. It is also because we can put partisanship aside and play a good game for a good cause.

Together, we raised a whopping \$2.8 million which will go toward sports scholarships, local girls' and boys'

clubs, and other youth charities. That is something I think we can all be proud of.

Again, I congratulate Coach WILLIAMS and his team. I would say to my friend, we are coming for that trophy next year.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would say to my friend across the aisle, she is not going to find it.

COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2025

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4275) to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard, to establish the Secretary of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 399, nays 12, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 218]

YEAS—399

Adams	Castro (TX)	Ezell
Aderholt	Cherfilus-	Fallon
Aguilar	McCormick	Fedorchak
Alford	Chu	Feenstra
Allen	Cisneros	Fields
Amo	Clark (MA)	Figures
Amodei (NV)	Clarke (NY)	Fine
Ansari	Cleaver	Finstad
Arrington	Cline	Fischbach
Auchincloss	Cloud	Fitzgerald
Babin	Clyburn	Fitzpatrick
Bacon	Clyde	Fleischmann
Baird	Cole	Fletcher
Balderson	Collins	Flood
Balint	Comer	Fong
Barr	Conaway	Foster
Barragán	Correa	Foushee
Barrett	Costa	Fox
Baumgartner	Courtney	Frankel, Lois
Bean (FL)	Craig	Franklin, Scott
Beatty	Crank	Friedman
Begich	Crawford	Frost
Bell	Crenshaw	Fry
Bentz	Crockett	Fulcher
Bera	Crow	Garamendi
Bergman	Cuellar	Garbarino
Beyer	Davids (KS)	Garcia (CA)
Bice	Davis (IL)	Garcia (IL)
Biggs (SC)	Davis (NC)	Garcia (TX)
Bilirakis	De La Cruz	Gill (TX)
Bishop	Dean (PA)	Gillen
Bonamici	DeGette	Gimenez
Bost	DeLauro	Golden (ME)
Boyle (PA)	DelBene	Goldman (NY)
Bresnahan	Deluzio	Goldman (TX)
Brown	DeSaulnier	Gomez
Brownley	DesJarlais	Gonzales, Tony
Buchanan	Dexter	Gonzalez, V.
Budzinski	Diaz-Balart	Gooden
Burchett	Dingell	Goodlander
Bynum	Doggett	Gottheimer
Calvert	Donalds	Graves
Cammack	Downing	Gray
Carbajal	Dunn (FL)	Green, Al (TX)
Carey	Edwards	Griffith
Carson	Elfreth	Guest
Carter (GA)	Ellzey	Guthrie
Carter (LA)	Emmer	Hageman
Carter (TX)	Escobar	Hamadeh (AZ)
Casar	Espallat	Harder (CA)
Case	Estes	Haridopolos
Casten	Evans (CO)	Harrigan
Castor (FL)	Evans (PA)	Harris (NC)

Harshbarger	McClain	Salinas
Hayes	McClain Delaney	Sánchez
Hern (OK)	McClellan	Scalise
Higgins (LA)	McClintock	Schakowsky
Hill (AR)	McCollum	Schmidt
Himes	McCormick	Schneider
Hinson	McDonald Rivet	Scholten
Horsford	McDowell	Schrier
Houchin	McGarvey	Schweikert
Houlahan	McGovern	Scott (VA)
Hoyer	McGuire	Scott, Austin
Hoyle (OR)	McIver	Scott, David
Hudson	Meeks	Sessions
Huffman	Menendez	Sewell
Huizenga	Meng	Sherman
Hunt	Messmer	Shreve
Hurd (CO)	Meuser	Simon
Issa	Mfume	Simpson
Ivey	Miller (IL)	Smith (MO)
Jack	Miller (OH)	Smith (NE)
Jackson (IL)	Miller (WV)	Smith (NJ)
Jackson (TX)	Miller-Meeks	Smith (WA)
Jacobs	Mills	Smucker
James	Min	Sorensen
Jayapal	Moolenaar	Soto
Jeffries	Moore (AL)	Spartz
Johnson (GA)	Moore (NC)	Stansbury
Johnson (SD)	Moore (UT)	Stanton
Johnson (TX)	Moore (WI)	Stauber
Jordan	Moore (WV)	Steil
Joyce (OH)	Moran	Stevens
Joyce (PA)	Morelle	Strickland
Kamllager-Dove	Morrison	Strong
Kaptur	Moskowitz	Stutzman
Kean	Moulton	Subramanyam
Kelly (IL)	Mrvan	Suozi
Kelly (MS)	Mullin	Sykes
Kelly (PA)	Murphy	Takano
Kennedy (NY)	Nadler	Taylor
Kennedy (UT)	Neguse	Tenney
Khanna	Nehls	Thanedar
Kiggans (VA)	Newhouse	Thompson (CA)
Kiley (CA)	Norcross	Thompson (MS)
Kim	Nunn (IA)	Thompson (PA)
Knott	Oberholte	Tiffany
Krishnamoorthi	Ocasio-Cortez	Titus
Kustoff	Ogles	Tlaib
LaHood	Olzewski	Tokuda
LaLota	Omar	Tonko
LaMalfa	Onder	Torres (CA)
Landsman	Owens	Torres (NY)
Langworthy	Pallone	Trahan
Larsen (WA)	Palmer	Tran
Larson (CT)	Panetta	Turner (OH)
Latimer	Pappas	Underwood
Latta	Patronis	Valadao
Lawler	Pelosi	Van Drew
Lee (FL)	Perez	Van Dune
Lee (NV)	Peters	Vargas
Lee (PA)	Pettersen	Vasquez
Letlow	Pfluger	Veasey
Levin	Pingree	Velázquez
Liccardo	Pocan	Vindman
Lieu	Pou	Wagner
Loudermilk	Quigley	Walberg
Lucas	Ramirez	Wasserman
Luna	Randall	Schultz
Luttrell	Raskin	Watson Coleman
Lynch	Reschenthaler	Weber (TX)
Mace	Riley (NY)	Webster (FL)
Mackenzie	Rivas	Westerman
Magaziner	Rogers (AL)	Whitesides
Malliotakis	Rogers (KY)	Wied
Maloy	Rose	Williams (GA)
Mann	Ross	Williams (TX)
Mannion	Rouzer	Wilson (FL)
Mast	Ruiz	Wilson (SC)
Matsui	Rulli	Wittman
McBath	Rutherford	Womack
McBride	Ryan	Yakym
McCaul	Salazar	

NAYS—12

Biggs (AZ)	Davidson	Norman
Brecheen	Grothman	Perry
Burlison	Harris (MD)	Roy
Crane	Massie	Self

NOT VOTING—19

Boebert	Lofgren	Swalwell
Ciscomani	Neal	Timmons
Cohen	Pressley	Van Orden
Gosar	Scanlon	Waters
Greene (GA)	Sherrill	Zinke
Keating	Stefanik	
Leger Fernandez	Steube	

□ 1608

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 218.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, I rise to give notice of my intention to raise a question of the privileges of the House.

H. Res. 539, Censuring Representative LAMONICA McIVER and removing her from the Committee on Homeland Security.

Whereas, on May 9, 2025, Representative McIVER took part in an incident at the Delaney Hall Federal Immigration Facility located in Newark, New Jersey;

Whereas Representative LAMONICA McIVER of New Jersey, as a result of her actions on May 9, 2025, has been charged in a three-count indictment by a Federal grand jury for assaulting, resisting, impeding, and interfering with Federal officers;

Whereas Representative McIVER is alleged to have challenged guidance from a Federal officer regarding access to the secure detention facility;

Whereas Representative McIVER is alleged to have interfered with Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) officials from making an arrest of an unauthorized visitor;

Whereas Representative McIVER is alleged to have “slammed her forearm into the body” and “restrain” an HSI officer by “forcibly grabbing him”;

Whereas Representative McIVER is alleged to have further interfered with an Immigration and Customs Enforcement Deportation Officer engaged in the performance of his official duties;

Whereas body camera and other video evidence support the allegations made within the Federal indictment;

Whereas such actions constitute a violation of section 111(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, relating to assaulting, resisting, impeding, and interfering with a Federal officer;

Whereas clause 1 of rule XXIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives provides, “A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall behave at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House.”;

Whereas such actions of a Member of the House of Representatives do not reflect creditably on the House; and

Whereas Representative McIVER’s continued service on the Committee on Homeland Security, which is charged

with oversight of Federal immigration enforcement and other national security matters, would represent a significant conflict of interest: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. CENSURE OF REPRESENTATIVE LAMONICA McIVER.

Representative LAMONICA McIVER—

(1) is censured;

(2) shall forthwith present herself in the well of the House of Representatives for the pronouncement of censure; and

(3) is censured with the public reading of this resolution by the Speaker.

SEC. 2. REMOVAL FROM COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.

The following named Member be, and is hereby, removed from the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Homeland Security: Mrs. McIVER.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRANK). Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Louisiana will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated for consideration of the resolution.

□ 1620

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 4401

Mr. FIGURES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE) as cosponsor of H.R. 4401.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman’s request is accepted.

RECOGNIZING CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Central Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce as it celebrates its 120th anniversary.

In 1905, the chamber was founded as the Milton Board of Trade. Over the last 120 years, the chamber has grown and expanded its reach and membership into Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, and Union Counties, and 120 years later, the mission of

the chamber remains the same as when it was founded: "To be the partner of choice to enable economic and business development by partnering with businesses, schools, communities, and individuals in Central Pennsylvania."

As a proud member of the chamber, I recognize its vital role in driving regional economic growth, fostering job creation, and supporting businesses of all sizes as they innovate and invest in America's future.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the board members, staff, membership, and partners who have worked together to promote and improve our region. They have fostered a commitment to free enterprise that enables our local communities to unlock their true economic potential.

I congratulate the chamber on this milestone occasion.

RECOGNIZING GENERAL ATOMICS

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

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize General Atomics, a world-leading technology company headquartered in the district I represent, and their historic achievement of completing the ITER Central Solenoid. This giant custom-designed magnet, 60 feet tall, 14 feet wide, and weighing over 1,000 tons, is the largest pulsed superconducting electromagnet ever built, and it is a major step in the long journey toward commercial fusion energy.

General Atomics was one of the early trailblazers of both nuclear fission and fusion. Under the leadership of their chairman and CEO, Neal Blue, General Atomics has pioneered many new innovations, from groundbreaking advances in nuclear technology to remotely operated aircraft, and electromagnetic systems.

Fusion energy will provide a source of virtually limitless baseload power and a clean and safe pathway for true energy security. It is no wonder countries across the globe are racing to achieve fusion first, and San Diego is leading the way with the leadership of companies like General Atomics and others.

I look forward to celebrating many more accomplishments with my friends at General Atomics.

RECOGNIZING KENLEY JUILLERAT

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

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Kenley Juillerat. Kenley is a member of the Premier Showmen 4-H Club in Hillsboro, Ohio.

For her 4-H project, Kenley gave back to veterans by thanking them for their service with stars, stripes, and smiles buckets. With help from her community, she assembled goodie buckets to disperse to veterans in her area.

Included were cards that thanked them for their service. Freedom has never been free, and our brave servicemen and -women and their families sacrifice so much to keep us safe. It is great to see heroes being recognized, and it is my honor to advocate on their behalf in Congress.

Outstanding operations like 4-H teach our young people the values of patriotism and hard work. Programs just like this one represent the best America has to offer, and it is great to see them focusing their efforts on honoring our Nation's heroes.

I and all of southern Ohio are proud of Kenley.

I congratulate Kenley.

IRMGARD HERMANN DAVIS' 90TH BIRTHDAY

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

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to celebrate the 90th birthday of Irmgard Hermann Davis.

Irmgard grew up in Germany during World War II. After the war, she came to visit her sister in Garden Grove, California, my district, where her life changed forever.

She met Wally Davis. They got married and had seven beautiful children. She never returned to Germany. Wally Davis was one of Orange County's first Hispanic attorneys and a civil rights icon. Irmgard was always there for him, and she was the story behind Wally's success.

I wish Irmgard a happy birthday. We love her and look forward to her next few birthdays.

PROTECTING MEDICAID

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

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight how the One Big Beautiful Bill Act will strengthen and protect Medicaid for those who need it the most. This legislation focuses on eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse that have historically plagued this system, ensuring that resources are used efficiently and effectively.

Contrary to the misinformation spreading, there are roughly 1.4 million illegal immigrants who are receiving Medicaid, crowding out benefits meant for American citizens.

What is more, this bill invests billions of dollars in long-term care for seniors and people with disabilities by establishing a new pathway for States to offer community-based services. This will help preserve Medicaid for the most vulnerable populations who rely on it: pregnant mothers, children, seniors, and individuals with disabilities and low-income families.

NURSING HOMES

(Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address

the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in Pennsylvania nearly 65 percent of nursing home residents rely on Medicaid.

In my district outside Philadelphia, it is a lifeline for more than 15,000 seniors who have worked and earned access to affordable, high-quality care and who deserve to age with grace and dignity.

President Trump and the Republicans' big, ugly bill will cut Pennsylvania's Medicaid program, known as Pennie, by about \$53 million over the next decade.

What will happen to our parents and to our grandparents?

Some facilities may be forced to make impossible decisions like reducing staff or raising prices for those who don't qualify for Medicaid. Others simply will not survive.

I know how worrisome it is to watch aging parents need to leave the home they loved. I know how critical it is to find them the best possible care. I saw it with my own in-laws, Joan and Bill Cunnane.

After all, through Medicaid, think about it, Mr. Speaker: I was disabled and you offered me aid; I was infirm and you offered me care; I was aging and you offered me dignity.

That is what Republicans voted in lockstep to tear away. Shame.

□ 1630

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CARLA REYNOLDS

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart and a deep sense of gratitude as I pay tribute to a true hometown hero, Carla Reynolds of Bristol Borough.

Carla was more than an advocate. She was a force of nature, a woman of uncommon compassion, relentless purpose, and a rare gift for bringing people together.

Through her signature event, Unity Day, Carla united law enforcement and neighbors, children and elders, in a shared celebration of kindness, community, and respect. She believed that our greatest strength lies in our ability to stand together, and she proved that year after year, day after day.

Through her Boots on the Ground Foundation, Carla offered not just food and essentials to those in need, but her time, her energy, and her heart. She gave selflessly, always showing up for those in crisis, always finding a way to help, and never asking for a thing in return for herself.

She also championed young people, creating initiatives to spotlight Bucks County youth who excelled in academics, service, and sports because, as she would say, our kids need to know that we see them.

Mr. Speaker, over the many years I had the privilege to work alongside Carla, I came to not only know her mission but her soul.

May God bless Carla Reynolds, and may we each do our part to honor her by continuing the work she believed in so deeply.

DEMANDING ANSWERS

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

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Mr. Speaker, Virginia Federal employees are still being fired, RIF'd, and harassed by this administration.

Last week, I heard from a constituent who received a termination letter from the Department of Health and Human Services just hours before it went into effect with no access to their equipment, no offboarding information, and no details about their severance. This is one of the many, many stories that I get at my office every week.

Civil servants who dedicate their career to serving this government deserve transparency, clarity, and respect. But across agencies, this administration continues to blindly and abruptly fire Federal workers. What do we have to show for it? A complete and total brain drain.

We are losing talent and expertise in our Federal Government, all while the administration prioritizes tax cuts and handouts to the biggest corporations.

To my constituents impacted by these cuts, I will continue to demand answers, and I will continue to fight to hold this administration accountable.

RECOGNIZING MARK MURPHY

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

Mr. WIED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the legacy and esteemed career of Green Bay Packers president and CEO Mark Murphy, who is set to retire at the end of this week after serving in the role for more than 17 years.

Mark Murphy is a Green Bay Packers legend and a highly respected figure throughout Wisconsin and among NFL fans across the country.

During his tenure as president and CEO, the Green Bay Packers won the Super Bowl in 2011, made 5 NFC Championship Game appearances, secured 8 NFC North division titles, earned 13 playoff appearances, and posted a 172-101 regular season record, which was the second best in the league over that span.

Off the field and under his guidance, the Green Bay Packers invested more than \$700 million in the Lambeau Field campus and Tiletown development without the use of public money and increased charitable giving across Wisconsin.

Most recently, the Packers hosted the immensely successful 2025 NFL Draft, which drew an official attendance of 605,000 and delivered a major economic boost in our region in north-east Wisconsin.

Mr. Speaker, as the Representative from northeastern Wisconsin and as a lifelong Packers fan, I want to thank Mark Murphy for his many years of dedicated leadership with the Green Bay Packers and wish him the very best in his retirement.

DISASTROUS FLOODS

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

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, disastrous floods, horrific floods are devastating the lives of our residents in southeast Michigan and across the Nation.

The dangers don't stop when the flooding ends. Too many of our families are denied FEMA assistance because current rules and policies don't cover repairs and reconstruction for most basements where floods are the most destructive.

Without Federal assistance, Mr. Speaker, they are forced to live in extremely unsafe conditions, being exposed to serious health risks like mold and mildew and moisture damage.

One of my residents, a 90-year-old woman, had no hot water, a broken furnace, and toxic mold in her basement.

There are people recovering from disasters, and many of them are on a fixed income. They are seniors who cannot afford the thousands of dollars in repairs to their basement.

That is why I am proud to introduce the Fix Our Flooded Basements Act to make sure that Federal disaster assistance finally covers those costs.

We must make this change so that our residents, our constituents, live in a safe home after a flood. They need to be able to rebuild their lives from these disastrous floods.

SIX MONTHS OF AMERICA FIRST LEADERSHIP

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

Mr. STUTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, this week marks 6 months of the America First leadership under President Trump Donald Trump.

He has had innumerable accomplishments over the first half of this year and has kicked off a new golden age for our country. His strong leadership has single-handedly added over half a million jobs to the U.S. economy. Many of these jobs came back to my home State of Indiana, like the announcement from General Motors about increasing its production in the Fort Wayne truck plant.

He has brought gas prices to their lowest point since 2021 by unleashing American energy independence.

Outside of the economic impacts that have saved money for everyday Americans, President Trump has kept his commitment to protect American children and families by halting so-called gender-affirming care for children in this country.

As another testament to his impressive pace, President Trump has also signed 27 bills into law, the greatest of which, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, delivers tax cuts to American families, solidifies funding for America's Golden Dome, and defunded Planned Parenthood.

Over the past 6 months, President Trump has delivered on his promise to restore America's strength and dominance, and I look forward to continuing the fight with President Trump leading the way to ensure America's golden age lasts for decades to come.

RELEASE THE EPSTEIN FILES

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

Mr. LIEU. Mr. Speaker, in February of this year, Attorney General Pam Bondi went on national TV and told the American people that Jeffrey Epstein's client list was "sitting on my desk right now."

Why won't she release that client list?

Why won't House Republicans vote to release that list?

In fact, House Republicans are shutting down Congress early. Shortly after my speech, Congress is going to shut down until September because House Republicans want to avoid voting on releasing the Epstein files.

Why? I will tell you why.

The Wall Street Journal just confirmed that in May of this year the Department of Justice told Donald Trump to his face that he is in the unreleased Epstein files.

House Republicans are facilitating a coverup of epic proportions.

Release the Epstein files.

HONORING LINDA KVASAGER

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

Mrs. FEDORCHAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a notable North Dakotan, Linda Kvasager, who recently retired after 50 years of dedicated service at Valley Senior Living.

Linda began her career in elder care as a high school student at the age of just 15 and devoted five decades to helping seniors stay active, healthy, and connected.

Her work as a restorative aide supported not only the physical well-being of her residents but their dignity and independence. Colleagues describe her as a compassionate, reliable, and deeply committed person, a steady presence in a field where continuity makes the difference.

Mr. Speaker, 50 years in a role is rare, and 50 years of meaningful care is extraordinary.

Linda's legacy is a testament to the power of faithful service. She has touched countless lives, and she has made her community proud.

I congratulate Linda.

□ 1640

HONORING DETECTIVE ANDREW WOODS

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in sadness to mourn the passing of Detective Andrew Woods of the Union County Sheriff's Office who passed away following his heroic battle against stage IV cancer.

Andrew spent his career with the Union County Sheriff's Office, starting in patrol and working his way up to detective. He was known as a man who always showed up with a smile and served as a mentor to the younger officers. He was a friend to all in the department and the community.

Andrew spent his time as a volunteer firefighter while also mentoring kids in the community who wanted to be involved in public service and law enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, in his free time, Andrew spent time with his family, fishing, golfing, or watching Tennessee Vols whoop up on Alabama. Too many times, that didn't happen, Mr. Speaker.

Andrew was a person who all Americans should strive to be like. He was dedicated to serving his community. He was a good family man. He committed his time to helping children achieve their dreams of becoming law enforcement.

Andrew is truly a hero of Tennessee, Mr. Speaker.

I personally extend my condolences to Andrew's family and friends; my dear friend, Sheriff Breeding; and the entire Union County Sheriff's Department.

Our prayers go out to all of them, and may the Lord bless Andrew Woods.

RECOGNIZING USCG PETTY OFFICER SCOTT RUSKAN

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of our country's heroes, Coast Guard Rescue Swimmer Scott Ruskan.

Scott Ruskan hails from New Jersey and was an accountant at KPMG before enlisting to serve in the Coast Guard in 2021.

After joining the U.S. Coast Guard, Scott participated in and completed rescue swimmer training and was stationed in Corpus Christi, Texas.

In the early morning of July 4, Scott, along with other local and Federal first responders, was dispatched to aid in rescue efforts at Camp Mystic in Kerr County as flooding from the nearby Guadalupe River hit the camp.

Scott, while leading the Coast Guard triage at Camp Mystic, was able to save over 160 people through his efforts, including my twin granddaughters, whose birthday is today.

Scott's selflessness and bravery in the face of danger is something that we should all strive to embody.

I thank Scott for his courage and for changing the course of many families' lives, including my family. May God bless him.

REMEMBERING WALLACE "WALLY" CLARK RONEY

(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 rise in sadness to remember a personal friend from home in the district. Wallace Clark Roney, who everyone knows as Wally Roney, passed recently due to health issues.

Wally was a fifth-generation cattle rancher, lifelong steward of the land, and, indeed, a towering, imposing figure—a big guy in California agriculture.

Yet, that big guy, as imposing as he was, was also like a big bear cub. He loved what he did. He loved helping his neighbors. He loved helping the cattle industry and sticking up for agriculture. You won't find a better friend.

Wally and his wife, Billie Jean, are good friends of mine. As we remember him today and feel that sadness, know that his spirit of fighting for agriculture, as a fellow Cal Poly Mustang graduate, will also be remembered and appreciated.

Wally was a respected leader, of course, in his field in all those areas, blending old-school ranching with a sharp business sense and a deep understanding of land management.

Wally grew up alongside seasoned hands, learning the value of grit, responsibility, and persistence. He trained horses, rodeoed, raised cattle, and never hesitated to speak up when it was important to help preserve his industry and preserve a lifestyle not just for him but for his neighbors and everybody who depends on us as a food supply, making America stronger.

God bless Wally and his wife, Billie Jean. We will miss him. He was a good friend, and he will never be replaced but will always be remembered.

RECOGNIZING USAF CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT JASON Q. SHAFFER

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

Mr. FINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a warrior of the United States Air Force, Chief Master Sergeant Jason Q. Shaffer.

Chief Shaffer embodies the mindset and diligence that is needed to defend our Nation. He entered the Air Force in March 2000 as a security forces member and has been serving for 25 years.

During his time in the Air Force, he developed an impressive background, which includes experience at varying levels in the Security Forces. He has participated in operations in Africa, Europe, the Middle East, South Asia, and the Pacific region. He is now retiring after all of that time.

Being a servicemember is tough. It is demanding, and the time spent away from your family is even harder. Yet, we can never forget to thank those who make that sacrifice.

I thank him; his wife, Tawny; and his children, Dallas, Ashlynn, and Teagan, for making sacrifices so our Nation can prosper.

Chief Jason, Aim High and have a happy retirement.

RECOGNIZING VIRGINIA BEACH FIRE DEPARTMENT'S SWIFTWATER RESCUE TEAM

(Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the brave members of the Virginia Beach Fire Department's Swiftwater Rescue Team, who were recently deployed to Texas Hill Country to support the flood rescue efforts there.

The specialized team is uniquely qualified to respond to natural disasters, having recently assisted in the rescue efforts from the October floods that occurred in western Virginia.

On July 4, the team drove 1,700 miles through the night from Virginia Beach to Texas to aid in the flood rescue efforts. In the face of tragedies like the floods in Texas, we are incredibly fortunate to have brave first responders who choose to run toward danger instead of away from it.

I will continue to pray for the safety of our first responders, as well as the victims and families affected by this horrific disaster. I am grateful that this team was able to put their expertise to use and assist in saving lives.

I am happy to hear the news that they are coming home.

KICKOFF OF HOOSIER HEARTLAND TOUR

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

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to kick off my Hoosier Heartland Tour. As this Chamber adjourns, I eagerly look forward to beginning my first summer district work period.

As I move about Indiana's Sixth District over the weeks to come, I am eager to share this time with our hard-working Hoosiers.

For 7 months, I have been working to deliver for our communities. I look forward to sharing my work and bringing details of our wins back home.

Most importantly, this time will focus on listening. I look forward to touring our local businesses, meeting with our 11 county sheriffs, visiting the many district airports I represent, and hearing from our family farmers.

This Hoosier Heartland Tour promises to encompass many meaningful conversations that will inform my work as we return in September, and I eagerly undertake it.

RECOGNIZING BRYCEN PHILLIPS

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

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, eastern Washington and Spokane are home to many heroes and champions, but I would like to speak today of one particularly exceptional young man, Brycen Phillips of Mt. Spokane High School.

Brycen was named a two-time U.S. Paralympics Track and Field High School All-American, and he is somebody who has overcome tremendous challenges.

After suffering a stroke at age 3, Brycen was left with paralysis on his right side, a condition called hemiplegia. Despite having to relearn how to walk, talk, and perform daily tasks, he never gave up.

Brycen found his competitive spirit on the track. Representing Mt. Spokane, he has won multiple State titles and competed on the national stage, all while maintaining a 4.0 GPA.

Brycen Phillips is a total stud, and the entire Congress and the entire Republic deserve to hear his story, and they now have.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 23, 2025.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 1(k) of House Resolution 895, One Hundred Tenth Congress, and section 4(d) of House Resolution 5, One Hundred Nineteenth Congress, I transmit to you notification that the following individuals each have signed an agreement not to be a candidate for the office of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress for purposes of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 until at least 3 years after they are no longer a member of the

board or staff of the Office of Congressional Conduct:

Ana Mikaela Aaland.
Heejung A. Cho.
Jody B. Hice
Cheryl L. Johnson.

Copies of the signed agreements will be retained by the Office of the Clerk as part of the records of the House.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

KEVIN F. MCCUMBER.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SPEAKER

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 23, 2025.

I hereby designate the period from Wednesday, July 23, 2025, through Monday, September 1, 2025, as a "district work period" under clause 13 of Rule I.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

□ 1650

BENEFITS OF ONE BIG, BEAUTIFUL BILL

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Mr. KENNEDY of Utah was recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KENNEDY of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KENNEDY of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BAIRD), my distinguished colleague.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on July Fourth, President Trump signed the One Big Beautiful Bill Act into law. This historic legislation delivered the largest tax cuts to working- and middle-class Americans in U.S. history and will revitalize rural America.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act made permanent the 199A small business tax credit, providing certainty to small businesses and ensuring Main Street can thrive.

This legislation also saves 2 million family farms, including over 6,800 family farms in my district, from facing a death tax increase. This will protect the generational transfer of family farms.

This bill also cuts down on the waste, fraud, and abuse in our Federal agencies that have made it harder and more expensive for our American people.

This bill is a win for our farmers, small businesses, and Americans in every income bracket.

Mr. KENNEDY of Utah. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize some of the impacts the One Big Beautiful Bill Act will have on my State.

By passing the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, the House Republican majority kept its promise to preserve the 2017 tax cuts and provided further relief for American families.

The White House's Council of Economic Advisers estimates the bill will raise Utah wages between \$4,300 and \$7,700 over the next 4 years, putting more money in the pockets of our hard-working Americans. Typical families with two children can also expect to see higher take-home pay in the range of \$7,900 to \$11,400.

Utah is one of the fastest-growing States in the Nation and has the highest average household size. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act increases the child tax credit to \$2,200, which will help our Utah families as they continue to grow. Without the bill's passage, the child tax credit would have dropped to just \$1,000 per child. I am glad this bill invests in the future of our families, not just in Utah but all over the country.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act also helps hardworking Americans by cutting taxes on overtime pay. Around 22 percent of all employees in Utah regularly work overtime and could benefit from this tax break.

The bill also cuts taxes on tips. Whether you are a waitress earning tips or a nurse working overtime, this legislation will make sure that your hard-earned money stays where it belongs: in your pocket.

The legislation also benefits those who give to charitable causes, including tithes or religious contributions, allowing individuals who do not itemize their deductions to claim charitable deductions.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act delivers historic tax relief for seniors. This legislation ensures that nearly 90 percent of Social Security beneficiaries will no longer pay Federal income taxes on their benefits.

In Utah alone, around 400,000 seniors could benefit from the no taxes on Social Security provision of this bill. Our seniors have spent their lifetimes contributing to our Nation's economy, and House Republicans are glad to provide them relief through this bill.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act will also help Utahns in ways beyond tax credits. It will help rural Utah by boosting Utah's energy sector due to provisions slashing the bureaucratic red tape associated with permitting delays and by restarting oil, gas, and coal leases. This will create thousands of jobs in Utah.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act also helps Utahns by reauthorizing the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, also known as RECA, for another 2 years following its expiration last year. RECA authorization will compensate Utahns who were exposed to radiation after the aboveground atomic testing

at the Nevada Test Site. It will also extend compensation to uranium miners and expand eligibility for downwinders across the State of Utah. This will help relieve burdens for Utahns who were harmed during active nuclear weapons testing.

The bill will provide funding for technological advancement for our military and enhance the quality of life for our military personnel by allocating up to \$7.4 billion in benefits for servicemembers across the country.

Under this bill, the budget will provide for restoration and renovation of barracks, more funding for the Defense Health Program, aid to military families by adding to the childcare fee assistance, and bonuses for members of the military.

This policy reflects our commitment to honoring the sacrifices of our military by investing directly in servicemembers and the infrastructure that supports their well-being. It demonstrates our commitment to putting America first by ensuring our servicemen and -women in Utah and across the world receive the care and support they deserve.

This legislation is designed to put hardworking Americans, families, and small businesses first, including my constituents in Utah's Third District. By passing this bill, Republicans have delivered on the promises we made to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Dakota (Mrs. Fedorchak), my distinguished colleague.

Mrs. FEDORCHAK. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative KENNEDY for yielding and for leading this important Special Order tonight to talk about all the wins in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight an important promise President Trump made to the American people that the one big, beautiful bill fulfills.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act delivers a long list of wins for families, seniors, small businesses, farmers, energy producers, and our military. It prevents the largest tax increase in U.S. history, putting \$4.5 trillion in Americans' pockets instead of in the government's coffers. It delivers permanent tax relief, begins to rein in Washington's out-of-control spending, makes historic investments in border security and national defense, and restores the kind of commonsense priorities people in my State of North Dakota live by every single day.

There are so many wins in this bill that we need to break them apart and highlight them separately.

Today, I will focus on a provision that many think is too good to be true. In fact, in talking to people, they think, "How can this actually happen?" but it will, and that is no tax on tips and overtime.

During my time back home recently, I visited with folks across North Dakota, including those working in con-

struction, law enforcement, and service industries. This bill is great news for them and the hundreds of professions that regularly put in overtime to get the job done.

In fact, around 30 percent of all employees in North Dakota regularly work overtime and could benefit from the no tax on overtime provision in this bill.

According to the Council of Economic Advisers, an even larger 65 percent of workers in North Dakota are in occupations that are likely eligible for overtime and could also benefit.

We cut taxes on up to \$12,500 of overtime pay for more than 80 million hourly workers. This is estimated to increase yearly take-home pay by more than \$1,400.

The bill also eliminates Federal taxes on up to \$25,000 of tips for America's 4 million tipped workers. As a former waitress, I know how valuable this provision would be. This applies to all tips, whether they are tips that are cash or on credit. All tips qualify for the no tax on tips. This is estimated to boost incomes by an average of \$1,300 per year.

With these policies, we are rewarding everyday Americans' hard work, and we are not waiting. These provisions are retroactive, meaning that people will see the benefits of no taxes on tips and overtime this year, even for hours worked prior to this bill passing.

I was very proud to join my colleagues in delivering on this commitment to the American people, and I can't wait to see how it benefits them all.

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

□ 1700

RISK OF CONFLICT WITH NUCLEAR WEAPONS

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts was recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address one of the most serious issues of our time, the risk of conflict with nuclear weapons. It is a threat that challenges our conscience. It is a threat not just for Americans but for all humanity. It is a threat not just to humans, but to all species of life on our planet.

We raise this issue in the context of a series of important anniversaries. One week ago, July 16 marked the 80th anniversary of the Trinity test, the first detonation of a nuclear weapon in New Mexico. We still live with the legacy of above-ground nuclear tests.

Two years ago, the Defense Department awarded the Atomic Veterans Commemorative Service Medal to the still-surviving veterans of that era and their family members.

We must also honor the downwinders, civilians whose health and land suf-

fered from the effects of radiation from these tests. Many were in the State of Nevada. In addition, we cannot forget the Pacific Islanders who have not been able to return to their home islands or the Uyghurs and others whose homeland in Xinjiang was the location of China's nuclear tests. They, too, have suffered long-term health consequences.

In 2 weeks, we will commemorate the first use of a nuclear weapon in a conflict—and that was the atomic bombing of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945—and the second, the bombing of Nagasaki, on August 9. Let us pray that Nagasaki will be the last. Let us work to make sure that it is.

Sadly, the threat from nuclear weapons is only increasing. There are estimated to be 13,400 nuclear weapons in the world today. Some 90 percent of these are in the arsenals of the United States and Russia. The rest belong to the U.K., France, China, Israel, India, Pakistan, and North Korea.

Russia has threatened to use nuclear weapons against Ukraine and even against NATO nations. North Korea uses its nuclear weapons program to intimidate the United States, Japan, and Korea. China continues to build up its nuclear arsenal. It has some 600 warheads today and is expected to pass 1,000 by 2030, according to the Pentagon.

The question of Iran's nuclear program has been at the top of our concerns. The military strikes by Israel and the United States were, as stated, designed to degrade or eliminate Iran's nuclear development capabilities. However, as The Washington Post reported last week, U.S. intelligence agencies assess that only one of Iran's three principal nuclear facilities was destroyed by the U.S. attacks. This tells us that military action is not a reliable way to counter nuclear threats. In 80 years of the nuclear era, the only proven, demonstrated way to reduce the risk of nuclear conflict and to lessen the scale of its destruction is through diplomacy and negotiations.

If not for past arms control agreements, Mr. Speaker, today's arsenals would be larger and more dangerous. If not for limitation on above-ground and atmospheric testing, many more people would suffer from radiation and contamination.

However, our challenge is made harder by the fact that there is only one arms control agreement remaining in force between the United States and Russia. The New START Treaty limits the number of deployed strategic nuclear warheads for each party to 1,550. The treaty expires in February 2026. There are scant signs that either government is interested in extending it.

President Donald Trump can and should take forward steps on nuclear arms control. He can follow in the footsteps of other Republican Presidents. President Eisenhower, in his "Atoms for Peace" speech, expressed the moral imperative to warn Americans and the

world of the destructiveness of atomic weapons.

President Reagan in his second term negotiated the INF Treaty with the Soviets. He spoke privately with Gorbachev about the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

Earlier this year, President Trump said from the Oval Office: "There is no reason for us to be building brand-new nuclear weapons, we already have so many. You could destroy the world 50 times over, 100 times over. And here we are building new nuclear weapons, and they're building nuclear weapons."

He added: "We're all spending a lot of money that we could be spending on other things that are actually, hopefully much more productive."

On this point, Mr. Speaker, President Trump is right. President Trump has the opportunity to make nuclear threat reduction a part of his legacy.

As a smart first step, he and Putin can strike a deal to respect New START's central limits and set the stage for a more comprehensive nuclear arms control framework agreement.

Next, President Trump can put nuclear weapons on the agenda when he meets with Xi Jinping. He expressed a willingness to do this in his Oval Office comments.

Even talking about negotiations in itself can help reduce tensions. A deal requires a first step, and I encourage the President to take it and to take it soon.

We, in Congress, can use our voice. Along with our colleague, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. TOKUDA), I am the proud sponsor of H. Res. 317, a resolution that calls on the U.S. Government to return to the negotiating table on nuclear disarmament and to lead a global effort to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons. It reaffirms our country's moral and strategic obligation to prevent nuclear war and pursue a world free of nuclear weapons as a national security imperative.

This call is in the spirit of Presidents Eisenhower and Reagan and Presidents Carter and Obama, and we hope President Trump. I am pleased to report that Senators MARKEY, MERKLEY, SANDERS, WELCH, and VAN HOLLEN have all introduced a version of our resolution. I urge the foreign policy committees of both bodies to consider these resolutions promptly.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, activity in House committees is taking us in the wrong direction. Last week, the Appropriations Committee approved an energy and water bill that cuts the National Nuclear Security Administration's Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation account by \$412 million. That is 17 percent. These activities help the U.S. stop the spread of nuclear weapons, detect hidden nuclear activities, and support arms control efforts. Why would anybody think it is a good idea to cut that account?

Also last week, the Armed Services Committee approved the National De-

fense Authorization Act. It authorizes \$62 billion for the nuclear enterprise, which represents a 26 percent increase over President Biden's request last year. Unfortunately, the Committee rejected an amendment by the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) to restrict funding to create a new land-based nuclear delivery system, the Sentinel missile, a \$180 billion boondoggle he has called an endless money pit.

The threat of nuclear war is an existential one. We have a moral imperative to address it and address it urgently. Debates over the utility and morality of nuclear weapons are as old as the nuclear age. Notably, many of the people who helped make atomic weapons turned out to be some of the most powerful voices against their use and for the reduction in their arsenals.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago this week, the film "Oppenheimer" premiered. It told the story of J. Robert Oppenheimer, the theoretical physicist who helped create the atomic bomb but then pushed against the development of more powerful weapons. For that position of moral courage, he paid a political price.

□ 1710

Mr. Speaker, 2 months ago, Dr. Richard Garwin passed away at the age of 97. He is best known as the author of the first hydrogen bomb. Less widely known is that he spent decades working tirelessly in arms control and disarmament, as well as scientific panels, conferences, and government boards.

In a 2018 interview, Dr. Garwin said: "There is a myth, and you saw it operate many times in the past, that if there is a perceived security problem, well, no difficulty, we will just buy more nuclear weapons. But that doesn't improve our security. What we want is less nuclear weapons and less cause for using them on the other side."

When I was a staffer for the late Congressman Joe Moakley in the 1980s, I recall going to hear Dr. Garwin and Dr. Carl Sagan give a talk on nuclear weapons and the Strategic Defense Initiative. Dr. Sagan, of course, is the physicist who helped us understand the idea of a nuclear winter, which is the hemisphere-wide Dark Age caused by the radioactive ash sent into the atmosphere following multiple nuclear detonations. It would wipe out food supplies and cause untold deaths from starvation, even beyond the millions killed by the blasts.

For us today, the dynamic Dr. Garwin identifies isn't in the past. It is in the present. Our inboxes are full of policymakers expressing fears about the growth of China's nuclear arsenal or Vladimir Putin's intentions or Iran's plans.

Too often, policymakers have a reflexive response. They are building more. Then we should build more. Mr. Speaker, this is so shortsighted. It is a dangerous reaction. It is very, very dangerous. We know firsthand the

harm that such devastating weapons can have.

On the 80th anniversaries, people of many generations will gather at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Very few survivors of those atomic bombings remain with us, but their stories endure. The disturbing photos of the burns and the radiation sickness endure.

In those cities, those gathered will recommit to preserving the memory of the destruction, and to plead with current and future generations to work to ensure that such horrors never ever, ever happen again.

Mr. Speaker, I regret I cannot be with them in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. That is why I have organized this Special Order on the House floor today so that Members can share their message from the floor of the House.

To our colleagues, to the President, and to the American people, this is a crucial moment in world history. We have a moral responsibility to speak out and to do more.

When we return to Washington after the anniversaries and after the August break, let us commit to raising more awareness. Let us commit to more congressional hearings and more debate on the floor. Let us commit to more encouragement for scientists, civil society, and regular citizens to raise their voices. Let us commit to legislation to contain the growth of nuclear weapons. Let us commit ourselves to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

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

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for holding this Special Hour to discuss the dangers of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Speaker, when I first entered Congress, I was the third Ph.D. physicist elected to this body. We had at the time Vern Ehlers, a nuclear physicist and a conservative, religious Republican representing western Michigan.

We had Rush Holt, a plasma fusion physicist, a progressive Democrat representing Princeton.

We had me, a sort of garden-variety Democrat who spent the last 25 years smashing protons and antiprotons together to make particles that have not been around since the big bang.

Although our politics were quite different, we were united by a special responsibility to join the discussion about nuclear weapons and ask what we could do to strengthen global nuclear security and maintain U.S. leadership in trying to prevent nuclear war.

One area where we were always in violent agreement was to stop wasting money on Star Wars, which was then rebranded as the SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative, and has now been rebranded Golden Dome.

For more than 45 years, scientists have been patiently explaining to policymakers that this is never going to work. It is easy to overwhelm with a trivial response to it.

We have spent over \$200 billion on it. We have never tested it once against the kind of countermeasures that we know any competent opponent would deploy. Even if we succeed at stopping ballistic missiles, there are, unfortunately, many other ways to deliver nuclear weapons that we can never stop.

This thing is deeply—I guess “stupid” is not too strong a word. We explain something to someone in a variety of terms again and again, and they don’t want to hear it because they think it messages so well.

Wouldn’t it be great if we had this magic Golden Dome, or whatever we want to call it, to stop nuclear weapons? Yeah, it would be great.

If it is an impossibility to do the fundamental physics of it, then we should stop talking about it, and we should certainly stop wasting money on it.

Another place where we were always in strong agreement was how we should be strengthening the nonproliferation efforts at our national laboratories.

Our national labs create an underlying foundation for all of our nuclear security efforts including the nonproliferation and national security priorities that we are talking about here today. In order to ensure that current and future arms control efforts are properly fulfilling their mission, we have to invest in our scientific workforce to maintain our leadership and verification efforts.

It is certainly not well-known among Members of Congress, but when the IAEA sends inspectors into Iran and into countries of concern, those have been largely trained by the national labs in the United States. When we gut the nonproliferation capacities of our national labs or simply allow them to retire, as has been happening, we risk putting aside one of the most powerful tools we have to actually enforce any deal that we may get.

The President is very fond of talking about this deal he is going to get on Iran nuclear. We listened to him talk about how he was going to get North Korea. I support efforts to try to do that.

If we ever succeed in getting one of these deals, for sure we are going to need to have experts we trust that can go in there and make sure nobody is cheating. Unfortunately, what we are seeing is the gutting of those budgets in that capacity. I guess it doesn’t satisfy the MAGA worldview.

Over the years, I have focused my attention on a few specific areas to strengthen our nuclear security architecture. One of them is what is called nuclear—well, it has a number of names. If for some reason a nuclear weapon is detonated somewhere in the United States or anywhere around the world, the President will come under huge pressure to say: Who did that? Whose weapon was it?

There is a lot of very detailed knowledge that we have had in the past in our national labs to be able to go in there and do what is called nuclear

forensics and find out whether that was a bomb from X, Y, or Z. That capacity has been under duress for a long time. It seems like it is every single time the appropriations budgets come up, we end up having to try to defend that.

That is something that is completely irrelevant until it is the most important question in the world. Who did that? Who let off this nuclear weapon? How do we make sure we don’t retaliate against the wrong person or entity that did that?

There are a number of other things I have been working on. First and foremost is H. Res. 100. It is a resolution I introduced in the House with 19 other Members. It supports arms control and condemns Russia’s purported suspension of its participation in the New START Treaty.

The current extension of the New START Treaty is set to expire in under 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, will require partners who are willing to have discussions on arms control, which is something that is far easier said than done.

This is not something where the two great men leading great nations can come together and strike a deal. The details matter. We have to have technical experts that we trust to go deep down into the weeds to have an agreement so they can come back and say this is a solid agreement we can trust.

It is a time when traditional channels of dialogue on arms control and strategic stability have been closed or quiet, and we are going to rely more than ever on keeping alternative channels open and keeping the expertise in place. Then when the time comes for these agreements, we have people we trust who can carry them out.

□ 1720

Mr. Speaker, nongovernmental organizations, scientists, and research institutions have kept this dialogue open even during the worst parts of the Cold War, and we are going to need to rely on them to fulfill these roles again.

Another crucial institution that we must continue to support in these times is the IAEA, the International Atomic Energy Agency. We have already seen the incredibly hard work that Director General Grossi and his staff are putting in to responding to the Russian invasion of Ukraine with its many nuclear reactors and the myriad of other crises on their doorstep.

Mr. Speaker, that brings us to Iran. One of the proudest moments in my career was standing alongside Dr. Richard Garwin, who, as Representative MCGOVERN mentioned, was often pointed to as the father of the hydrogen bomb and a strong advocate for nuclear nonproliferation. He stood by my side, along with Energy Secretary Dr. Ernest Moniz, as I announced my support for the Iran nuclear deal.

One of the tragedies of the recent past has been this President’s abandonment of the Iran nuclear deal, which has gotten us into a heck of a pickle, as predicted by the people who actually understood what our true options were in that negotiation.

After the U.S. bombing of Iran, there has been an immense amount of debate about whether or not Iran’s nuclear program was set back by a certain amount of time, whether it is years or whatever. The level of technical ignorance that has been displayed by this administration is, frankly, frightening. They have access to the best weapons designers in the world, and they are either not listening to them or not asking questions.

When you hear Secretary Rubio, for example, saying not to worry about their 60 percent enriched uranium inventory because they are going to have to convert it to metal and that will take years, anyone with knowledge of the history of the Manhattan Project knows that is not a major activity. Iran has done it for a long time. They know how to do it.

If you are only interested in converting from uranium hexafluoride to metal, a few tens of kilograms, which is what you need for your first set of weapons, this happens in a laboratory. It can happen in a congressional office. You don’t need a big space for this.

The conversion of the uranium hexafluoride to what is called green salt, and the green salt to metal, is something that happens in a small industrial building. It can happen anywhere in any city in Iran, and it will be really hard to tell. We have not prevented them from doing what they have to do.

The enrichment level is another thing where we are seeing, frankly, technically ignorant statements made. We have three levels of uranium. Less than 20 percent is generally regarded as relatively safe and can be used in reactors without a lot of safeguards. When you get about 90 percent enriched uranium, that is the good stuff for really high-performance weapons.

What about in between? They have 60 percent uranium. Guess what? That is not weapons-grade, but it is weapons-usable. For example, the Hiroshima bomb was made with a mixture of 50 percent enriched uranium and higher enriched uranium.

The 60 percent enriched uranium that Iran has a significant inventory of is perfectly usable even for a simple Hiroshima-style gun-type device. Our leadership speaks in apparent ignorance of that fact, beating their chest and saying we set them back by decades, when that is not the case.

Just to give a sense of the scale, the 400 kilograms of uranium hexafluoride that the IAEA watched them enrich to 60 percent is stored conventionally in the United States in about 25 scuba tank-sized pressurized containers. Any five of those containers have enough uranium to make a Hiroshima-style nuclear weapon.

These things are not hard to smuggle. We will have a hard time convincing ourselves, in fact, that the Iranians haven't already done it.

Pretending like Iran does not have a credible threat and has no leverage is a dangerous and ignorant position for our government to be taking and one of the scariest things about the many threats that we face right now.

Those who don't know should go look at the Wikipedia article on the Hiroshima Little Boy bomb and the references in it. It is, unfortunately, very well-documented over the years because it is not the best weapon you can make, by far. You can make much more complex and efficient weapons, but the Iranians don't have to do that.

If they simply want to replicate what was done, they would get an old 155-millimeter howitzer, replace the explosive shell with some enriched—60 percent enriched will work just fine—uranium, shoot it into the right-shaped target, and they have something that is as effective as the Hiroshima weapon.

This is not a trivial risk. The only answer to this is negotiations, and we have to get very serious about that.

It is not something that the Iranians even have to test. We did not test the Hiroshima weapon. It was obviously going to work. The physics hasn't changed in the 80 years since then, so we are at a very uncertain position on that, and we shouldn't pretend otherwise.

We have also recently been hearing a lot of calls about the resumption of nuclear testing. This is particularly worrying because the move away from nuclear testing has been really one of the cornerstone successes of nonproliferation and nuclear security.

Just think of all the attention Donald Trump could get by giving the order that he wants to blow up a nuclear weapon just to make sure it works, or whatever it is. Yes, he would get a lot of attention that way.

Our country has a tremendous amount to lose if everyone begins nuclear testing again. The U.S., during the Cold War, conducted over 1,000 nuclear tests, far more than any other country, and we had much better instrumentation, knowing exactly what happened in those explosions.

The knowledge that we gained has allowed our Nation to maintain the safety, security, and effectiveness of our nuclear stockpile without any further testing. If we were to resume testing, the rest of the world would resume testing. I am sure they all have bomb designers that are just champing at the bit to get more data on exactly what happens if they explode one of their untested weapons.

If we do this, we would be giving away the most significant strategic advantage that our country has, which is this huge database of exactly what works and what does not work in detailed and very technologically aggressive designs for our nuclear weapons.

If we open that Pandora's box, every country that is nuclear-capable will say this is their opportunity to become coequal with the United States in knowledge of nuclear weapons. That will be yet another disaster for the proliferation regime.

The next few years are going to be crucial to making sure that the world we live in remains safe from the threat of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative MCGOVERN for bringing us together to discuss this.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) for his thoughtful remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. TOKUDA).

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues and reinforce their warning and urgent call to action.

Mr. Speaker, today, we stand at a crossroads. The world is once again drifting toward a future where nuclear weapons are not just tools of deterrence but urgent threats hanging over every human life.

□ 1730

Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to look away, not when the lessons of the past are still very visible amongst us. Look to the people of the Marshall Islands. Many of them are living in my district, part of our Hawaii ohana, whose lands became sacrifice zones in the name of power. Entire communities were displaced, and generations were scarred by radiation. The Bikini Atoll, once a paradise, became a proving ground for devastation.

These are not just theoretical consequences, lines on paper, assumptions, and equations. They were real, and they are very real still.

The United States and its allies conducted 318 nuclear tests in the Pacific islands. The people who lived on the islands lost their ancestral homes, now uninhabitable, and the people who were exposed to fallout were immediately sickened with ongoing, long-term impacts for human health, including increased rates of birth defects, genetic disorders, and secondary cancers.

The nuclear age taught us that while bombs may drop in seconds, their impact crosses centuries and generations, and now, instead of learning from history and learning from the mistakes of our past, we are poised to repeat it with greater risk, fewer safeguards, and far more at stake.

Today, the United States, Russia, and China inched closer to an unrestrained three-way arms race as we collectively spend well over \$1 trillion on updated and new nuclear warheads and means of delivery. Just one of these programs, as was mentioned, the Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile, will cost \$141 billion according to the Department of Defense.

Keep in mind, Mr. Speaker, that is not even the bottom line. Their cost estimates keep growing and growing. A new arms race is a race with no finish

line. Let us be clear: There are no winners, only losers in this race.

It doesn't have to be this way.

We must urgently renew and expand nuclear arms control treaties with both Russia and with China. The path to security lies not in new warheads or Golden Domes but in dialogue, transparency, and mutual restraint. We must invest as much into diplomacy and prevention as we do into silos and interceptors.

Let us be clear. All it takes is one bomb, one miscalculation, and one moment of madness, and everything—everything—will end.

The clock is ticking, but the future is still ours to shape. Let us choose wisdom over fear, peace over peril, and life over annihilation.

Mahalo to my colleague, Congressman MCGOVERN, for organizing this Special Order hour.

I ask on August 6 and August 9, let us take a moment to pause and remember we do have a choice.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR).

Ms. OMAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to, once again, call on the United States to join the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons and for all of the world's nuclear armed powers to adopt policies of mutual disarmament and abolition.

In a few short weeks we will mark the 80th anniversary of the only time nuclear weapons have been used in combat by the United States in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. The fact is in 80 years since, we have only avoided nuclear war by sheer luck. As long as countries possess massive arsenals of world-destroying weapons, the risk of miscalculation and the risk of escalation is eternal.

In the last few years, we have seen multiple situations that remind us of the extent of this fragility and of the danger. Nuclear-armed India exchanged fire with nuclear-armed Pakistan just this year. Cooler heads prevailed, this time.

Nuclear-armed Israel conducted unilateral strikes on facilities in Iran. That war didn't go nuclear this time.

Nuclear-armed Russia continues its brutal war of conquest in Ukraine. We are avoiding escalations that increase the threats of nuclear war between Russia and the West so far.

The truth is, the era of nuclear weapons will only end in one of two ways. Either we will abolish these horrific weapons from the face of the Earth, or we will use them and abolish humanity instead.

The only sane position and the only legitimate position for anyone who values human life is abolition.

In addition, more than one-half of the countries in the world have now formally agreed signing on to the TPNW. We should join them.

That is because just as we have gotten terrifyingly close to nuclear war in

these past 80 years, we have gotten close to disarmament. It is not a pipe dream. Reagan and Gorbachev also did it. South Africa unilaterally dismantled their arsenal. Other countries have stopped developing nuclear weapons before they got the bomb.

It is possible to disarm, and it is possible to abolish nuclear weapons. We only need the political will, and we need the urgency.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, you will note that I said the bombs dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the only nuclear weapons used in combat, but they were not—we must be absolutely clear—the only times nuclear weapons have been used.

In fact, nuclear weapons have been used thousands of times, and their primary targets have been Americans. We also mark this month the 80th anniversary of the Trinity test in New Mexico. So we should remember that entire communities have been poisoned by these weapons right here in the United States. Entire generations have seen their families, their friends, and their classmates die of rare cancers caused by radiation exposure. They have been forced to drink poisoned water and breathe poisoned air.

The effects on the communities known as the downwinders have been catastrophic, and their suffering is still, sadly, mostly unknown in this country. We have made some small steps toward providing overdue compensation to these Americans, the first and the most consistent victims of our nuclear weapons program, but we still are a long way from justice.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. MCGOVERN for hosting this Special Order hour tonight and for his years of principled leadership on this issue.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her remarks. We are living in a time when there is great polarization in our politics, but the issue that we are talking about here today is how to bring Democrats and Republicans together, because as Democrats and Republicans and liberals and conservatives we do have a mutual interest in survival. If nuclear weapons are ever used in this current day, then nobody wins.

What we are talking about is the salvation or the destruction of our civilization from nuclear death. The stakes could not be higher, and yet what is shocking to many of us is the lack of urgency and the lack of attention to this subject.

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

Ms. TLAIB. That is right, Mr. Speaker. There is a lack of urgency, and we need to move with urgency because a nuclear war cannot be won and would have catastrophic human consequences.

One warhead—one—has the power to wipe out an entire city. A full-scale nuclear war would devastate life as we know it.

Mr. Speaker, 80 years ago, the horrific U.S. bombings of Hiroshima and

Nagasaki caused unimaginable death and immense human suffering, and survivors to this day face long-term health issues and radiation poisoning.

So 80 years after these atrocities, we must, as a Chamber, recommit our efforts to finally achieving the complete and total abolition of nuclear weapons worldwide. We must ensure these war crimes are never repeated anywhere.

Nuclear weapons are tools of death and destruction. They cannot be used without disastrous consequences that violate international law and our shared humanity.

The White House and Congress need to immediately work to negotiate new constraints to cap and reduce nuclear arsenals, especially with Russia and China. We must do everything in our power to prevent an unrestrained nuclear arms race.

It is absolutely terrifying that in the United States the President has the power to unilaterally decide to launch a nuclear weapon.

Think about that for one moment, Mr. Speaker. The use of just a fraction of the nuclear weapons we possess, most of which are ready to launch within minutes of an order from any President, including the current one, would lead to mass destruction of unprecedented global scale.

Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle should back commonsense efforts to prioritize nuclear disarmament and adopt measures to reduce the risk of nuclear war.

We must continue to work toward international agreements, Mr. Speaker, with all nine countries that possess nuclear weapons through comprehensive nuclear test ban treaties, as well as the treaty on prohibiting a nuclear weapon.

Again, we must come together. I cannot say this enough: The devastation and the consequences of any nuclear launch could be, again, life-changing around the world. We must continue to strive for a world free from the threat of nuclear war.

I cannot thank enough my colleague, Mr. MCGOVERN, as he commits to banning nuclear weapons and, again, tries to save us from any kind of life-changing devastation to our world.

□ 1740

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman TLAIB and all of my colleagues who have been here today because this is the most important issue, quite frankly, facing our planet.

Mr. Speaker, we can never ignore the fact that behind the conference room discussions about the utility of nuclear weapons, behind the corporate lobbying for nuclear modernization spending, this is a story of human suffering.

The Nobel Committee awarded the 2024 Nobel Peace Prize to the organization Nihon Hidankyo for its efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and for demonstrating through witness testimony that nuclear weapons must never be used again.

Nihon Hidankyo is a grassroots movement of atomic bomb survivors from Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In 2 weeks, members of this organization along with activists and citizens from Japan and around the world will gather in Hiroshima and Nagasaki on the 80th anniversary of the atomic bombings. They will amplify this clear and existential message: that nuclear weapons must never ever be used again.

This organization keeps alive the testimony of the “survivors”; “Hibakusha” of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They are the witnesses to the indescribable, the unthinkable, the incomprehensible pain and suffering caused by nuclear weapons.

Nihon Hidankyo highlights the nuclear taboo, the concept that nuclear weapons should never be used, an idea that is under threat from the growth in nuclear arsenals around the world.

Among the organization’s aims is an international treaty for nuclear disarmament. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, or TPNW, was adopted on July 7, 2017, and entered into force on January 22, 2021. It is the first legally binding international agreement to comprehensively prohibit nuclear weapons with the ultimate goal being their total elimination. Mr. Speaker, 73 nations are party to the treaty. The United States is not. Neither are the other eight nuclear powers.

We won’t get there overnight, but we should not abandon the goal. My resolution, coauthored with the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. TOKUDA), H. Res. 317, calls for good faith negotiations with the other eight nuclear arms states to halt any further buildup of nuclear arsenals and to aggressively pursue a verifiable and irreversible agreement or agreements to verifiably reduce and eliminate their nuclear arsenals according to a negotiated timetable. I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution and join us in our efforts.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the ranking member of the Rules Committee, Mr. MCGOVERN, for yielding. I thank him and the CPC for organizing this very important Special Order hour.

Next month marks 80 years since the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. These were the only times nuclear weapons have ever been used in war.

I have to say that this memorial, this memory, this 80th anniversary milestone is not just historical, it is somewhat personal and unexpectedly so, say, beginning in 2001, 2002 when at the age of 40, 41 I made my first visit to Japan.

I grew up as an American, a Japanese American. One of my grandparents, my only grandparent, my grandfather, Isao Takano, immigrated to the United States around 1916. He was born in 1898 in Japan, and he came from the environs of Hiroshima.

Growing up, we would go to his niece, my second cousin or I don't know how to kind of appropriate the right sort of familial designation of who is a cousin, a second cousin, but Kikue Takagi was my grandfather's niece who married an American and lived in Anaheim and worked at Disneyland.

We knew some facts, but we never in our times when we would get together for our family gatherings would we ever discuss what happened in Hiroshima. It wasn't until I was well into my adulthood on my first trip to Japan visiting Hiroshima and visiting Kikue, who was there taking care of her mother, that I learned that she was a "survivor"; "Hibakusha," that is the Japanese word for survivor, of the atom bomb.

She lived in the outskirts of Hiroshima. If you have been there, it is mountainous. It is a place, a delta, with five different rivers converging, and she lived in the outskirts. She was a middle school student. On the day that the bomb dropped, she was still ill, so much so that her mother said she didn't need to go into the city center to do her public service work. The middle schoolchildren were needed to clean up the debris of the area around the downtown of Hiroshima. They were doing an urban renewal project to widen the streets.

They knew, the people of Hiroshima, the political class knew that Hiroshima was a target because it was an industrial city. But little did they know that the teachers, the middle schoolteachers and the 13-year-olds who were there at the city center doing this public service work were all going to perish that day. My cousin survived because she stayed home at the behest of her mother.

She had not visited any of the memorials until I had arrived in the early 2000s. And I felt a tinge of guilt for asking her to do this because she had never really sort of delved into this history by visiting the memorial museum.

Riding over the bridge of one of the rivers to the museum the day that Kikue and I decided to go, she told me about how the river was not visible during the day that the bomb was dropped and the days afterward because of the number of bodies that just covered the surface of that water.

When you arrive at the memorial location, you can see bottles of water that many people who attend these memorials will leave for the thirsty souls of those who perished and those who were thirsty from the August heat.

I feel a deep obligation and responsibility to carry this memory forward. I remember as I crossed the bridge thinking to myself how I was personally connected by family to this historical event, that it was not something abstract. It was a moment that who I was, my identity, somewhat shifted and changed.

More than 200,000 people were killed, most of them civilians. Some died in-

stantly. Others suffered for months or years from burns, radiation, and grief.

Mr. Speaker, 80 years after the erasure of two cities we have still not learned the lessons of these terrible bombings.

There are an estimated 13,400 nuclear warheads on Earth today. The United States and Russia hold more than 90 percent of them. Together, we control more than 12,000 warheads, and that is more than enough to end human civilization. While the United States and Russia maintain the largest stockpiles, China is rapidly building.

According to the Department of Defense, China's arsenal already has 500 operational warheads, and if current trends continue, it could surpass 1,000 by the year 2030.

This growth adds to global instability and makes the case for urgent diplomacy and arms control even stronger. Yet, the most important arms control treaty still in force between the United States and Russia is set to expire in less than 200 days.

If we let the New START Treaty expire, we will be left with no legal limits on the size of the two largest nuclear arsenals in the world. At the same time, we are seeing headlines about strikes on Iran's nuclear facilities.

These actions revive a dangerous question: Can we stop the spread of nuclear weapons through military force? I believe the answer is no. We cannot destroy knowledge with a bomb. We cannot erase a nuclear program by targeting one facility.

Strikes might delay a program, but they almost always provoke retaliation and harden resolve. They do nothing to build the kind of long-term trust and transparency that actually reduces nuclear risk.

□ 1750

That is why we need a strategy based on diplomacy, prevention, and protection. We know that this strategy can work because it did in the past. Iran's nuclear weapons program development ground to a halt under the Iran nuclear deal. It was only after President Trump ripped up the accord that Iran set itself on the pathway that it is on today.

The recent strikes reinforce the military theocracy's paranoia that the only pathway to secure the regime's long-term survival is through the development of a nuclear program. Like I said before, if a nation has enough willpower and know-how, they will develop a nuclear weapon. That means that the United States' national security cannot solely rest on deterrence. We should lead by example.

That means modernizing verification tools, supporting the international inspectors, and investing in the diplomatic capacity to negotiate real agreements. It also means rethinking how we can make decisions about the use of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has a role to play. We cannot stay silent while the risks grow and the guardrails fall

away. The American people deserve transparency about how nuclear launch decisions are made and who is involved in making them. This is not just a matter of policy. It is a matter of survival.

Mr. Speaker, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were not mere tragedies. They were warnings. The people who died there cannot speak for themselves, but we can speak for the future they were denied. We can choose a path that avoids repeating the worst mistake in human history.

Let us honor the lives lost not only with remembrance but with responsibility. Let's choose diplomacy over destruction, prevention over provocation, and peace over peril.

Let me return back to that scene of riding over that bridge over the river with my cousin Kikue and the thought that I had that every world leader who has some control over a nuclear arsenal should make a commitment to visit Hiroshima, to walk the grounds and understand what happened there and in Nagasaki. I think that is the only way that one has the moral stature and authority to be a leader of a country that has a nuclear arsenal.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his eloquent remarks. There is so much more that needs to be said, yet our time is coming to a close.

Let me end by saying that when I was in college in the late 1970s, I interned for Senator George McGovern, no relation, but a leader on arms control issues. I was able to accompany him to a debate with William F. Buckley at Yale University titled "Resolved: That the SALT Talks Are in the Interests of U.S. National Security." Of course, the SALT talks were the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

George McGovern closed the debate—and I remember this like it was yesterday—I thought very powerfully. He said that he recalls that when he was a young Senator in 1963, they were debating the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, and Senator Everett Dirksen, who was the Republican Senate minority leader at the time, "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 them to put on my gravestone: 'He knew about this, and he didn't care.'"

Mr. Speaker, we all know the realities of nuclear weapons and their devastation, and the fact that if they were ever used, it would result in the total annihilation of our planet.

The question for all of us is: Are we going to do anything about it?

I said earlier that one of the most troubling factors in this whole topic is the lack of urgency here in Congress. We don't talk about this. We are not pushing for arms control. We are not setting goals for the total abolition of nuclear weapons. Instead, we are, just out of habit, voting in favor of military budgets that contribute to the problem.

I think, at this moment, as we approach the 80th anniversaries of these horrible events, this is a time for us to step up and to do something before it is too late.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to commemorate and have moments of silence to remind their constituencies of the anniversaries of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I urge them to join with us in a bipartisan way in doing something about it.

George McGovern ended his debate with William Buckley at Yale by saying this: "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."

Mr. Speaker, that is the choice I want the United States to make at this moment. I hope that we are up to the task, and I hope that we don't just continue to ignore the perils of nuclear warfare.

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

DISMANTLING CALIFORNIA'S CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Mr. SCHWEIKERT of Arizona was recognized for 30 minutes.)

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend from California (Mr. KILEY).

Mr. KILEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, in 2010, California voters overwhelmingly voted to establish the Citizens Redistricting Commission. The voters said that they wanted to take the process of drawing district lines out of the hands of politicians. They said that voters should choose their politicians, that politicians shouldn't choose their voters.

That commission has drawn our district lines through the last two rounds of redistricting. Yet, the Governor of California has now announced a plan to abolish the Citizens Redistricting Commission and to seize its powers for himself. He initially proposed simply ignoring the commission, ignoring the constitution, and overriding his maps with those that he and the legislature drew. Yet, apparently, someone told him that that would get immediately struck down in court.

What they are now plotting is a special election where they will use confusing ballot language and other means of deception to try to convince voters—to fool voters—into dismantling the

very independent commission that they recently established.

The point of this is that the Governor would like to reduce the representation of Republicans in Congress in our State to 3 Members out of 52, so that Republicans will hold 6 percent of the seats even though Republicans typically get over 40 percent of the vote in statewide elections. It could be the single most egregious act of corruption in the history of our State.

Mr. Speaker, you don't need to take my word for that. You can take the word of Common Cause, which is a group that typically, almost always, aligns with Democrats on elections and voting issues. Its executive director said: "Point blank, it is a dangerous move."

Or take the word of Patricia Sinay, a Democrat sitting on the Citizens Redistricting Commission, who said: "The very purpose of the State's independent redistricting commission is to protect voters from partisan power grabs like this. If this were to succeed, it would set a dangerous precedent for suppressing voters across the Nation."

Mr. Speaker, this is a moment for every Californian and every American of decency, regardless of party affiliation, to speak out against the abject corruption that our Governor is attempting.

RECOGNIZING TEVIS CUP WINNERS HEATHER AND JEREMY REYNOLDS

Mr. KILEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Heather and Jeremy Reynolds, the first- and second-place winners of the 69th Annual Tevis Cup, a grueling 100-mile endurance trail ride from Robie Park to Auburn, held on July 12 of this year.

This year's competition proved even more challenging than usual, with the heat and rocky road providing unforgiving conditions for all competitors.

□ 1800

Of the 105 entrants, only 43 were able to complete the ride to Auburn. However, the couple persevered through, crossing the finish line in 17 hours 45 minutes.

Over the span of more than 20 years of competitive riding, the two have accumulated countless awards, including eight Tevis Cups and five Haggin Cups. Despite their many accolades, the one challenge they had never conquered was crossing the finish line together. In this year's competition, they did, crossing the finish line with their hands joined together, marking an astounding new achievement that has been a goal of theirs for over two decades.

Together, Heather and Jeremy Reynolds embody perseverance, teamwork, and competitive excellence. Their achievement serves not just as personal fulfillment but also as an inspiration to their peers, fellow competitors, and our community at large.

It is an honor to represent remarkable individuals such as Heather and Jeremy in Congress. Therefore, on be-

half of the United States House of Representatives, I proudly extend my heartfelt congratulations to Heather and Jeremy Reynolds for their exceptional athletic achievement at the 69th annual Tevis Cup and commend them for their unwavering dedication to the tradition and sport of equine endurance riding.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from California for his remarks, and as I always say to Californians, don't take Arizona's water.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRESNAHAN). The gentleman from Arizona has 25 minutes remaining.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I am going to try to do a run-through of a couple things here. I am going to try to walk through some economics. Then I am going to actually try to walk through some warnings that are in the documents that are around us that very few people seem to bother to read. Then I am going to actually do some things that are hopeful because I think sometimes I am a bit dour, and I don't do enough of this.

First off, in August, Republicans are going to go out and tell the morality of people's taxes not going up next year. What we did in the reconciliation budget: incentives to invest in America, to build new plants of equipment, for working people to have some things to actually draw them back into the labor force, no tax on tips, no tax on overtime, some of these things.

If you actually look at one of the reasons those things are in there, and we are actually starting to see some of the models of the economic side, seeing some very optimistic things that we think are going to change labor force participation, small changes.

The left will actually sort of do a bit of schizophrenia such as you cut spending over here, but too much of this money is borrowed. I agree too much is borrowed. I want to cut more spending, but then you attack us when we try to actually point out misalignment, bad acts.

What was the report that just came out a couple days ago, where we found 2.8 million of our brothers and sisters enrolled in subsidized ACA plans as well as Medicaid plans.

They don't want to talk about that because it screws up their pitch when you actually walk through what we see in the math. We know the American people believe and understand the morality and the great economics of encouraging those that are able-bodied, able to work to participate in society.

If anyone is a geek out there—it is probably 4 or 5 years old—the University of Chicago, four of their Ph.D. economists wrote a brilliant paper talking about: If you actually ask people to participate in society, in the economy, to take a job, even if you give them welfare or government subsidies, because they have an attachment to the economy, to work, at the

end of 10 years, those who had the work requirements actually end up much wealthier and off of government support. It is the morality of learning to get up, building an attachment, learning skills, and moving up in an organization.

There was a time when it was actually the left's ethos, that the argument of work is moral. Somehow that left the Democratic Party.

Let's walk through a couple things. I have used this board for months now. It will probably be the last time I use it. Understand baseline over the next 10 years, according to Congressional Budget Office, we are going to spend \$86 trillion. Think of the screaming and gnashing of teeth and protests that are all ginned up, you cut \$800 billion from this, and a little bit from a couple other things, it was less than 2 percent of that spending.

Are you telling me that the left doesn't believe that if you are spending \$86 trillion as your baseline spending, and understand—I am going to show you some of the charts and how much of this is basically demographics. We got old. Our healthcare costs money.

I am going to show you a couple charts that I really want folks to understand. But for the American people, when you see someone from the Democratic Party behind a microphone saying, they cut spending. It is this off of the base of this. It is the lack of understanding.

One of the points that you keep trying to make over and over again is, was it the Democrats' plan that they wanted to raise taxes on everyone? Because that was automatic; that was coming at the end of this year.

Your taxes were going up back to the pre-2017 tax reform. Every once in a while, you will get someone who says, well, you shouldn't have extended the tax policy for the highest income. Okay. That is a tiny, tiny portion of the total dollar amount. When they had control of everything, they didn't do it.

But just from a point—and this is more for everyone to understand, particularly even staff. You see the blue here, nondefense/defense, every dime of that is borrowed. I think this year we will probably borrow, let's call it, \$400 billion for Medicare. We are going to actually hold a contest shortly to see who can guess the final borrowing for this year.

The economy has actually been pretty good. We are tracking customs receipts. Many of you think of it as tariffs. We may have another \$70 billion on top of baseline. It is probably going to come at \$2.2 trillion of borrowing this year.

This doesn't have the tax reform, many of those things built into that base. How do I help folks understand? Here is where we are already at, and this will make sense in a little while.

For every dollar we take in in tax receipts, we spend \$1.39. We spend \$1.39 for every dollar we take in tax receipts.

If you saw that previous chart, you would have noticed that only about 24 to 26 percent is in discretionary, what we really get to vote on. That is why we end up having to use what we call these reconciliation budgets.

The 1974 Budget Control Act allows us to move a bill, if it has certain fiscal properties to it, through the Senate without having to get 60 votes. It is all a dance to deal with the 60 votes. If we were actually a little more honest about math, maybe we wouldn't have to do this dance.

Why this is important is—I am a little freaked out because this is the MedPAC report. I know every Member of Congress has read every word of it because it is really important. There is a chart in here that if you actually read the footnotes—now, look, for anyone that is paying attention, I am trying to bring Medicare Advantage back where the incentives actually are about helping populations be healthier and not about risk scoring them—that it is a concentration of illness, but the incentives are that if populations are healthier, the plans can make more money.

But inside here is also a great data point, Mr. Speaker. This year, we are going to spend, let's call it, a trillion dollars on Medicare.

□ 1810

How many of you would guess what we are going to spend in 7 years? The model in here says in 7 years, we go from \$1 trillion a year on Medicare to \$2 trillion. We double Medicare spending in 7 years.

Now, part of that is demographics. Starting, functionally, 30 years ago, we started having a lot fewer children. So if we took today and stepped back 20 years ago, we had about 35 million of our brothers and sisters who were 65 years old, 30 years ago. Today, we are approaching about 70 million of our brothers and sisters who are 65 and up, so more than double.

Go back 20 years ago, the number of 18 years olds we had is pretty much the same as the number of 18 year olds we have today. Next year, the number of 18 year olds goes down, the year after that it goes down, and the year after that it goes down.

Is that Republican or Democrat or is it just demographics? It is a little hard to campaign on that. It is a little hard to attack the other side, but the fact of the matter is, if we all read our data, we don't have a choice.

This is the Social Security Medicare actuary report, another thing I know every Member here has actually read. Seven years from now, the Medicare part A trust fund, which is about 38 percent of Medicare spending—the rest comes out of the general fund and members' participation, I think is about 15 percent, the fees they pay—but that 38 percent, that trust fund is gone in 7 years, meaning hospitals, surgery centers will have an 11 percent cut, but I know we are all going to talk

and work on how we are going to revolutionize the cost of healthcare.

One of the classic problems around here, Mr. Speaker, is for some reason the left—and many of us on the right—we talk about healthcare as a finance problem. The ACA was a finance bill. It was who had to pay, who got subsidized. Medicare for All is a finance bill. I would argue the Republican alternative from a few years ago was a finance bill. It had a little better actuarial curve, but it was a finance bill: who got subsidized, who has to pay.

I beg of our brothers and sisters around here, open up your brain. We live in a time of miracles. We are going to have some conversations about how you change the view of healthcare. It is all about what we pay. Can we change the cost by doing it better, faster, cheaper with technology and our brothers and sisters being healthier?

If we don't, we will have problems like what is shown on this chart. Today, 16 percent of all tax receipts go just to interest. In 9 budget years, actually 9 years straight up, in 9 years, 30 percent of all U.S. tax receipts go just to interest. Heaven forbid, if we had a 1 point movement in interest rates, my math is 45 percent of all tax receipts would go to interest.

When you see people come behind these microphones, how many people are saying: Hey, how do we convince the bond markets? The bond markets are basically on the edge of running this country now because when you borrow \$6 billion a day—next year, I think we borrow \$6.5, maybe \$7 billion a day. In 9 years, we are over \$10 billion a day. Let's see. That is, what, \$70,000 to \$72,000 a second.

I have this aggregator on my news, and there are some crazy articles. A couple leftwing economists are saying: Borrowing doesn't matter, people are always willing to buy U.S. debt.

Okay. Let's pretend these leftwing economists are right. We can continue to borrow and borrow and borrow. They purposely sort of forget the punch line. Let's say we could borrow forever. At what point are there no more services, purchases, government helping our brothers and sisters because it is all covering the interest costs on the bonds?

So let's say—I think you are a little insane—you believe we can just borrow forever, you are a monetarist, but even the fragility in the monetarists, you saw in the previous few years of inflation that their model didn't work. Also, in addition to that, we are going to pay the interest. In 9 years, baseline under a favorable interest rate model, 30 percent of all U.S. tax receipts go to interest and, Heaven forbid, if interest rates were to come up 1 percent because we have to—this coming year, I think we are going to refinance \$11 trillion, the year after that I think it is \$13 trillion because we stay so short on the financing term, we sell short-term debt instead of longer-term debt because it turns out there is not as big an appetite. We are in this world where in 9

budget years, it will be \$10 billion a day.

I am just going to run through a number of these things fairly quickly just to sort of get to the point. National health expenditures as a percentage of GDP, this will make sense in a moment. In 2033—so functionally, what, 8 years from now—over 20 percent of the economy will just be healthcare. Why?

The Joint Economic Committee 2 years ago wrote a report—and I thought I was going to get the crap kicked out of me, but we spent months and months and months grabbing every bit of literature and saying: Can someone tell me what obesity costs America? What it costs society? What it costs family formation? What does it cost? We came up with a number 2 years ago of \$9.1 trillion in additional healthcare costs. We had some mortality statistics, the number of multiple chronic conditions, the misery out there.

What is fascinating is we have some articles right now talking about that we may have actually hit something crazy, and it is an odd way to phrase it, but it is what the researchers think, we may have already hit what we call peak obesity.

When we published the report 2 years ago, we still had about 4 or 5 more years of growth of obesity. In some States, actually approaching 50 percent of their population are technically obese under the BMI calculations.

It looks like in the last 12 months we may have started to bend the curve. We are trying to recalculate. Is this a sign of incredible hope that we know so much misery in our society—because there is a brilliant paper from about 7 years ago saying the leading contributor to income inequality in America, it turns out, isn't education. It turns out it is health.

When you think about it, the cascade of costs of someone with severe diabetes, when we already know diabetes is 33 percent of U.S. healthcare. What if things like this actually could help our brothers and sisters? Is this Republican or Democrat? It is just good policy. It has just always been uncomfortable to talk about.

Maybe society is starting to open up, saying, hey, maybe a healthier society actually is a really good, really moral thing.

Look, as we walk through these, I want to come back and sort of hit a punch line here. These charts have been available to us for years. The curve keeps getting steeper. When you have someone say they are a protector of Medicare, that is great. I am with you. It is an earned benefit. We made a societal promise, are they telling the truth about its financing? Oh, David, we can't do that, someone will say something mean about us.

In 7 years, what else will also be empty? The Social Security trust fund.

I am sure you all dove into the Social Security Medicare actuary report and

saw the point in there where it says in 2032, 2033—actually we think it is 2032—our brothers and sisters on Social Security will take a 24 percent cut. Our model says we double senior poverty in America. That is absolutely immoral.

Have you also read the papers, the scale of tax hikes, of policy? Now, is the left offering to work with those of us on the right who are willing to step on the third rail and do the moral thing to actually take these on? Hell, no.

□ 1820

Mr. Speaker, I have talked to so many people on the Committee on Ways and Means and other committees who basically look at me in terror and run out of the room.

The political consultants care more about the power of the politics than the fact that in 7 years, Medicare is \$2 trillion a year. In 7 years, the Medicare trust fund is empty. In 7 years, the Social Security trust fund is empty.

In the first full year, if we want to backfill that shortfall on Social Security, one of the rough numbers we have is \$618 billion. Basically, what is that? It is two-thirds of what the entire defense budget is.

There is a lack of understanding of the scale of almost the dystopianism that comes from what happens when these trust funds are empty.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arizona has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I will learn to talk faster.

To the poor person trying to take my words down, I apologize.

I am going to skip over some of the other charts.

Mr. Speaker, you get the punch line. In the next decade, the vast majority of debt is driven by interest and healthcare costs. We are often very uncomfortable talking about it.

Let's actually talk about things that are great and that if we would get the policy right, we could lower that healthcare cost. It is not just an argument about who gets subsidized and who gets financed. It is what would be really good for society and really good for the budget.

We all saw The Economist article the last couple of days that talked about the miracle of how much the statistical benefits were having on the number of cures for cancer, particularly lung cancer and blood cancers, and their model that we are on the cusp of having major breakthroughs.

We saw this article a couple of days ago about a Microsoft platform. I didn't even know they were specializing in this. What was stunning about the datasets they had in here was that AI systems diagnosed patients four times more accurately than a human doctor.

I just upset some of my brothers and sisters in the doc caucus, but the data

is the data. Mr. Speaker, should we legalize technology? If I have something I can blow into called a Breath Biopsy and if it is statistically as accurate or more accurate than a human and knows what I have, should it be allowed to prescribe?

It is uncomfortable, but it would help crash the cost of healthcare. It would actually help us with the fact that we have a shortage of medical professionals.

We are on the cusp of these things. As a matter of fact, that technology has been around for 5 years except it is functionally illegal. We don't reimburse it, and we don't allow it to prescribe. We are on the cusp.

An hour ago, Sam Altman with OpenAI was down the hallway. He and I had a few minutes of conversation about a new healthcare stat that is going to go public in about a month. He seemed incredibly optimistic that its accuracy will be off the charts.

Should we legalize the use of technology to help our society be healthier? Should we allow it to prescribe? It is uncomfortable because this place is a protection racket. We have to understand. Congress is mostly about one thing. It is about money. The left pretends it isn't. The right pretends it isn't. It is about money.

When we start to say maybe we can use technology as a competition to help our brothers and sisters be healthier and, therefore, change the cost of healthcare, somebody is going to say: I make money on that. You are now going to have me compete against a data system that is more accurate than I am?

We see it over and over. A new Apple Watch AI model can reveal hidden health conversations. Here are a couple things I have been most interested in the last couple of years. There is a great article. I did a whole speech on it a couple of years ago.

AI discovered a whole new categories of antibiotics. Remember we were all panic-stricken that we had diseases and bacterial infections that we didn't have antibiotics for. The antibiotics weren't working. AI discovered a whole new category of antibiotics that the literature said it would take humans 20 years to develop.

Instead of being afraid of the technology, maybe we should get our heads straightened up. In our society we have a shortage of young people. Baby boomers like me with gray hair are getting older, and we are going to consume a lot more healthcare. Can we embrace the technology? That technology sets us free when we start to realize the things that are going on.

We just had a doctor of radiology in our office. He walked us through the statistical abstract of breast cancer and the scans and showed that his AI platform was remarkably more accurate. It is cheaper, faster, and more accurate. Why wouldn't we embrace it? We don't reimburse it.

The barriers to entry here are protection rackets saying we are not fighting

for what is fastest, best, and cheapest. We are often here because we know our incumbency.

We really are on the edge of miracles. How do I get the left and the right to understand the math is the math? Demographics are the primary driver of U.S. sovereign debt. It is hard to campaign against the other side. Maybe we can take a couple of months off and actually do good, quality policy and legalize properly vetted and properly certified AI to prescribe.

This August, with the wearables, I am going to do an experiment with this Oura Ring. I am buying some Dexcoms to manage my glucose. Have we all seen the app where we can take a picture of food and it calculates glucose and calories?

How can we create the incentives? Maybe we should look at the ACA. Instead of just smoking in three age categories, we can add a fifth category that is an incentive for our brothers and sisters to manage their health.

Mr. Speaker, 16 percent of U.S. healthcare spending is people who are not taking their drugs for hypertension and are not taking their statin. Mr. Speaker, 16 percent of U.S. healthcare spending is over \$600 billion a year.

There are solutions. We can make a difference. Embrace the technology. Change the cost. Have a healthier society. It is the most powerful thing we can do for U.S. sovereign debt.

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

TRUMP'S RECKLESS TARIFF POLICIES

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Ms. KAPTUR of Ohio was recognized for 30 minutes.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about the devastating impact that President Trump's reckless tariff policies are having on our American automotive industry and its workers.

The latest financial figures from Jeep Stellantis, for example, the proud maker of Jeep and Ram vehicles—and they are so popular—paints a deeply disturbing picture. Nearly \$2.7 billion in losses are tied directly to these tariffs. That translates into plant shutdowns, canceled programs, and over 900 American workers already laid off.

Similarly, the General Motors chief executive officer said tariffs cost GM \$1.1 billion this quarter and that the next quarter will be worse. This is real money.

In an industry that America has been striving to bring back to full production in this country, we have lost so many jobs abroad to cheap labor and places that have no labor rights. This is what happens with tariffs when we lead with flashy headlines instead of well-thought-out trade strategy.

Tariffs without a plan don't punish China. They don't balance our trade accounts. Our trade accounts get worse. They punish Toledo. Bad tariff policy punishes manufacturing America.

These tariffs punish Ohio. They punish Michigan. They punish Indiana. They punish Illinois, America's manufacturing heartland. Tariffs punish Missouri. They punish Wisconsin.

They punish every worker on the line who is just trying to build a better life for themselves. The families and the workers who work in these plants do hard work. They deserve to earn a fair wage with good working conditions and benefits, including health and retirement benefits.

□ 1830

Mr. Speaker, American workers need real trade reform, balanced trade accounts, and sensible tariff policies, not gimmicks. I urge the Trump administration to stop the damage now before the bleeding gets worse.

Our chief trading partner in northern Ohio is Canada. We like Canada. Our industry is integrated. Parts pass over the border sometimes six or seven times. Tariffs make no sense in an integrated economy.

The American automotive industry needs investment here at home, on our continent, not more outsourcing. We don't need that. We need job insourcing before more jobs disappear and more families pay the price.

Our communities need economic certainty, not higher prices, not pink slips, not utter chaos, and not tariff regimes that change every couple of days. America needs a trade and tariff regime that yields good jobs, well-paid workers, and prices for cars, trucks, and consumer goods that Americans can afford to buy.

I urge Members of this House and the Trump administration to take a look at what is happening in the real economy. Let's fix it before it gets much worse. America doesn't need that.

ADVANCING GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the new horizons of advancing geothermal energy.

Geothermal energy is one of the most fascinating, promising, yet underused clean energy sources in our country. The problem with it? You can't see it.

You can't see it, so a lot of people, when they are walking, when they are in the woods, when they are going to work, they never think about the power of the Earth. Beneath our feet, due to the temperature differentials between the air we breathe and the temperatures in the soil, lies a constant supply of heat from the Earth's core.

In developed communities, we have vast subterranean water and wastewater lines that have been built over the last hundred years. Not just in this country but all over the world where we have more developed societies, there is waste energy that is renewable, reliable, and constantly available in those vast, underground, big pipes that run through all of our cities and towns.

Geothermal energy doesn't depend on the weather. It doesn't depend on the

season or geographical conditions. It exists as a consistent and dependable source for a clean energy grid. When you go underground, generally, you have a 45- to 75-degree constant temperature all year long.

The United States has enormous untapped geothermal potential, enough to power millions of homes while slashing greenhouse gas emissions and lowering energy bills. We estimate—just think about this—Cleveland, Ohio, a big city—I had the privilege of representing part of it for a long time. There, their water and wastewater purification systems are the highest cost for that city.

The energy cost of wastewater processing is the largest cost in any city. Think about that. Every year, the purified water is thrown back into the lake when it leaves the plant. That city throws into Lake Erie the equivalent of a waste heat load of nearly 400,000 barrels of oil annually. Think about that. That is waste heat that we, as a country, could be capturing.

That is just one untapped location along just one great lake, Lake Erie. Imagine if we could add in Cleveland, Lorain, Avon Lake, Sandusky, Oregon, and Toledo in Ohio. That doesn't even count going north up into Detroit and, on the north side of Lake Erie, the cities in Canada.

There is a whole lot of energy wasted, being dumped into the lake. We have to capture it.

By investing in geothermal technology, communities across our country and the world can strengthen energy security; reduce reliance on dirty fuels; create good-paying jobs in engineering, drilling, and maintenance; and lower energy costs for industry, public facilities, neighborhoods, and all kinds of companies.

Geothermal energy has a small land footprint. It can even be co-located with other renewables or energy-hungry data centers, which so need it.

If we are serious about building a resilient energy-independent future, we need an all-of-the-above energy strategy, including unpacking the power that is already beneath us in the Earth and being wasted.

Check out Vancouver, Canada, and what it has accomplished with geothermal energy since the 2010 Olympics. They have really had a plan and strategy that is remarkable.

Check out a city in Europe called Szeged, in Hungary. That is Toledo, Ohio's sister city for 40 years.

The good news is the Trump administration appears ready to posture across America to draw forth geothermal power, and we are interested in doing exactly that, particularly in manufacturing America.

I am privileged to also represent a vast agricultural region in grain drying. It is so expensive when we have to dry corn, soybeans, and so forth. The agricultural community uses huge amounts of energy.

Let's create new jobs. Let's lower the consumer's energy bills. Let's

strengthen America's energy security. Geothermal energy holds the potential to achieve all of those goals. Let's get it done and move America to an affordable and energy-independent future for the decades to come.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for letting me put on the record the future for this country in energy, including geothermal energy.

HONORING MARGIGENE VALIQUETTE

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life and legacy of Ohio State Senator Margigene Valiquette, a towering figure in Ohio's politics and history and a trailblazer for women across Ohio and our Nation.

Born and raised in Toledo, Ohio, Margigene broke barriers as the longest serving woman in the history of the Ohio Legislature. With her intelligence, fierce conviction, and unmatched oratory—she was a tough lawyer—she served our community for 24 consecutive years, often as the only woman in the Ohio Senate. Can you imagine that?

She was a champion for working families and labor rights, a defender of women's rights, and an early advocate for the equal rights amendment. Her work helped create the Ohio Lottery to support education. She never wavered in her fight for fairness, dignity, and opportunity for all.

Though she chose a quiet retirement, her impact will echo for years and generations to come. She was always present. She always cared. She took her family's experience and moved it into the highest levels of lawmaking in the State of Ohio.

May she rest in peace, and may her courage, her grit, and her fierce dedication inspire us all. We miss her, and we know that her work in Ohio has made a difference in the lives of our 12 million people.

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

ISSUES OF THE DAY

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Mr. GROTHMAN of Wisconsin was recognized for 30 minutes.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am unwell today, so I am going to make this speech short. I am going to cover three short topics.

The first topic is, 5 years ago yesterday, there was a horrific incident that happened in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Bernell Trammell, who was holding a Donald Trump sign, was assassinated.

Somebody came out on a bicycle with a mask over his head. We don't even know if he was a Black man or a White man, but he had a mask over his head. He saw a guy named Bernell Trammell holding a sign for Trump, and that person came up and killed Bernell Trammell.

□ 1840

Bernell Trammell was kind of an iconoclast. Bernell Trammell was a

Rastafarian. He was for Black Lives Matter and frequently endorsed Democrat politicians, but for whatever reason, Bernell Trammell was in the very liberal east side of Milwaukee or the Riverwest neighborhood in Milwaukee, very, very leftwing. Bernell Trammell swam upstream and decided to carry a Donald Trump sign, and he was assassinated.

This is the type of thing that, as we see America decline, we ought to be talking more about. It is the type of thing that happens in Mexico. It is the type of thing that happens in Honduras where during elections you can expect that somebody will be assassinated. You wouldn't think it was happening in the United States, Mr. Speaker.

One of the things we have to take into account when we look at this situation is it is not only something you would expect to happen in a Third World country, Mr. Speaker, but I felt at the time the liberal establishment in Milwaukee didn't treat it differently from any other murder. When we begin to shoot people for carrying a yard sign of people we don't like, then we are in new territory, but shot he was.

I went down and saw his neighborhood. We cannot allow this to go on. We cannot allow these people to do such a thing. I don't like talking or describing people as Black or White, but, in my opinion, at that time in 2020, the Democratic Party was afraid of some Black people voting for Trump. I wondered if that is one of the reasons why they decided to target Bernell Trammell.

They shot him dead. The establishment in Milwaukee at that time implied that perhaps the reason he was shot had nothing to do with politics. We don't know his politics, just because he was carrying a Trump sign doesn't mean that he was shot for carrying a Trump sign. Of course, he was shot for carrying a Trump sign in this very liberal neighborhood. They have pictures of it. The guy came up on a bicycle.

Mr. Speaker, you hear about people being shot when somebody shoots out of a car, but here he was shot by somebody on a bicycle, so it had to be somebody in the neighborhood.

I will say this: There was a time when Republicans stepped up and put up a given amount for available people if somebody could turn in the person who shot Bernell Trammell. I will say right now, I intend to, tomorrow and next Monday, find some people to put together and put out a \$30,000 bonus to anybody who can do something that leads to the conviction of the person who shot Bernell Trammell. I am contacting the Milwaukee Police Department there. I am told sometimes in cold cases people could be making a little more progress if \$30,000 was thrown out there.

I expect that, hopefully, we will make some sort of a difference. Like I said, this is a guy on a bicycle. It is not like somebody did a drive-by out of a

car and was gone right after. Apparently, this guy lived within a few blocks of where Bernell was shot.

Bernell Trammell, by the way, owned a print shop, so he had a commercial property there that people were aware of. Somebody has to know more. Somebody had to see where this bicyclist went.

Presumably somebody told the bicyclist: We have to kill this guy. We can't have him elevating the number of people who are voting for Donald Trump in this radical, liberal area that 15 to 20 percent saw.

In any event, let's not forget about it. The Republican Party should never forget about Bernell Trammell.

The next thing I want talk about here that kind of bothers me is when I think of the conservative Republican movement, of which I consider myself one, which aims so low below the target.

A couple of weeks ago we had a newspaper article dealing with the U.S. Supreme Court. The U.S. Supreme Court is allowing parents to opt their children out of graphic LGBTQ books in Montgomery County, Maryland.

This was supposed to be a great conservative victory that a second grade child did not have to read books that were clearly designed to promote a sexual lifestyle, and Republicans considered this a great victory.

It really bothers me that Republicans consider this a great victory.

Was this a great victory?

Because of the Supreme Court decision, we wind up having maybe, I don't know, maybe 1 out of 20 parents who are on the ball enough to say that parents are not going to be forced into a situation in which their children have to read LGBTQ books.

That is preposterous. It never should have happened in the first place, but, instead, they are pretending that this is a great victory.

Another thing about this so-called great victory is that three of the nine Justices on the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that this was no big deal and that, in fact, parents shouldn't be able to object to their children reading books of a sexual nature in first or second grade or up to fifth grade, apparently.

That is almost beyond belief how far down we have come as a society. The conservative news media, FOX News, that type of thing, thought this was a victory.

Mr. Speaker, can you believe that?

We are handing out LGBTQ books to first and second graders, and the Supreme Court rules, with three Justices dissenting, that we don't have to have children go here, and if 5 percent or 4 percent of the parents opt out, that is a great victory?

Is that what America has come down to?

I would hope the comatose clergy in this country would wake up and demand that schools not do any of this stuff and begin to put elementary

schools back where they were when I was a child, talking about reading and writing, not talking about LGBTQ and not saying it is a great victory if 1 out of 20 parents say that they don't have to give this to their kids.

So let's dial it up, America.

Let's dial it up, conservative news media.

This was a horrific sign that three Supreme Court Justices would have the nerve to say that parents shouldn't be able to object to this, much less the idea it is even in the schools in the first place, to be objected to or otherwise.

So there is your second issue of the day, Mr. Speaker.

The conservatives should wake up.

The comatose people should wake up.

The comatose clergy should say: We do not have to have LGBTQ books in fifth grade, fourth grade, third grade, and down to second grade.

Now, my third topic tonight is that we passed a great big, beautiful bill. I voted for the great big, beautiful bill. There were a lot of things in the great big, beautiful bill, and there were things that were highly questioned.

There is no question the number one defeat that I had in the great big, beautiful bill was spending money on what they call low-income housing tax credits in which a property developer was, with some conditions, given tax credits equal to 70 percent of the cost of a building.

In other words, he got to build the building, but the government would pay for 70 percent of the building. That is preposterous.

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Prior to us increasing the amount of credits, I felt that I was in good shape. We had the Heritage Foundation editorialize against it. The Wall Street Journal editorialized against it. The Cato Institute editorialized against it. I thought it was all just completely common sense. Not to mention, the average Congressman should say it is not up to the government to pay 70 percent of a private citizen's building.

But that is what we have. The Republicans—when the bill left the House at that point about \$12 billion a year was spent on this. The Republicans—and we were told and given pep talks about how we are going to cut spending: Man, we are going to cut spending. Wow, this is historic. Actually, increased spending on low-income housing tax credits in the House. That is preposterous.

Then we sent it over to the Senate, and I was hoping that a couple buddies over there were on my side so that at least we would go back to where we started in the Senate. But no, in the Senate, the free-spending Republicans went up again. It is something we ought to spend a little bit more time looking at, how this was able to happen here. With all the conservative think tank types explaining this train wreck why—anybody with an ounce of common sense realizes it is a train wreck—

the Republicans went ahead and upped spending on this program first in the House and then in the Senate.

I hope the press corps is not going to forget about this program and hope they continue to follow it. The Washington Post, of all newspapers, pointed out, looking at about four or five different projects in the Washington, D.C., area they found that the cost of some of these was over \$1.2 million a unit. Is that possible that at the time we had this supposedly tight budget we are going to spend over \$1.2 million per unit? It is just unbelievable.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to give you a bonus on something I noticed when I was back home. My good friend from Ohio decided to talk a little bit about all the wonderful things we could do with gambling proceeds.

When I was first involved in politics gambling was considered a sin, and it was against the law because we knew we were taking money from the poorest people. Now, at least in Wisconsin we have gone from I believe one small casino to it has to be 15 casinos, including some huge casinos. In Wisconsin they have separate slot machines in many bars. And in helpful Wisconsin, they sell scratch-offs in gas stations throughout the district.

The reason it was brought up to me is because I notice that in some of these convenience stores they are now selling \$50 scratch-offs. Can you believe the horrible State of Wisconsin is selling \$50 scratch-offs? My goodness, they are just shameful, the way they take advantage of the poor and the dumb. It is just horrible. I don't think we would have put up with that when I first got into politics, but apparently Tony Evers thinks it is a great way to get more State money and to take advantage of people who are buying \$50 lottery tickets.

In any event, it is not maybe the biggest problem in America, but the number of people who are losing money at these slot machines and scratch-offs is not a small number. It is not something we should be proud of. I guess I shouldn't be surprised that the Democratic Party feels it is a great way to increase funding for schools and take advantage of people, but I don't think it is a good thing. I wish my brothers and sisters in the State legislatures would get rid of some of these ridiculous machines and ridiculous scratch-offs and stop taking advantage of the most vulnerable people in our society.

Mr. Speaker, there are four different topics for you to remember. We covered the increased gambling pushed by State governments, as they want to have government play a bigger and bigger role in life.

We covered the ridiculous Republicans who think it is a victory that three Supreme Court judges ruled that you have to allow LGBTQ books in second and third grade.

We covered Bernell Trammell, the poor guy who was assassinated for carrying a Trump sign 5 years ago yesterday.

And we covered the low-income housing tax credits, which is I think the most questionable program in our Internal Revenue Code and probably in Federal law all together.

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

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 201.—An act to provide for a study by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine on the prevalence and mortality of cancer among individuals who served as active duty aircrew in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 423.—An act to protect regular order for budgeting for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 13 of rule I, the House stands adjourned until 11 a.m. on Friday, July 25, 2025.

Thereupon (at 6 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Friday, July 25, 2025, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-1509. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP) 2023 and 2024 [Docket ID: FSA-2025-0005] (RIN: 0560-AI73) received July 21, 2025, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-1510. A letter from the Manager, Branch of Delisting and Foreign Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removal of the Dwarf-flowered Heartleaf From the List of Endangered and Threatened Plants [Docket No.: FWS-R4-ES-2019-0081; FXES1113090000-234-FF09E22000] (RIN: 1018-BD95) received July 11, 2025, 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-1511. A letter from the Regional Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pennsylvania Regulatory Program [SATS No.: PA-172-FOR; Docket ID: OSM-2020-0001; S1D1S SS08011000 SX064A000256S180110; S2D2S SS08011000 SX064A000 25XS501520] received July 17, 2025, 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-1512. A letter from the Branch Chief, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — HMS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries Management [Docket No.: 220919-0193] (RIN: 0648-BI08) received July 21, 2025, 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-1513. A letter from the Branch Chief, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final specifications — Pacific Island Pelagic Fisheries; 2023 U.S. Territorial Longline Big-eye Tuna Catch Limits [Docket No.: 230607-0144; RTID: 0648-XC461] received July 21, 2025, 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-1514. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, 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 Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 220216-0049] (RTID: 0648-XC462) received July 21, 2025, 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-1515. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, 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 Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 220216-0049; RTID: 0648-XC553] received July 21, 2025, 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-1516. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, 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; 2022 Management Area 1A Possession Limit Adjustment [Docket No.: 210325-0071; RTID: 0648-XC508] received July 21, 2025, 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-1517. A letter from the Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — GARFO, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Fishing Year 2022 Recreational Management Measures [Docket No.: 220829-0175] (RTID: 0648-BL40) received July 21, 2025, 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-1518. A letter from the Branch Chief, 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 Fishery; 2023 Blueline Tilefish Commercial Quota Harvested [Docket No.: 221026-0227] (RTID: 0648-XD324) received July 21, 2025, 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-1519. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Southeast Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Revised Reporting Requirements Due to Catastrophic Conditions for Federal Seafood Dealers, Individual Fishing Quota Dealers, and Charter Vessels and Headboats in Portions of Florida [Docket Nos.: 090206140-91081-03, 120405260-4258-02, 200706-0181, and 200127-0032; RTID 0648-XC518] received July 21, 2025, 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-1520. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, 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; 2021-2022 Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments [Docket No.: 201204-0325] (RIN: 0648-BL85) received July 21, 2025, 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-1521. A letter from the Branch Chief, Pacific Islands Regional Office, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — International Fisheries; Western and Central Pacific Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species; Fish Aggregating Device Design Requirements in Purse Seine Fisheries, IMO Number Requirements, and Bycatch Restrictions [Docket No.: 230504-0121] (RIN: 0648-BI79) received July 21, 2025, 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-1522. A letter from the Research Director, Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting Recommendations Adopted at the 83rd Plenary Session of the Administrative Conference of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1523. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Restricted Area R-6606 and Establishment of Restricted Area R-6606A and R-6606B; Pendleton, VA [Docket No.: FAA-2025-0933; Airspace Docket No.: 24-AEA-7] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 21, 2025, 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-1524. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Colored Federal Airway Green 6 (G-6) and Alaskan Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range Federal Airways V-459 and V-496 in Alaska [Docket No.: FAA-2024-2679; Airspace Docket No.: 24-AAL-110] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 21, 2025, 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-1525. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2025-1359; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-00155-R; Amendment 39-23082; AD 2025-14-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 21, 2025, 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-1526. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-1352; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-00812-T; Amendment 39-23078; AD 2025-13-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 21, 2025, 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-1527. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket

No.: FAA-2024-1702; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00067-T; Amendment 39-23076; AD 2025-13-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 21, 2025, 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-1528. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-1356; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-00834-T; Amendment 39-23080; AD 2025-14-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 21, 2025, 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-1529. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-0484; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00690-T; Amendment 39-23077; AD 2025-13-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 21, 2025, 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-1530. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; DG Aviation GmbH (Type Certificate Previously Held by DG Flugzeugbau GmbH) Gliders [Docket No.: FAA-2025-1119; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-00914-G; Amendment 39-23074; AD 2025-13-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 21, 2025, 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-1531. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2025-0617; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00331-R; Amendment 39-23075; AD 2025-13-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 21, 2025, 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-1532. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removal of Class E Airspace; Sunbury, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2025-0271; Airspace Docket No.: 25-AEA-2] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 21, 2025, 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-1533. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Ekalaka Airport, Ekalaka, MT [Docket No.: FAA-2025-0099; Airspace Docket No.: 24-ANM-124] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 21, 2025, 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-1534. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of E2 and Removal of Class E4 Airspace Over Jacksonville, NC [Docket No.: FAA-2025-0931; Airspace Docket No.: 25-ASO-10] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 21, 2025, 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-1535. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E2, Amendment of Class E4, and Amendment of Class E5 Airspace Over New Bern, NC [Docket No.: FAA-2025-0769; Airspace Docket No.: 25-ASO-5] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 21, 2025, 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-1536. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Petersburg James A. Johnson Airport, Petersburg, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2025-0183; Airspace Docket No.: 23-AAL-66] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 21, 2025, 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-1537. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Wrangell Airport, Wrangell, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2025-0182; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AAL-75] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 21, 2025, 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-1538. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2025-0467; Project Identifier MCAI-2023-00873-R; Amendment 39-23065; AD 2025-12-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 21, 2025, 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.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. JACK (for himself and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas):

H.R. 4624. A bill to amend the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 to establish requirements for unified boxing organizations, to further enhance the well-being of professional boxers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and 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 Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.R. 4625. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract for the construction of submarine cable laying and repair ships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ALLEN:

H.R. 4626. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from prescribing any new or amended energy conservation standard for a product that is not technologically feasible and economically justified, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. ANSARI (for herself, Mr. CARSON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. HERNÁNDEZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia,

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mrs. MCIVER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SIMON, Mr. SOTO, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 4627. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to modify treatment activities for assistance to combat HIV/AIDS; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. ANSARI (for herself, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. HORSFORD, and Ms. MORRISON):

H.R. 4628. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit AI-based impersonation of Federal officials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BALDERSON (for himself and Ms. HAGEMAN):

H.R. 4629. A bill to codify Executive Order 14260 (relating to protecting American energy from State overreach); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 4630. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore wagering loss limitation rules; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BELL:

H.R. 4631. A bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to include additional ZIP Codes with respect to claims relating to Manhattan Project waste; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 4632. A bill to establish the use of ranked choice voting in elections for Senators and Representatives in Congress, to require each State with more than one Representative to establish multi-member congressional districts, to require States to conduct congressional redistricting according to nonpartisan criteria, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOST (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GRAVES, and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 4633. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to establish procedures for post offices that suspend operations due to an emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4634. A bill to provide a process for ensuring the United States does not default on its obligations; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BROWN (for herself, Mr. BALDERSON, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CAREY, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. LATTI, Mrs. SYKES, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. TURNER of Ohio, Mr. RULLI, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. CARSON, Mr. FIGURES, and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 4635. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 890 East 152nd Street in Cleveland, Ohio, as the "Technical Sergeant Alma Gladys Minter Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 4636. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to encourage practices that

benefit both soil and wildlife habitat by increasing payments to producers for such practices under the environmental quality incentives program and the conservation stewardship program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 4637. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for certain benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for veterans rated totally disabled at death to certain surviving spouses; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CALVERT (for himself, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ISSA, Mr. HARRIGAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. RULLI, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 4638. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that an alien who has been convicted of harming animals used in law enforcement is inadmissible and deportable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAREY (for himself, Mr. LANDSMAN, and Mr. MILLER of Ohio):

H.R. 4639. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an income tax credit for the costs of infertility treatments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CASAR (for himself and Ms. TLAIB):

H.R. 4640. A bill to prohibit certain uses of algorithmic decision systems to inform individualized prices and wages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself, Mr. TRAN, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. LANDSMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. MATSUI, and Mrs. TRAHAN):

H.R. 4641. A bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to provide for continuous eligibility for certain children under the Medicaid program and the Children's Health Insurance Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CLINE (for himself, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. BERGMAN, and Ms. PEREZ):

H.R. 4642. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, to examine the ability of the Federal Government to respond to potential fiscal shocks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CORREA (for himself and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana):

H.R. 4643. A bill to require certain grant recipients of transit and highway transportation projects to establish and contribute to a business uninterrupted monetary program fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 4644. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to contribute to ABLE accounts in lieu of retirement plan contributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 4645. A bill to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to modify the authorities of the Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ (for herself and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 4646. A bill to clarify that whistleblower protections described in section 4712 of title 41, United States Code, apply to any contract funded from amounts appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, 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. DeLAURO:

H.R. 4647. A bill to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in West Haven, Connecticut, as the "Captain Paul W. 'Bud' Bucha VA Medical Center"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. DeLAURO (for herself, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mrs. FOUSHEE):

H.R. 4648. A bill to require health insurance plans to provide coverage for fertility treatment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and Workforce, Oversight and Government Reform, Armed Services, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 4649. A bill to promote the use of smart technologies and systems in communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, Education and Workforce, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 4650. A bill to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to establish a repatriation grant program; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 4651. A bill to require immigration enforcement staff to wear body cameras, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, 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 Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 4652. A bill to enhance penalties for the unauthorized use and sale of Immigration and Customs Enforcement apparel and insignia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FIGURES:

H.R. 4653. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a refundable tax credit for first-time parents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FIGURES (for himself, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. TRAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. SUBRAMANYAM):

H.R. 4654. A bill to prohibit the imposition of duties on certain baby sleep items pursu-

ant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FINE (for himself, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. LAWLER, and Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas):

H.R. 4655. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a grant program to increase cooperation on post-traumatic stress disorder research between the United States and Israel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FINE:

H.R. 4656. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing Florida Springs National Park in Central and North Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FINSTAD (for himself and Mr. RILEY of New York):

H.R. 4657. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to modify limitations on access to farm ownership loans for beginning farmers and ranchers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. LEE of Florida, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. FINSTAD, and Mr. TIFANY):

H.R. 4658. A bill to amend chapter 1511 of title 36, United States Code, to impose certain requirements on the National Education Association, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLOOD (for himself and Ms. PETTERSEN):

H.R. 4659. A bill to require certain grantees under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to submit a plan to track overly burdensome land use policies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. FLOOD (for himself and Mr. LICCARDIO):

H.R. 4660. A bill to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to reclassify the application of certain requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 for housing-related activities; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. FONG:

H.R. 4661. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to clarify the preemption of State laws requiring a human occupant in an automated driving systems-equipped commercial motor vehicle, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. FRIEDMAN (for herself, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mrs. KIM, Mr. ISSA, Ms. CHU, Mr. FONG, Mr. CORREA, and Mr. PETERS):

H.R. 4662. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6444 San Fernando Road in Glendale, California, as the "Paul Ignatius Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. GARBARINO (for himself, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. LALOTA, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. LAWLER, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. NEGUSE):

H.R. 4663. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make grants to vet-

erans service organizations for facility and technology improvements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. WATERS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. DeGETTE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. SIMON, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CARSON, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. CORREA, Ms. ROSS, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. FIELDS, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BELL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. OMAR, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SOTO, Mr. FIGURES, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ):

H.R. 4664. A bill to safeguard the humane treatment of pregnant and postpartum women by ensuring the presumption of release and prohibiting shackling, restraining, and other inhumane treatment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine (for himself, Mr. STAUBER, and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 4665. A bill to establish a payment program for unexpected loss of markets and revenues to timber harvesting and timber hauling businesses due to major disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GOMEZ (for himself, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. TRAN, Mr. SUBRAMANYAM, and Mr. FIGURES):

H.R. 4666. A bill to prohibit the imposition of duties on certain baby clothing items pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas (for himself, Ms. CHU, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, and Ms. ESCOBAR):

H.R. 4667. A bill to amend section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to require all immigration enforcement officers to display visible identification during public-facing immigration enforcement actions and to promote transparency and accountability; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. BIGGS of Arizona, Ms. BOEBERT, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. DONALDS, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. HARRIS of Maryland, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mrs. LUNA, Ms. MACE, Mr. MASSIE, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. MILLS, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. OGLES, Mr. ROY, Mr. SELF, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 4668. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to end the liability shield

for vaccine manufacturers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GRAVES (for himself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Mr. STANTON):

H.R. 4669. A bill to authorize and improve the Federal Emergency Management Agency and reform Federal disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. HAGEMAN:

H.R. 4670. A bill to subject emergency legislation enacted by the District of Columbia Council to expedited congressional disapproval procedures; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself and Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida):

H.R. 4671. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to develop a Wildland Fire Management Casualty Assistance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself and Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida):

H.R. 4672. A bill to extend the break-in-service consideration for firefighter retirements, and other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mrs. HINSON (for herself, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MESSMER, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ALFORD, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOST, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. WIED, and Mr. ROSE):

H.R. 4673. A bill to ensure the free movement of livestock-derived products in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SUBRAMANYAM, Mr. TRAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. FIGURES):

H.R. 4674. A bill to prohibit the imposition of duties on certain baby hygiene items pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. HOYLE of Oregon:

H.R. 4675. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the Columbia River Basin Restoration program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. BIGGS of Arizona, Mr. FALLON, Mr. MILLS, and Mr. FLEISCHMANN):

H.R. 4676. A bill to prohibit the imposition of requirements that handguns have certain features generally absent from firearms in common use, and to restore the civil and natural rights of Americans in States hostile to liberty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. SELF, Mr. FALLON, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. NEHLS, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. GILL of Texas, Mr. BABIN, Mr. HUNT, and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 4677. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 505 East 9th Avenue in Amarillo, Texas, as the "Mayor Jerry H. Hodge Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CHU, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. FROST, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mrs. MCIVER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 4678. A bill to amend the Federal Rules of Evidence to limit the admissibility of evidence of a defendant's creative or artistic expression against such defendant, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 4679. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a biennial survey of tactical infrastructure along the southern border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 4680. A bill to require multifamily borrowers with federally backed multifamily mortgage loans to submit positive rental payments to certain consumer reporting agencies; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania (for himself and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 4681. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize a loan repayment program to encourage specialty medicine physicians to serve in rural communities experiencing a shortage of specialty medicine physicians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE (for herself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BALINT, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mrs. MCIVER, Mr. FROST, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois):

H.R. 4682. A bill to end the use of solitary confinement and other forms of restrictive housing in all Federal agencies and entities with which Federal agencies contract; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KENNEDY of New York (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 4683. A bill to increase the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers and support staff and to require reports that identify staffing, infrastructure, and equipment needed to enhance security at ports of entry; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subse-

quently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Utah:

H.R. 4684. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a special use permit with respect to the maintaining of a flagpole bearing the flag of the United States at Kyhv Peak Lookout Point, Utah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. THANEDAR):

H.R. 4685. A bill to pause development of the new Sentinel program, extend the life of the Minuteman III, and redirect savings from Sentinel toward the Department of Education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia (for herself, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. FINE, Mr. SHREVE, and Mr. CRENSHAW):

H.R. 4686. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to expand Beyond Visual Line of Sight operations for unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. KIM (for herself and Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE):

H.R. 4687. A bill to provide high-skilled visas for nationals of the Republic of Korea, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LIEU, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. THANEDAR, and Mr. VARGAS):

H.R. 4688. A bill to provide for a 3-day waiting period before a person may receive a handgun, with exceptions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. BOST, Mrs. BUDZINSKI, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, and Mr. SORESENSEN):

H.R. 4689. A bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Bloomington, Illinois, as the "Andrew Jackson Smith Medal of Honor Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LANGWORTHY (for himself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. RULLI, Ms. FEDORCHAK, Mr. HARRIGAN, and Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas):

H.R. 4690. A bill to amend the Energy Conservation and Production Act to repeal certain Federal building energy efficiency performance standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAWLER:

H.R. 4691. A bill to require the Department of State's Bureau of Counterterrorism to develop and maintain written counterterrorism

strategies for countries and regions where there is a significant terrorist threat or ongoing United States counterterrorism engagement; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LAWLER:

H.R. 4692. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to conduct a study on the potential impacts of public grocery stores, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania (for herself, Ms. ANSARI, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ):

H.R. 4693. A bill to establish collective bargaining rights for college athletes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 4694. A bill to require that all new washing machines sold or offered for sale in the United States contain a microfiber filtration system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. IVEY, and Mr. VEASEY):

H.R. 4695. A bill to regulate law enforcement use of facial recognition technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. MENG, Mr. CORREA, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. BALINT, Ms. ROSS, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. OMAR, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. COSTA, Ms. CHU, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 4696. A bill to amend section 249 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to render available to certain long-term residents of the United States the benefit under that section; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUTTRELL:

H.R. 4697. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, by adding an additional aggravating factor to be considered in determining whether a sentence of death is warranted; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MACE (for herself, Mr. SOTO, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. LAWLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. CARSON, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Ms. TITUS, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Ms. TOKUDA, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 4698. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit the Director of the National Institutes of Health from conducting or funding research that causes significant pain or distress to a dog or cat, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MAGAZINER (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 4699. A bill to amend section 405 of title 23, United States Code, to permit a State to use grant funds for the purpose of providing on-bicycle education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MASSIE (for himself, Ms. PIN-GREE, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. PERRY, Ms. BOEBERT, Mr. BURCHETT, Ms. HAGEMAN, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. ROY, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. SELF, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. BIGGS of Arizona, Mr. CLINE, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. GILL of Texas, Mr. OGLES, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. LEE of Florida, Ms. MACE, Mr. NEHLS, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. MILLS, Mr. RULLI, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. BAUMGARTNER, Mr. CLYDE, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. MALOY, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. VALADAO, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. OWENS, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Ms. TOKUDA):

H.R. 4700. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to exempt from inspection the slaughter of animals and the preparation of carcasses conducted at a custom slaughter facility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. MCBATH (for herself, Mr. VINDMAN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Ms. JACOBS):

H.R. 4701. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to reissue the solicitation and award the contract relating to the Charting My Path for Future Success project; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mrs. MCCLAIN DELANEY (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BELL, Mr. CASE, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. ELFRETH, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. HOYER, Mr. IVEY, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MIN, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SALINAS, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. OLSZEWSKI):

H.R. 4702. A bill to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to require annual reports to Congress regarding courses and programs offered by the Academy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. MCCLELLAN (for herself, Mr. BEYER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. SALINAS, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois):

H.R. 4703. A bill to establish a system to track, record, and report all instances in which a United States citizen or individual lawfully admitted for permanent resident was, for the purpose of immigration enforcement, detained or removed by the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCORMICK (for himself, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Mr. BACON, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, and Mr. FINSTAD):

H.R. 4704. A bill to direct the Director of the Defense Health Agency to conduct a study on the prevalence and mortality of cancer among military rotary wing pilots and aviation support personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MCGARVEY (for himself, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. TONKO, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 4705. A bill to place a moratorium on the issuance and renewal of certain Federal authorizations for mountaintop removal coal mining until a health study is conducted,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois (for herself, Mr. HARRIGAN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. ONDER, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. HARRIS of Maryland, Mr. WIED, Mr. RULLI, and Mr. CRANE):

H.R. 4706. A bill to prohibit the acquisition and ownership of agricultural land and residential real property by certain foreign entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS (for herself, Mr. FEENSTRA, and Mrs. HINSON):

H.R. 4707. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1019 Avenue H in Fort Madison, Iowa, as the "Martin L. Graber Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MORELLE (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. RYAN, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. MCBRIDE, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. BRESNAHAN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Ms. MENG, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 4708. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to include spotted lanternfly control research and development as high-priority research and extension initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. MORRISON (for herself, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. LANGWORTHY):

H.R. 4709. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs under part A of title XI of such Act relating to genetic diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. ONDER, and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 4710. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase penalties for group health plans and health insurance issuers for practices that violate balance billing requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Workforce, 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 Mr. NEHLS (for himself, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. GILL of Texas):

H.R. 4711. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to ensure the timely completion of all removal proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself, Ms. PEREZ, Mr. COLE, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. VASQUEZ, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. BAUMGARTNER):

H.R. 4712. A bill to amend the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act to provide for advancements in public safety services to Indian communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NUNN of Iowa (for himself and Mr. SORENSEN):

H.R. 4713. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to award grants to local educational agencies to enhance school and community safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Ms. OMAR (for herself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CASAR, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARCIA of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PINGREE, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TORRES of New York, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 4714. A bill to eliminate certain subsidies for fossil-fuel production; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Natural Resources, Science, Space, and Technology, Energy and Commerce, Agriculture, Appropriations, Financial Services, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ONDER:

H.R. 4715. A bill to designate the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts as the "Donald J. Trump Center for the Performing Arts"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 4716. A bill to transfer administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal land in Saratoga Springs, Utah, from the Secretary of the Interior to the United States Postal Service for construction of a post office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. BYNUM, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. SOTO, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mrs. MCCLAIN DELANEY, Mr. TRAN, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. VINDMAN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. FIGURES):

H.R. 4717. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a first-time homebuyer credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PETTERSEN (for herself and Mr. RULLI):

H.R. 4718. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to minimum participation standards for pension plans and qualified trusts; to the

Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BISHOP, Ms. BROWN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MCIVER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. SIMON, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 4719. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a grant program to support efforts to provide fare-free transit service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RILEY of New York:

H.R. 4720. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide for stricter prohibitions on price gouging of certain materials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ROUZER (for himself and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 4721. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to establish a grant program to assist with the purchase, installation, and maintenance of point-of-entry and point-of-use drinking water quality improvement products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 4722. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require a Federal medical assistance percentage of 100 percent for urban Indian organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SALINAS (for herself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. RANDALL, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 4723. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a behavioral and mental health outreach and education strategy to reduce stigma associated with mental health among the Hispanic and Latino population, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCANLON (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 4724. A bill to direct the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics to establish a database with respect to corporate offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, 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, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. THANEDAR, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 4725. A bill to strengthen requirements related to nutrient information on food labels; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SUBRAMANYAM, Mr. TRAN, and Mr. FIGURES):

H.R. 4726. A bill to prohibit the imposition of duties on certain baby toy items pursuant to the International Emergency Economic

Powers Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 4727. A bill to codify Executive Order 14235 relating to restoring public service loan forgiveness; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 4728. A bill to codify Executive Order 14280 relating to reinstating commonsense school discipline policies; to the Committee on Education and Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 4729. A bill to codify Executive Order 14292 relating to improving the safety and security of biological research; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 4730. A bill to codify Executive Order 14253 relating to restoring truth and sanity to American history, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SEWELL (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 4731. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. MFUME, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 4732. A bill to expand the definition of "severe forms of trafficking in persons" to include the recruitment, harboring, transportation, transfer, or receipt of orphaned, abandoned, or minors living in public or private residential facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SORENSEN (for himself, Mr. BRESNAHAN, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. LAWLER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas):

H.R. 4733. A bill to authorize the Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. STANSBURY (for herself, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 4734. A bill to protect Social Security benefits and ensure the continued effective operation of the Social Security Administration; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEIL (for himself, Mr. BARR, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. NUNN of Iowa):

H.R. 4735. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to clarify the authority of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection with respect to persons regulated by a State insurance regulator, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 4736. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to modify the authority of the Trade Representative to take actions with respect to certain foreign trade practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STUTZMAN:

H.R. 4737. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require the disclosure of certain product coatings used on fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SUBRAMANYAM (for himself, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. TRAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. FIGURES):

H.R. 4738. A bill to prohibit the imposition of duties on certain baby safety items pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SUOZZI (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SMUCKER, and Mr. HORSFORD):

H.R. 4739. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a reduced rate of tax for corporations that maintain a plan for distributing equity to employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SYKES:

H.R. 4740. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for certain overtime compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 4741. A bill to amend section 301 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to clarify those classes of individuals born in the United States who are not nationals or citizens of the United States at birth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. DELUZZIO):

H.R. 4742. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to allow certain participants in the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children to elect to be issued a variety of types of milk, including whole milk, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. TIFFANY (for himself and Mr. CLYDE):

H.R. 4743. A bill to repeal section 14(g)(5)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BACON, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H.R. 4744. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to promote mental wellness and resilience and prevent and heal mental health, behavioral health, and psychosocial conditions through developmentally and culturally appropriate commu-

nity programs, and award grants for the purpose of establishing, operating, or expanding community-based mental wellness and resilience programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 4745. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide a higher Federal matching rate for increased expenditures under Medicaid for behavioral health services (including those related to mental health and substance use), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TRAN (for himself, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SUBRAMANYAM, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. FIGURES):

H.R. 4746. A bill to prohibit the imposition of duties on certain baby food items pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TURNER of Ohio (for himself and Mr. LANDSMAN):

H.R. 4747. A bill to amend the Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act of 1992 to adjust the boundary of the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. VAN ORDEN:

H.R. 4748. A bill to provide eligibility for certain aliens performing agricultural labor or services to apply for agricultural worker nonimmigrant status, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VEASEY (for himself, Mrs.

FLETCHER, Mrs. CROCKETT, Mr. DOGETT, Mr. CASAR, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 4749. A bill to provide emergency supplemental appropriations to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the Disaster Relief Fund in response to the severe flooding events in Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VINDMAN (for himself and Mr. WITTMAN):

H.R. 4750. A bill to extend Federal recognition to the Patawomeck Indian Tribe of Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Mr. NORCROSS):

H.R. 4751. A bill to amend the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act to reauthorize certain programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 4752. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide hereditary cancer genetic testing for individuals with a history of a hereditary cancer gene mutation in a blood relative or a personal or ancestral history suspicious for hereditary cancer, and to provide coverage of certain cancer screenings or preventive surgeries that would reduce the risk for individuals with a germline (inherited) mutation associated

with a high risk of developing a preventable cancer; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ZINKE (for himself and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 4753. A bill to amend the Arms Export Control Act to address arms export controls for certain unmanned aircraft systems and items, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. HAGEMAN:

H.J. Res. 109. A joint resolution disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Open Meetings Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2025; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MORAN:

H.J. Res. 110. A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEHLS (for himself, Mr. HARD-

ER of California, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GRAY, Mr. OGLES, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. MACE, Mr. GOODEN, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mrs. LUNA, and Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania):

H.J. Res. 111. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to "Barred Owl Management Strategy"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself, Mr.

COHEN, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Mr. HERNANDEZ, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SOTO, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAI, Mr. TONKO, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution recognizing the need to improve physical access to many federally funded facilities for all people of the United States, particularly people with disabilities; to the Committee on Education and Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. THANEDAR):

H. Con. Res. 46. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States is committed to ensuring a safe and healthy climate for future generations, and thus to restoring the climate; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS):

H. Res. 601. A resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to lead the world in biomedical research; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Mrs. DINGELL):

H. Res. 602. A resolution recognizing the importance of independent living and economic self-sufficiency for individuals with disabilities made possible by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and calling for further action to strengthen and expand opportunities for individuals with disabilities to participate in work and community life; to the Committee on Education and Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Judiciary, Energy and Commerce, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. COSTA, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mrs. MCIVER, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. MULLIN):

H. Res. 603. A resolution reaffirming the principles of the United States Constitution, including separation of powers and the rule of law, and condemning efforts to undermine the same; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself and Mr. CALVERT):

H. Res. 604. A resolution a resolution unequivocally condemning nationwide violent attacks on Federal agents enforcing America's immigration laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, 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 Mr. LOUDERMILK:

H. Res. 605. A resolution establishing the Select Subcommittee to Investigate the Remaining Questions Surrounding January 6, 2021; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. OMAR (for herself and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H. Res. 606. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of World Drowning Prevention Day; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Ms. MCBRIDE):

H. Res. 607. A resolution supporting the designation of the week of August 25 through August 29, 2025, as the third annual "National Community Health Worker Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H. Res. 608. A resolution recognizing the importance of the Interstate Highway System and supporting the development of an interstate through southern Ohio; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H. Res. 609. A resolution expressing support for the designation of August 2026 as Veterans Appreciation Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas (for himself and Mr. OLSZEWSKI):

H. Res. 610. A resolution expressing the approval of Congress for the 72d anniversary celebration of the Small Business Administration and in recognition of America's entrepreneurs and job creators for their important contributions to the United States economy; to the Committee on Small Business.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rule of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. JACK:

H.R. 4624.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.R. 4625.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Clause 12, clause 13, and clause 14 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. ALLEN:

H.R. 4626.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. ANSARI:

H.R. 4627.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I Section VIII

By Ms. ANSARI:

H.R. 4628.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I Section VIII

By Mr. BALDERSON:

H.R. 4629.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 4630.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. BELL:

H.R. 4631.

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

Pursuant to clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Congress finds authority for this legislation in Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 4632.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: article 1 section 8

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 4633.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 7

By Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4634.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution under the General Welfare Clause

By Ms. BROWN:

H.R. 4635.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I Section VIII

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 4636.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 4637.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I Section 8

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 4638.

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

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 and clause 18.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.R. 4639.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I Section 8

By Mr. CASAR:

H.R. 4640.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 4641.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution provides Congress with the authority to "provide for the common Defense and general Welfare" of Americans.

By Mr. CLINE:

H.R. 4642.

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

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. CORREA:

H.R. 4643.

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

The legislation is submitted pursuant to Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:

H.R. 4644.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 4645.

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

Constitutional citation: Article 1, Section 8: Congress shall have 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

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ:

H.R. 4646.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. DELAURIO:

H.R. 4647.

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

clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Ms. DELAURIO:

H.R. 4648.

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

Article I of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 4649.

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

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 4650.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 4651.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 4652.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

By Mr. FIGURES:

H.R. 4653.

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

Article I Section 8

By Mr. FIGURES:

H.R. 4654.

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

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 3

By Mr. FINE:

H.R. 4655.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Spending Clause

By Mr. FINE:

H.R. 4656.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, the Spending Clause

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, the Necessary and Proper Clause

By Mr. FINSTAD:

H.R. 4657.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. FITZGERALD:

H.R. 4658.

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

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 4659.

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

Article 1 Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 4660.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FONG:

H.R. 4661.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. FRIEDMAN:

H.R. 4662.

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

Article 1. Section 8.

By Mr. GARBARINO:

H.R. 4663.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas:

H.R. 4664.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine:

H.R. 4665.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. GOMEZ:

H.R. 4666.

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

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas:

H.R. 4667.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 4668.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GRAVES:

H.R. 4669.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 (relating to providing for the common defense and general welfare of the United States) and Clause 3 (related to regulation of Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian tribes) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Ms. HAGEMAN:

H.R. 4670.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 4671.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 4672.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mrs. HINSON:

H.R. 4673.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 4674.

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

US Con. Art 1. Sec. 8. Cl. 1 and Cl. 3

By Ms. HOYLE of Oregon:

H.R. 4675.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 4676.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the US Constitution.

By Mr. JACKSON of Texas:

H.R. 4677.

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

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 4678.

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

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 4679.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 4680.

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

The Necessary and Proper Clause—Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4681.

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

Article I, Section 8 Clause 3—Commerce clause

By Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE:

H.R. 4682.

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

This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18). Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Mr. KENNEDY of New York:

H.R. 4683.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. KENNEDY of Utah:

H.R. 4684.

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

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 4685.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia:

H.R. 4686.

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

Article one Section eight

By Mrs. KIM:

H.R. 4687.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 4688.

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

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 "The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . ."

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 4689.

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

U.S. Constitution Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. LANGWORTHY:

H.R. 4690.

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

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. LAWLER:

H.R. 4691.

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

Article I Section 8 Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. LAWLER:

H.R. 4692.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4693.

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

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 4694.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LIEU:

H.R. 4695.

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

U.S. Const., Art. 1, Sec. 8

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 4696.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 4 provides Congress with the power to establish a "uniform rule of Naturalization."

By Mr. LUTTRELL:

H.R. 4697.

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

Article I, Section 8. To make 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.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 4698.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. MAGAZINER:

H.R. 4699.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MASSIE:

H.R. 4700.

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

Article I Section 8

By Mrs. MCBATH:

H.R. 4701.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the US Constitution—Interstate Commerce Clause

By Mrs. MCCLAIN DELANEY:

H.R. 4702.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

By Ms. MCCLELLAN:

H.R. 4703.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. MCCORMICK:

H.R. 4704.

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

Clause 18 under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. MCGARVEY:

H.R. 4705.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois:

H.R. 4706.

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

Article I of Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

H.R. 4707.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 4708.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. MORRISON:

H.R. 4709.

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

Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution: All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. MURPHY:

H.R. 4710.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.R. 4711.

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

U.S. Constitution Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 4712.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. NUNN of Iowa:

H.R. 4713.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

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

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 4714.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. ONDER:

H.R. 4715.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 4716.

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

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 4717.

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

Article I Section 8

By Ms. PETTERSEN:

H.R. 4718.

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

Article I Section 8

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 4719.

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

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18

By Mr. RILEY of New York:

H.R. 4720.

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

Article I Section VIII

By Mr. ROUZER:

H.R. 4721.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 4722.

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

This bill would amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require a Federal Medical Assistance Percentage of 100 percent for Urban Indian Organizations

By Ms. SALINAS:

H.R. 4723.

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

Pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. SCANLON:

H.R. 4724.

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

Article I Section 8

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 4725.

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

Clauses 3 and 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 4726.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 4727.

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

Congress has the power to provide for the general welfare of the United States pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 4728.

Congress has the power to regulate activities affecting the receipt and use of federal funds pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States, which grants authority to provide for the general welfare of the United States.

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 4729.

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

Congress has the power to promote the progress of science and useful arts and to provide for the common defense pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 4730.

Congress has the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof, pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. SEWELL:

H.R. 4731.

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

US Constitution Article I, Section 9, Clause 7

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 4732.

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

Article I. Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. SORENSEN:

H.R. 4733.

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

Article I

By Ms. STANSBURY:

H.R. 4734.

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

Article I Section 8

By Mr. STEIL:

H.R. 4735.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution: "To regulate commerce with

foreign nations and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes . . .”

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 4736.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. STUTZMAN:

H.R. 4737

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

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. SUBRAMANYAM:

H.R. 4738

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SUOZZI:

H.R. 4739

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 (Taxing and Spending Clause)

By Mrs. SYKES:

H.R. 4740

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 4741.

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

Article 1

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4742

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 4743.

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

Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 4744

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 4745

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. TRAN:

H.R. 4746.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. TURNER of Ohio:

H.R. 4747.

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

Article I, Section VIII

By Mr. VAN ORDEN:

H.R. 4748.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4

By Mr. VEASEY:

H.R. 4749.

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

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the constitutional authority for this legislation is provided by article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States, specifically:

The power of Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States; and

The power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers.

This legislation appropriates funds to respond to and recover from major flooding disasters in Texas, consistent with Congress's authority to support national disaster relief and resilience efforts under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

By Mr. VINDMAN:

H.R. 4750.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ:

H.R. 4751.

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

US Constitution, Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ:

H.R. 4752.

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

US Constitution, Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. ZINKE:

H.R. 4753.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. HAGEMAN:

H.J. Res. 109.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. MORAN:

H.J. Res. 110.

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

Article V

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.J. Res. 111.

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

Congress has the authority to enact this joint resolution pursuant to the powers granted under Article 1, Section 8, and Article I, Section 1 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 32: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 40: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 142: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 227: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 247: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 309: Mr. TRAN.

H.R. 429: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 503: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 553: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 644: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 740: Mr. STUTZMAN.

H.R. 793: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 860: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 865: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 909: Ms. WATERS, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 913: Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 979: Mr. MANNION.

H.R. 1055: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 1056: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 1076: Ms. GOODLANDER.

H.R. 1105: Mrs. FOUSHEE.

H.R. 1106: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1138: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 1144: Mr. VINDMAN.

H.R. 1151: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 1192: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 1229: Ms. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 1232: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 1256: Mr. LANDSMAN.

H.R. 1262: Mr. KENNEDY of Utah and Mr. BOST.

H.R. 1266: Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 1269: Mr. MCGUIRE, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 1345: Mr. CLYDE.

H.R. 1410: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 1415: Mr. FINSTAD.

H.R. 1493: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 1518: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. RYAN.

H.R. 1521: Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 1551: Ms. LETLOW, Mr. HARRIS of Maryland, and Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 1564: Ms. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 1631: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 1662: Mr. RILEY of New York.

H.R. 1695: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 1725: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 1993: Ms. POU and Mrs. RADEWAGEN.

H.R. 2031: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 2086: Mr. LEVIN and Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 2089: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 2092: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 2094: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. HARIDOPOLOS, Mrs. MCCLAIN

DELANEY, Mr. MOYLAN, Ms. ROSS, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.

H.R. 2137: Mr. VINDMAN.

H.R. 2138: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 2152: Mr. VINDMAN.

H.R. 2166: Mr. LOUDERMILK.

H.R. 2189: Mr. MORAN and Mr. GOODEN.

H.R. 2257: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 2353: Mr. VINDMAN.

H.R. 2381: Mr. KENNEDY of New York.

H.R. 2402: Ms. SIMON.

H.R. 2436: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 2477: Ms. GILLEN.

H.R. 2509: Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 2547: Mr. GARBARINO.

H.R. 2600: Mr. RILEY of New York and Mr. KEAN.

H.R. 2605: Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. WIED, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 2627: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 2692: Mr. RILEY of New York.

H.R. 2736: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 2777: Mr. MCGARVEY.

H.R. 2784: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 2853: Mr. MORAN and Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 2872: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 2904: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 2913: Mr. NADLER, Mr. BELL, Ms. ELFRETH, Ms. ROSS, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. MANNION.

H.R. 3028: Mr. BURCHETT.

H.R. 3031: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 3037: Mr. KENNEDY of New York.

H.R. 3045: Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. RANDALL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 3054: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 3112: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 3131: Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 3169: Mr. AMO.

H.R. 3180: Mr. VINDMAN.

H.R. 3273: Ms. MCBRIDE.

H.R. 3274: Ms. SCANLON and Ms. MCBRIDE.

H.R. 3295: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 3447: Ms. TOKUDA and Mr. HARRIGAN.

H.R. 3481: Mr. VINDMAN.

H.R. 3509: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 3514: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, and Mr. LATIMER.

H.R. 3526: Mr. THANEDAR.

H.R. 3604: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 3644: Mr. DELUZIO.

H.R. 3688: Mr. MILLS.

H.R. 3694: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 3699: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 3701: Mr. MENENDEZ.

H.R. 3706: Mr. VINDMAN.

H.R. 3723: Ms. VAN DUYN and Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 3767: Mr. VINDMAN.

H.R. 3835: Mr. BARRETT.

H.R. 3857: Mr. VINDMAN.

H.R. 3876: Mr. MRVAN and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 3958: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 3981: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 4004: Ms. CHU and Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 4070: Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 4093: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.
H.R. 4104: Ms. SCANLON and Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 4146: Mr. COLLINS.
H.R. 4176: Ms. CHU, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. TOKUDA, and Mr. MAGAZINER.
H.R. 4186: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 4212: Mr. BELL.
H.R. 4231: Ms. MATSUI and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 4242: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 4245: Mrs. FLETCHER and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 4253: Mr. MAGAZINER.
H.R. 4293: Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona.
H.R. 4311: Mr. KENNEDY of Utah.
H.R. 4325: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 4329: Mr. LEVIN.
H.R. 4336: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 4348: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 4350: Ms. BROWN.
H.R. 4355: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 4367: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
H.R. 4382: Mr. FOSTER, Ms. DeGETTE, Mr. CISCOMANI, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Mr. MAGAZINER.
H.R. 4397: Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas.
H.R. 4398: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 4405: Ms. NORTON, Mr. MFUME, Mr. SMITH OF WASHINGTON, AND Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS.
H.R. 4407: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 4409: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 4420: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 4433: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 4434: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 4435: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 4436: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 4443: Ms. PETTERSEN.
H.R. 4454: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 4456: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 4461: Ms. CROCKETT.
H.R. 4464: Mr. MURPHY, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KILEY of California, and Mr. BALDERSON.
H.R. 4470: Ms. TOKUDA and Ms. GILLEN.
H.R. 4473: Mr. FINSTAD.
H.R. 4474: Mr. FALLON and Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas.
H.R. 4475: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 4482: Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. RANDALL, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 4495: Mr. VINDMAN.
H.R. 4505: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 4510: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 4519: Mr. HARRIGAN.
H.R. 4577: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
H.R. 4588: Mr. MAGAZINER, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 4593: Mr. BALDERSON and Mr. RULLI.
H.R. 4601: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 4605: Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 4611: Ms. POU and Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 4620: Mr. FALLON.
H.J. Res. 12: Mr. KENNEDY of Utah.
H.J. Res. 108: Mr. BEYER, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. HOYLE of Or-

egon, Mrs. FOUSHEE, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H. Con. Res. 12: Mr. STEIL.
H. Con. Res. 27: Mr. SHERMAN.
H. Con. Res. 40: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H. Con. Res. 44: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H. Res. 459: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H. Res. 473: Ms. RANDALL.
H. Res. 515: Ms. POU.
H. Res. 539: Mrs. BIGGS of South Carolina, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. SELF, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ROY, Mr. PERRY, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina.
H. Res. 551: Mr. DELUZIO and Mr. BACON.
H. Res. 564: Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. LAWLER, and Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
H. Res. 581: Ms. TITUS, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. NORTON, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. FRIEDMAN, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. OLSZEWSKI, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H. Res. 588: Mr. SHREVE.
H. Res. 589: Mr. FRY, Mr. PERRY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Mr. BRECHEEN.
H. Res. 594: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

DELETION OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 4401: Mr. MOORE of Utah.