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No. 146

## House of Representatives

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

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
September 8, 2025.

I hereby appoint the Honorable YOUNG KIM 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 1:50 p.m.

### END HUNGER NOW

(Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I spent August talking to and listening to my constituents, as I hope my Republican colleagues did, too. What did I hear the most? They are scared out of their minds about the impact of the Republicans' big, ugly bill, particularly on how it will make hunger worse in this country.

From community-based organizations to food pantries to hospitals to farmers, they are all terrified about

the nearly \$200 billion in cuts to SNAP. This is why, Madam Speaker, I am stunned, absolutely stunned, that the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, of which I have been proud to serve on for 14 years, seems to be hell-bent on jamming a farm bill through the committee this month with no plans, none at all, to address the draconian SNAP cuts.

Let me say loud and clear that I, for one, am not open to negotiations and discussions about a new 5-year farm bill unless fixing the cuts to SNAP is on the agenda. Democrats will not be a cheap date when it comes to feeding people in this country. We are not just going to roll over and move on. No way.

To talk about a new farm bill without addressing the big, ugly bill's nutrition cuts is unconscionable. It is cruel. Let me remind my colleagues that the average SNAP benefit is about \$2 per person per meal. A cut of nearly \$200 billion is an awful lot of meals that Republicans are taking away from vulnerable Americans.

SNAP cuts are imminent. Despite Republican attempts to push some of the biggest cuts off until the 2026 midterms, very real benefit cuts for some of the most vulnerable of all are expected to go into effect within weeks.

Any day now, USDA is expected to release regulations on new time limits for veterans, former foster youth, and homeless populations who were previously exempted.

According to a recent CBO report, the new onerous paperwork requirements and time limits alone will kick at least 2.4 million Americans off of SNAP. That is parents with school-age kids, veterans, seniors, and the disabled.

Furthermore, CBO expects that some States will choose to abandon SNAP altogether. For the first time ever, the big, ugly bill mandates a State cost-share requirement for food benefits. If

States can't pony up their share, which for some States could run into the billions of dollars, they will just choose to walk away. It is an enormous burden on States already strapped for cash.

Let me also say this. If Republicans think they can just throw a few extra bucks at TEFAP, which is the Federal program that helps food banks, and call it good, they are out of their minds. We can't food bank our way out of this Republican-made crisis. Charity alone can't pick up the slack of millions of people losing their Federal food benefits.

Madam Speaker, it would be utterly reckless of us to try to jam a 5-year farm bill through Congress right now.

Let me also say, it is not just the "usual suspects" sounding the alarm on SNAP cuts. A couple of weeks ago, I went on my 15th annual farm tour across 12 farms in central and western Massachusetts. Over and over again, I heard from farmers about how they are bracing for these drastic SNAP cuts. Why? We can only buy food with SNAP benefits.

Who grows that food? Our farmers, like my constituents, grow that food. They are already seeing the abrupt cancellation of USDA programs that support the purchase of fresh, local produce for schools and food banks. Not only did these cancellations reduce the amount of healthy fruits and veggies going to people in need, it took income away from our farmers.

The very real and impending SNAP cuts are just another economic hit to our farmers. Madam Speaker, we are not operating in anything resembling business as usual right now. Republicans have ripped apart the long-standing farm bill coalition between nutrition and farming interests.

The big, ugly bill decimated modest, yet meaningful SNAP benefits, all to give more tax breaks to the ultra-wealthy and well-connected.

Madam Speaker, we either want to end hunger or we don't. Trump and his

□ 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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Republican cronies in Congress have clearly chosen to make hunger worse. We cannot stand idly by while hunger is made worse in this country, the richest country in the world.

Again, what is particularly galling is that Republicans champion tax cuts for multimillionaires and billionaires, while decimating an essential program to help put food on the table. What is wrong with these people.

Madam Speaker, we do not share the same values. We say no new farm bill without fixing the big, ugly bill's cuts to SNAP. We can and we should do more, a hell of a lot more, to end hunger now.

#### SUPPORTING THE STOP OF CHINESE FENTANYL

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, last week I was proud to support the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act, legislation that will put sanctions on any individual, including senior members of the Chinese Communist Party, who are responsible for the production, the distribution, the sale, or the financing of synthetic opioids.

It is no secret that China is the leading producer of the base chemicals, the ingredients, that are needed to make fentanyl and that the Chinese Communist Party is more than willing to work directly with Mexican drug cartels to ensure that this poison continues to reach America.

Unfortunately, drug overdoses have become the leading cause of death for Americans who are ages 18 to 45, with fentanyl causing nearly 70 percent of those deaths. With strong leadership under President Trump back in the White House, our southern border is finally becoming secure.

We here in the House must take every action possible to stop the flow of the poison that fentanyl is before it ever reaches our border.

#### STRENGTHENING OUR IMMIGRATION LAWS

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, this week, my colleagues and I will take up H.R. 3486, the Stop Illegal Entry Act. This legislation will strengthen our immigration laws and deter criminal illegal aliens from crossing our southern border.

For 4 long years, President Biden and his administration were asleep at the switch, allowing our borders to be flooded with illegal immigrants, most of whom were simply released into our communities.

This legislation gives Federal officials more tools in their tool belt to prosecute illegal immigrants by requiring significant imprisonment for illegals who commit crimes.

President Trump has worked tirelessly to make our southern borders secure again. Now it is our job here in Congress to ensure Federal law enforcement and prosecutors have the tools that they need to deter further illegal immigration.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to supporting this strong, commonsense piece of legislation on the House floor this week as we continue to work to make our Nation once again safe for all Americans.

#### CELEBRATING CENTURY FARMS

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the William and Richard Farabaugh and Joseph Burkhart farms in East Carroll Township of Cambria County for receiving the designation of Century Farm from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

A Century Farm is a farm that has been owned by the same family for at least 100 consecutive years, has a family member who still lives on that farm, and has at least 10 acres of the original farmland.

William Farabaugh purchased the family farm in September 1918. He and his wife had 10 children: 8 daughters and 2 sons. The Farabaugh family introduced the use of silos in the area. Fifty-eight of the original acres and the barn are still in use today.

On behalf of everyone in Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District, I offer heartfelt congratulations to the Farabaugh and Burkhart families and express gratitude for their enduring commitment to one of Pennsylvania's most vital industries, and that is agriculture.

□ 1210

#### HONORING PARTSCH FARM IN CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Partsch Farm in Conemaugh Township of Cambria County for receiving the designation of a Century Farm from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Cecilia Partsch's grandfather, Frank, purchased the farm in April 1924. Frank Partsch was a dairy farmer who supplied milk for processing at Sani Dairy in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

The original barn and house are still in use today. Cecilia Partsch's father, Harold, took over the farm in 1972. Currently, the farm continues to produce both beef and hay.

On behalf of everyone in Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District, I offer heartfelt congratulations to the Partsch family and express gratitude for the family's enduring commitment to agriculture, the number one industry in Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District.

#### CONDEMNING BENJAMIN NETANYAHU

(Mr. POCAN of Wisconsin was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. POCAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak out against the genocide that is occurring in Gaza against the Palestinians.

I am not ignoring the outrageous attacks on October 7 that left at least

1,200 people dead and the dozens of hostages who remain. Nor am I ignoring the decades of isolation that Gaza has endured by the Israeli Government, essentially turning the small but densely populated region into an open-air prison from which few could easily come and go as they pleased.

However, it is simply outrageous what is occurring in Gaza right now, and not speaking out against the inhumanity could be considered complicity.

At least 64,000 people have been killed in Gaza since October 7, 2023, including tens of thousands of mothers, children, and other innocent people. Sadly, it is likely that the actual death toll is even higher. The U.N. estimates that approximately 92 percent of residential buildings and 70 percent of all the buildings in Gaza have been destroyed.

Starvation is rampant, as is disease. Famine is no longer an imminent threat. It is happening now, and babies are dying. The killing of people in hospitals and those trying to get food aid, normally considered off-limits even in war, occurs regularly, with an official shrug when the Israeli Government is called out.

The definition of genocide by the New Oxford American Dictionary is "the deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group with the aim of destroying that nation or group."

That is exactly what we are seeing in Gaza right now by the Israeli Government under Benjamin Netanyahu, an accused war criminal by the International Criminal Court.

This war isn't a targeted response against Hamas, guilty of the October 7 attacks and decades of violence. This is a wholesale attack on the people of Gaza.

Israeli groups like B'Tselem and Physicians for Human Rights-Israel have recently called what is happening genocide. International human rights groups like Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International have as well.

Recently, the International Association of Genocide Scholars added their voices on the genocide. The United Nations' special committee said last November that Israel's war conduct in Gaza is "consistent with the characteristics of genocide," including mass civilian casualties and using starvation as a weapon.

No weapons should be sent from the United States to Israel that could be used against the people of Gaza. Instead of photo ops with Benjamin Netanyahu, it is time for condemnation. Help facilitate the serving of an arrest warrant from the ICC to him.

Let's make him the international pariah he should be. Let's use our leverage to pressure him not to commit genocide in Gaza. People of good conscience must join in this denunciation of what is happening in Gaza and the West Bank.

#### FUNDING MEALS ON WHEELS

Mr. POCAN. Madam Speaker, the Republicans in the appropriations process

are leaving seniors to starve, underfunding the Meals on Wheels food assistance program by \$600 million, a move that is likely to cost 1.9 million needy people their access to food. This follows the big, ugly bill, which all but three Republicans voted for, making it the largest cut to food assistance in our Nation's history.

By flat-funding the vital Meals on Wheels program for seniors in the Health and Human Services appropriations bill, Republicans are ignoring the real increase in food costs that Americans are experiencing due to a lack of action by the administration to lower costs.

With all of this talk of Republicans making food access harder and harder for millions and millions of Americans, what did they do this weekend at the White House? They held an extravagant dinner in the newly paved area that once was the Rose Garden and had a three-course dinner and drinks, featuring Rose Garden salad—at least we know where the plants went that once were there—steak, and a fudge-filled, seven-layer cake, making their cuts to food assistance even more tone deaf than ever.

A fudge-filled, seven-layer cake? I guess the theme of the White House event was "let them eat cake." How fitting.

#### CONGRATULATING AND HONORING ROSE MIMMS

(Mr. HILL of Arkansas was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to congratulate and honor one of my constituents for her dedicated service to the pro-life movement across our State of Arkansas.

For decades, Rose Mimms has been a steadfast figure and advocate for the unborn and in support of their moms.

Earlier this year, Rose announced that she would be stepping down from her role as executive director of the Arkansas Right to Life, a position that she has held for over 30 years.

This, however, is not the end of Rose's service. She is refocusing her efforts on fostering and uplifting regional chapters of the Arkansas Right to Life across the State.

I thank Rose for her many years of dedication to the unborn and to the State of Arkansas. I wish her nothing but the best for the next chapter of her advocacy, and I look forward to continuing to watch her impact and perseverance in this important work.

#### RECOGNIZING DR. DAVID PETERSON

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. David Peterson for his outstanding service and dedication to keeping the Natural State natural.

Dr. Peterson was recently honored with the Neil Compton Award by the Ozark Society in recognition of his decades-long commitment to environmental stewardship.

Dr. Peterson's dedication to high standards for land, water, and wildlife habitat conservation in Arkansas reflects a commitment that I deeply value and commend.

Earlier this year, the Flatside Wilderness Act passed the House, enhancing this special corner of the Second Congressional District, creating new opportunities for Arkansans and visitors alike to enjoy the natural beauty of our State. Dr. Peterson's contributions are greatly appreciated throughout the effort to enhance Flatside Wilderness.

Dr. Peterson's service and dedication to conservation are a reminder of the lasting impact that one individual can have on protecting our shared natural heritage, and I thank Dr. Peterson for his service.

#### RECOGNIZING DR. ELIZABETH CLEVELAND

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Elizabeth Cleveland, cofounder of Fusion Center Network, a telehealth diagnostic clinic that will serve Arkansans and eventually all Americans.

Dr. Cleveland is a former professor in the Department of Communication Sciences and Disorders at the University of Central Arkansas. Her focus is on fetal alcohol syndrome, which affects 1 in 20 babies, but less than 1 percent ever receive an accurate diagnosis.

By improving the diagnosis of fetal alcohol syndrome and other neurodevelopmental disorders, Dr. Cleveland and the Fusion Center Network will be able to help people have longer, healthier, and happier lives.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Dr. Cleveland and her colleagues on their new venture.

#### RECOGNIZING RPM GROUP

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, it is with immense pride that I rise to recognize and celebrate a remarkable business milestone: 70 years of success, growth, and innovation at Rector Phillips Morse, the RPM Group.

RPM is an Arkansas-based real estate company specializing in commercial and investment real estate, along with professional property management, creating hundreds of jobs in central Arkansas.

Known for its client-focused approach, RPM works with businesses large and small to find the space they need, and it helps Arkansans find homes and apartments.

Founded in 1955 by Arkansas Business Hall of Fame inductee Billy F. Rector and his partners, Byron Morse and Fe Phillips, they have gone from hard, humble beginnings in central Arkansas to the top in the real estate industry.

Madam Speaker, 17 years ago, RPM partnered with Coldwell Banker to expand its residential business, combining national brand power with their local expertise to better serve communities in Arkansas.

The theme of RPM's 70-year anniversary is "Building Tomorrow," which

demonstrates the leaders of central Arkansas' unwavering focus on future growth, innovation, and long-term community impact.

I thank RPM for their continuous contributions for the betterment of Arkansans.

□ 1220

#### HALT WORK ORDERS

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, on August 22, the Trump administration, with absolutely no warning, issued a halt work order to an offshore wind project off the coast of southern New England that has been in the works for 9 years.

The developers of this project have invested close to \$4 billion, employed thousands of workers, and installed 45 out of 65 wind turbines that the Federal Government permitted in 2023.

As of August 22, 80 percent of the project is complete, and 100 percent of the turbine foundations have been placed on the ocean floor.

When the turbines are turned on, 704 megawatts of power will be transmitted by cable to Rhode Island and Connecticut. That is enough electricity to power 350,000 homes—400 megawatts to Rhode Island and 304 megawatts to Connecticut.

The wind power contracts approved by both States at a guaranteed rate will over time save money for ratepayers, particularly during cold, winter months, and will add to the grid at a time we all know demand for electricity is going to increase.

Incredibly, the Department of Energy's halt order was one-page long and cited nonspecific, vague "national security concerns" as the reason to suddenly eliminate good jobs and a plentiful supply of affordable electricity.

Despite repeated requests from the operators, the two States, and the congressional delegations, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, BOEM, has provided absolutely no description or detail of what exactly are the national security concerns that at this late hour could possibly justify such a drastic action.

The closest thing to an explanation came in a CNN interview with the Secretary of the Interior a few days ago, who cited "radar interference" and possible swarm attacks from undersea drones at the wind farm as potential threats.

Madam Speaker, here is the thing: During the yearslong permitting process, BOEM meticulously investigated all national security concerns, and its 2023 Record of Decision approving the project specifically had a section on national security. It specifically addressed the issue of radars which was resolved to the satisfaction of the Department of Defense and NORAD.

Madam Speaker, I have a letter from the Department of Defense dated December 2024, which states that the Department "has found that construction of the Revolution Wind project . . . would not have adverse impacts to DOD missions in the area." I include this letter in the RECORD.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT  
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,  
Washington, DC, December 13, 2024.

Reference: Federal Aviation Administration  
Aeronautical Study Number: 2021-WTE-  
2881-OE and 23 associated structures.

Ms. WHITNEY MARSH,  
Ørsted, Providence, RI.

DEAR Ms. MARSH: Thank you for your participation in the Mitigation Response Team to assess and overcome military impacts from your proposed Revolution Wind project off the coast of Squibnocket Beach in Chilmark, Massachusetts. In a letter dated October 27, 2021, the Department of Defense (DoD) described the potential impacts to military operations for the project.

As a result of discussions between Ørsted and the U.S. Air Force and a resulting mitigation agreement signed by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment on November 4, 2024, the Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse (Clearinghouse) has found that construction of the Revolution Wind project, with no more than 65 wind turbines up to 873 feet above sea level and no more than two offshore substations up to 228 feet above sea level, would not have adverse impacts to DoD missions in the area. The Clearinghouse has entered a determination of "No Objection with Provision" for this project via the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) Obstruction Evaluation/Airport Airspace Analysis system.

Our response to the FAA included a notification that additional structure proposals or an increase to the current maximum structure height may present an adverse impact. We encourage you to engage DoD prior to any proposed expansion or height increase.

If you have any concerns, please contact Ms. Robbin Beard, Clearinghouse Deputy Director.

Sincerely,

STEVEN J. SAMPLE,  
*Executive Director, Military Aviation and  
Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse.*

Mr. COURTNEY. Regarding the swarming undersea drones, Revolution Wind has a contract with ThayerMahan, a maritime company that installs and operates undersea surveillance technology using sonar rays and pickets to keep watch and detect malign activity. They protect wind farms today. They protect oil rigs today. They protect U.S. maritime ports today with the finest technology.

Madam Speaker, Secretary Burgum and his staff at BOEM should review its own prior investigation on national security and actually meet with the developers and undersea experts in Connecticut and Rhode Island to learn about the thorough, comprehensive investments and systems that were developed with the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Navy, the Department of Defense, and the Federal Aviation Administration to ensure the safe, reliable operation of the wind farms.

Madam Speaker, this halt work order needs to be overturned quickly. As we

heard on Friday, the U.S. labor market is weakening, and we know the cost of electricity is going up.

Leaving Revolution Wind in limbo with thousands of jobs on the line is completely unacceptable.

It is no secret that the President doesn't like wind power, but this project has been permanent, paid for, and is 80 percent finished. Leaving the halt work order in place is hurting working families and electric rate-payers.

Lawsuits have been filed, and the U.S. Government and taxpayers are going to pay dearly for this uncalled for about-face on a project that the government approved 2 years ago.

The better path is to quickly lift the order, meet face-to-face with the developer and the Governors of Rhode Island and Connecticut to end this chaos and get the operating engineers, the longshoremen, the laborers, and the electrical workers back on track to finish the job that today is 80 percent finished.

That is not a partisan statement. That is simple common sense.

#### HONORING LIFE AND LEGACY OF PAUL MCDONALD

(Mr. MOYLAN of Guam was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. MOYLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today with deep sadness to honor the life and legacy of Mayor Paul McDonald, who has left us after decades of devoted service to our island of Guam.

Over the course of decades, Mayor McDonald faithfully served his village, making him not only a leader but a constant presence in the lives of the families he represented. His tenure as the longest serving mayor is not just a record of years. It is a record of trust built through commitment, humility, and care for our people.

From the earliest days of his service, Mayor McDonald understood that leadership in Guam's villages is personal. It means being present at every gathering, comforting families in times of loss, and rolling up your sleeves to fix problems no matter how small or large. He carried that responsibility with honor, embodying the true spirit of "inafa'maolek"; "to make good with one another."

Mayor McDonald's leadership was never about titles or recognition. It was about ensuring that children had safe places to grow, that our "manamko"; "elders" are respected and supported and that village life remained rooted in dignity, family, and tradition. Through typhoons, economic hardships, and moments of challenge, he stood as a steady hand and a reassuring voice for his constituents.

What made Mayor McDonald remarkable was not only his longevity in office but the way he never grew tired of serving. Even after decades, his door was open. His voice was steady, and his heart remained committed to the people.

He leaves behind a legacy that will be remembered not just in the record books but in the daily lives of those who called on him and knew they could count on him.

Guam has lost a true public servant. We will remember Mayor McDonald as a man whose life's work was defined by compassion, dedication, and an unwavering love for his people.

I extend my deepest condolences to the McDonald family and to all who mourn his passing. May his life of service inspire future generations to lead with the same humility and strength. "Si Yu'os Ma'ase"; "thank you," Mayor McDonald, for your many years of sacrifice and service. May you rest in eternal peace.

#### SCHOOL FUNDING SLASHED

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

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Madam Speaker, in the past few weeks, students returned to school across Virginia and across the country, including my two daughters.

Unfortunately, while students were enjoying their summer breaks, this administration moved to slash funding and resources for public education across the country. Those funds are funds that were needed to ensure that our kids get a great education.

This administration has now illegally withheld billions of dollars in congressionally approved education funding, forcing schools to delay or cancel programs.

In northern Virginia, our schools have been the target of even more funding cuts over culture wars and partisan politics. This has come at a time when Virginia is still dealing with learning loss.

As this administration has continued to make plans to cut even more education funding, including at the Department of Education itself, we need to make sure that we are pushing back and fighting back against these cuts because our kids are worth it.

The big, ugly bill slashed funding for Medicaid and SNAP, which families in our community rely on to keep their kids healthy and fed. If we really want to be profamily, prokids, and proparents, we would be investing in our students, not causing chaos and confusion by cutting resources and making our schools less safe and underfunded.

I will continue to work with my colleagues, and I hope this can be bipartisan, to push back on these cuts to education.

□ 1230

#### COMBATING THE RISE IN HATE

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Madam Speaker, hate has no place in our communities, and that is why I condemn the recent hateful attacks on Hindu temples and mandirs all across the country.

From the BAPS Shri Swaminarayan Mandir in Indiana to the Sri Radha Krishna Temple in Utah, sacred spaces for faith communities have been targeted with acts of hate, vandalism, and desecration.

These are not isolated incidents. It is part of a rise in violence. It is a part of a rise in division in our country. It is not just happening to temples. It is happening to all places of worship.

Every American deserves the right to safely practice their faith without fear. That is why we need to continue fighting for increased resources for security at places of worship, like these temples. We must be committed to doing more to combat the rise in hate that we are experiencing in the United States to ensure that our communities are protected.

Madam Speaker, I will continue to work with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do that.

#### SUPPORTING SMALL BUSINESSES

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Madam Speaker, since May, 33 new small businesses have officially opened in Prince William County.

They include AlSham, a Syrian grocery store and bakery; GN Banquet Center, an event venue; Modern Remodeling, a restoration service; Shotted, a Saudi-style coffee shop; My Haberdasher, a custom suits and tuxedo rental service; Dry Time Restoration, a water damage service; Chocolate, which I guess is not a candy store but an apparel store in Manassas Mall; Doyle Systems, a full-service mechanical contractor; and Ebenezer Roofing.

The growth of these businesses reflects the innovation and entrepreneurship of our communities, especially of the folks in Prince William County. I am looking forward to continuing to support them as they continue to grow their businesses in one of the best places to do business in the country: Northern Virginia.

#### RECOGNIZING HAYMARKET GAINESVILLE LIBRARY

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize and thank the Haymarket Gainesville Library for having a new collection of books in Nepali.

This is part of a greater effort in Prince William County to include more books in other languages, including Urdu, as part of their world languages collection. We have a great Nepalese community in our region, and we want to make sure that they are supported.

Nearly 175 Nepali language books and around 250 Urdu language books were received as donations by community members. This is a testament to the value of public libraries as a resource to our communities and the growing diversity of our region, as well.

Public libraries, including where our office hosts our office hours, continue to be an asset for all communities and age groups. I am proud that a library in my district is at the forefront of being that space for constituents of all backgrounds.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

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

Call us back to You, Lord God. Receive us once again from the wide and scattered lands where our own choices have led us. Take us up into Your merciful embrace and remind us that You have never forsaken us.

Then give us new and undivided hearts. Grant us a new spirit, a spirit renewed by Your forgiveness and recreated by the power of Your own holy spirit.

Remove from us our hearts of stone—our stubbornness and obstinance, our inclination to dig in our heels and hold on to the reins rather than yield to Your leading.

Give us instead hearts of integrity and tenderness that we would obey Your command and live lives in reliable service to the people whose welfare You have entrusted to us.

Unto Your grace plan we commend this day, into Your keeping we offer our best efforts.

In Your merciful name we pray.

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

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

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. WILSON of South 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.

#### TRUMP TAX CUTS FOR FAMILIES

(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 behalf of American families, Republicans in the House, led by MIKE JOHNSON, and Senate have delivered on the promises made by President Donald Trump to enact historic tax cuts.

Among the accomplishments: Take-home pay for families will increase by over \$10,000 per year, no tax on tips for millions of workers, no tax on overtime for over 80 million hourly workers, no tax on Social Security, providing tax relief for 88 percent of seniors.

President Trump and Republicans in the House and Senate are committed to cutting taxes, increasing wages, and creating millions of jobs.

In conclusion, God bless our troops as the global war on terrorism continues. Trump is reinstating existing laws to protect American families with peace through strength, revealing war criminal Putin's lies, insulting Trump and mocking Trump, talking lovely in the morning, killing babies later in the afternoon with Russian missiles.

Our sympathy to the family of Iryna Zarutka of Charlotte, North Carolina, on her mercileless murder.

#### CONGRATULATING SERGEANT KEVIN KALLINEN

(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 recognize Sergeant Kevin Kallinen, who retired on August 13, for his remarkable 45½ years of service to the Grand Forks Police Department.

Sergeant Kallinen holds the record as the longest serving sworn officer in the department's history, a distinction earned through dedication, remaining calm under pressure, and an unwavering commitment to public safety.

He began his law enforcement career at just 20 years old and joined the Grand Forks Police Department in 1980. Promoted to sergeant in 1997, he chose to remain on patrol where each day brought the opportunity to meet people, solve problems, and make a difference in his community.

On behalf of North Dakota, I congratulate Sergeant Kallinen on this incredible milestone and thank him for his decades of faithful service. His story will live on for years to come as a truly remarkable achievement.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WILSON of South Carolina). 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 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1630

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro

tempore (Mr. ONDER) at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE**

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

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

**UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2025**

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4550) to reauthorize the United States Grain Standards Act, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4550

*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 "United States Grain Standards Reauthorization Act of 2025".

**SEC. 2. DECLARATION OF POLICY.**

Section 2(b) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 74(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (3)(F), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:  
" (4) that the Secretary shall prioritize the adoption of improved grain grading technology to provide for efficient, accurate, and consistent grading of grain. "

**SEC. 3. OFFICIAL INSPECTION AUTHORITY AND FUNDING.**

Section 7 of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e), by adding at the end the following:

" (5) The Secretary may provide that domestic non-export grain loaded or unloaded into or out of a rail car, barge, truck, or other container, at an export port location, shall be inspected in the manner provided in this subsection or subsection (f), as the Secretary determines will best meet the objectives of this Act. "

(2) in subsection (g)(2), by striking "fund created" and inserting "trust fund created"; and

(3) in subsection (j)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(C), by striking "fund which" and inserting "trust fund which";

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking "fund created" and inserting "trust fund created"; and

(ii) by striking "credited to the fund" and inserting "credited to the trust fund account"; and

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking "2025" and inserting "2030".

**SEC. 4. WEIGHING AUTHORITY.**

Section 7A of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking "State agency" and inserting "State agency or official agency"; and

(2) in subsection (1)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(C), by striking "fund created" and inserting "trust fund created";

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking "fund created" and inserting "trust fund created"; and

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking "2025" and inserting "2030".

**SEC. 5. TESTING OF EQUIPMENT.**

Section 7B(a) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79b(a)) is amended by striking "fund created" and inserting "trust fund created".

**SEC. 6. LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPERVISORY COSTS.**

Section 7D of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79d) is amended—

(1) by striking "activities" and inserting "activities, equipment, and development of technology"; and

(2) by striking "2025" and inserting "2030".

**SEC. 7. GENERAL AUTHORITIES.**

Section 16 of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 87e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e), by striking "Department of Agriculture" and inserting "Department of Agriculture and official agencies"; and

(2) in subsection (j), by striking "fund created" and inserting "trust fund created".

**SEC. 8. REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS.**

Section 17A(e) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 87f-1(e)) is amended by striking "fund described" and inserting "trust fund described".

**SEC. 9. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**

Section 17B(e) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 87f-2(e)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "The Secretary may, to the extent determined appropriate by the Secretary" and inserting "On December 1 of each year, the Secretary shall";

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "and" at the end;

(3) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

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

" (2) an analysis of any and all existing deficiencies in the technology evaluation process and recommendations to advance the efficiency, accuracy, and consistency of grain grading and minimize costs imposed on the Federal Government and the grain export industry; and "

**SEC. 10. FUNDING.**

Section 19 of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 87h) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "2021 through 2025" and inserting "2026 through 2030"; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by striking "other services" and inserting "other services (excluding grading services performed under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946)".

**SEC. 11. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**

Section 21 of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 87j) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following: "Notwithstanding the previous sentence, if the Secretary does not make a new appointment upon the completion of a term of an existing member (including such existing member's second successive term), then such existing member shall continue to serve until such appointment is made."; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking "2025" and inserting "2030".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of the United States Grain Standards Reauthorization Act of 2025, a piece of legislation that is more than 100 years old and plays a vital role in preserving safety, quality, and a standard of excellence for the American grain industry.

If we want America to maintain its status as the safest, most abundant grain supply in the world, reauthorization of this act before several of its key provisions expire at the end of September is absolutely essential.

Originally passed in 1916, the United States Grain Standards Act gave the Federal Government the authority to set official marketing standards for grains and oilseeds. It also provided a framework for inspection and weighing procedures.

Because of the United States Grain Standards Act, the American grain industry has developed an enduring reputation for consistency and quality in the global market.

This vital tool plays a critical role in reinforcing the strength of our agriculture supply chain. It ensures that farmers, whether they grow corn, sorghum, soybeans, or any other grain, receive a fair price that reflects the quality of their crop. It allows buyers of U.S. grain to feel confident in the safety and quality of the products they need.

The United States Grain Standards Act also supports U.S. trade, a crucial part of the American farm economy. In 2024, the U.S. exported more than \$26 billion of American grains. In just my home State of Pennsylvania alone, almost \$100 million of corn and barley are exported every year.

These exports make a difference to the bottom line for family farmers in Pennsylvania and across our country.

American agriculture has certainly changed since 1916, and the United States Grain Standards Act continues to evolve with the times. The 2025 reauthorization of the act includes key improvements that will help grain standards continue to modernize while emphasizing cost-effectiveness from both government and industry.

This legislation promotes technological innovation by advancing grain grading tools to improve accuracy, efficiency, and consistency while giving USDA the flexibility to invest in critical technological upgrades. Annual reports on technological challenges and

solutions ensure Congress remains informed and transparency is maintained.

This bill will improve long-term financial management by allowing user fees to be deposited into interest-bearing trust funds. It also grants the Secretary authority to permit domestic grain inspection at export ports, facilitating faster, more flexible service where needed. Finally, it ensures that advisory committee members may continue serving until replacements are appointed, preserving expertise and continuity.

While much of the act is permanently authorized, such as mandatory inspection and weighing of exported grain, there are important provisions set to expire at the end of this month. A lapse in authorization would disrupt the current grain inspection and weighing process, cost the farm economy more than \$70 million a day, and create serious consequences for American family farms, our supply chain, and our international trading partners. These disruptions are entirely avoidable.

We are doing our farmers and export partners a disservice if we don't do our jobs and get this critical piece of legislation across the finish line. Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join me in voting "yes" for the United States Grain Standards Reauthorization Act of 2025.

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

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first, I thank Chairman THOMPSON, Ranking Member CRAIG, and General Farm Commodities, Risk Management, and Credit Subcommittee Chairman SCOTT for their leadership on this bipartisan bill.

The United States Grain Standards Reauthorization Act of 2025 strengthens the United States Department of Agriculture's ability to improve grain grading technologies through flexibilities to pursue modernization. Using new technologies to improve grain grading is an opportunity to make the process more accurate, efficient, and consistent.

Additionally, the bill reauthorizes key USDA authorities for the grain inspection and grading system and clarifies existing law.

Reauthorizing the United States Grain Standards Act is critical for farmers and for the rest of the agricultural supply chain.

The inspections provided by the Federal Grain Inspection Service define and classify grains, as well as assign grades to specify weight and quality requirements.

These inspections provide a gold standard assurance backed by the U.S. Federal Government to both grain buyers and grain sellers.

I proudly represent Kansas, often called the Wheat State, where agriculture plays a critical role in our State's economy.

Kansas farmers feed not just the Nation but the entire world. In 2023 alone,

Kansas farmers exported \$5.2 billion in agricultural products around the world. Grain farmers in Kansas and across the country participate in a very competitive global market. Foreign grain buyers should be confident in the process we have in place to ensure that our exports are adequately inspected.

The bipartisan United States Grain Standards Reauthorization Act of 2025 is critical for the global grain trade. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, first, I thank the gentlewoman from the Wheat State for her leadership on the Agriculture Committee and on this topic in particular.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT), chairman of the General Farm Commodities, Risk Management, and Credit Subcommittee and vice chair of the full Agriculture Committee.

□ 1640

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to speak in support of H.R. 4550. This legislation reauthorizes the United States Grain Standards Act, a cornerstone of American agriculture and trade for nearly a century.

Mr. Speaker, I don't want to go any further without first thanking Chairman THOMPSON for his work, Ranking Member CRAIG for her work, and the gentlewoman from Kansas (Ms. DAVIDS) for her work on this piece of legislation.

As chairman of the General Farm Commodities, Risk Management, and Credit Subcommittee, I, too, have seen firsthand the importance of this law. Earlier this year, we held a hearing with industry stakeholders to discuss the act's significance and explore ways to foster innovation.

The provisions in this bill ensure transparency, market confidence, and fair price discovery, all of which are essential to a functioning agricultural market.

H.R. 4550 not only reauthorizes this critical legislation, but also advances grain grading technology to modernize inspection and weighing services. These updates will help the industry adopt new technologies, improve the accuracy and the efficiency of grain standards, and keep American agriculture competitive in a global market.

Allowing this law's authority to lapse would have severe consequences, costing our farm economy over \$70 million a day and disrupting supply chains and international trade partnerships.

Exports of grain and grain products in my home State of Georgia contribute over \$900 million annually in economic output. The United States exports over \$26 billion of grain on an annual basis. These numbers under-

score the need for uninterrupted, reliable, and cost-effective inspection services.

H.R. 4550 protects these essential services and helps maintain the United States' reputation as the global standard in grain production.

I was proud to work with Ranking Member DAVIDS on the General Farm Commodities, Risk Management, and Credit Subcommittee to hold a hearing that laid the groundwork for this reauthorization.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this bipartisan legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support its final passage.

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman THOMPSON, Ranking Member CRAIG, and Chairman SCOTT for their work on this bipartisan bill.

As a member of the House Committee on Agriculture, I have made it a priority to support family farmers and strengthen our supply chains because I know how vital they are to rural economies, to our global competitiveness, and to grocery costs.

To that end, the United States Grain Standards Reauthorization Act of 2025 is so important to ensuring the continuity and strength of our grain grading and inspection system. This is critical to farmers in Kansas and folks in the grain industry across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bipartisan bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Kansas (Ms. DAVIDS) for her passionate work on behalf of America's number one industry, agriculture, and on this specific piece of legislation.

I thank my good friend from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT) for his leadership as subcommittee chair with the area of jurisdiction from which this bill comes.

Mr. Speaker, it is not too often we have the opportunity to take a piece of legislation that is over 100 years old in its origin and modernize it into the 21st century. That is what we have done with the technological advancements and the transparency.

I am very proud of the work that our Agriculture Committee has done. I certainly would encourage a "yes" vote on this piece of legislation.

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

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, every summer, grains planted by hardworking Minnesotans cover around 40 percent of my district.

U.S. grain standards are a key component of foreign trade and the promotion of American agricultural exports. The inspections and certifications done by the Federal Grain Inspection Service, states and private agencies provide foreign importers with certainty regarding the quality of the grain bought from U.S. farmers.

With parts of the existing U.S. Grain Standards Act set to expire on September 30, 2025,

I am proud to be the lead Democratic cosponsor to reauthorize and improve this law.

This bill before reauthorizes annual appropriations for standard development and maintenance, USDA's authority to collect fees for supervision of inspections and weighing, an administrative/supervisory cost cap and the Grain Inspection Advisory Committee. All important components of the existing law.

It also makes key improvements, not least of all directing the USDA to prioritize the modernization of grain grading technologies. The U.S. grain inspection system is known around the world for quality and reliability. By focusing USDA's attention on modernization, we can continue to hold our place as the world's gold standard in grain inspection.

Reauthorizing the U.S. Grain Standards Act is important for our farmers and their customers, and I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4550.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MENTAL HEALTH IN AVIATION ACT OF 2025

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2591) to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to revise regulations for certain individuals carrying out aviation activities who disclose a mental health diagnosis or condition, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2591

*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 "Mental Health in Aviation Act of 2025".*

##### SEC. 2. REGULATIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS CARRYING OUT AVIATION ACTIVITIES.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall update regulations, including in part 67 of title 14 of Code of Federal Regulations, as appropriate, to encourage individuals to—

(1) *seek help for mental health conditions or symptoms of mental health conditions; and*

(2) *disclose conditions or symptoms described in paragraph (1).*

(b) *CONSULTATION; REPORT REQUIREMENTS.*—Section 411(d) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 (49 U.S.C. 44703 note(d)) is amended—

(1) *in paragraph (4)—*

(A) *in subparagraph (A) by striking "and" at the end;*

(B) *in subparagraph (B) by striking "and" at the end;*

(C) *in subparagraph (C) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and*

(D) *by adding at the end the following:*

“(D) a review and evaluation of any recommendations reached by the National Transportation Safety Board related to aviation workforce mental health; and

“(E) a description of relevant clinical studies, research, diagnostic manuals, and protocols used by the licensed professionals as of the date of enactment of this Act.”; and

(2) *by adding at the end the following:*

“(5) *CONSULTATION.*—In carrying out this subsection, the task group shall consult with relevant stakeholders from the aviation and medical communities, as necessary, including—

“(A) the certified exclusive bargaining representatives of air traffic controllers of the Administration certified under section 7111 of title 5, United States Code;

“(B) organizations representing certified collective bargaining representatives of airline pilots;

“(C) aviation medical examiners, as described in section 183.21 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations; and

“(D) any other stakeholder determined relevant by the task group, including any stakeholders described in paragraph (3)(B).”.

(c) *IMPLEMENTATION.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 180 days after the submission of the report required under section 411(f) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 (49 U.S.C. 44703 note), the Administrator shall take such actions as are necessary to implement the mental health-related recommendations of such report.

(2) *JUSTIFICATION.*—If the Administrator decides not to implement any of the recommendations described in paragraph (1), the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress the justification for such decision.

##### SEC. 3. ANNUAL REVIEW OF MENTAL HEALTH SPECIAL ISSUANCE PROCESS.

*The Administrator shall conduct an annual review, and update, as appropriate, the applicable regulations, policies, orders, and guidance on mental health-related special issuance for pilots and air traffic controllers to—*

(1) *reclassify and approve additional medications that may be safely prescribed to airmen to treat mental health conditions;*

(2) *improve mental health knowledge and training for aviation medical examiners;*

(3) *if the Administrator determines appropriate, delegate additional authority to aviation medical examiners consistent with the recommendation of the Mental Health Aviation Rulemaking Committee described in section 5; and*

(4) *improve the special issuance process for pilots and air traffic controllers.*

##### SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION FOR ADDITIONAL AVIATION MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

*Of the amounts made available pursuant to section 106(k)(1) of title 49, United States Code, the Administrator shall set aside \$13,740,000 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2028 to—*

(1) *recruit, select, train, and delegate the necessary authorities to additional aviation medical examiners and human intervention motivation study aviation medical examiners, including those who are psychiatrists;*

(2) *expand capacity to provide oversight of aviation medical examiners and clear the backlog of special issuance requests and cases awaiting review at the Office of Aerospace Medicine; and*

(3) *support any other related activities, as the Administrator determines appropriate.*

##### SEC. 5. IMPLEMENTATION OF AVIATION RULEMAKING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall implement, to the greatest extent practicable, the recommendations of the Mental Health and Aviation Medical Clearances Aviation Rulemaking Committee which were submitted to the Administrator on April 1, 2024.

(b) *CONSULTATION.*—In carrying out subsection (a), the Administrator shall consult with the parties described in section 411(d)(5) of the

FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 (as added by this Act).

(c) *JUSTIFICATION.*—If the Administrator decides not to implement any of the recommendations described in subsection (a), the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress the justification for such decision.

##### SEC. 6. PUBLIC INFORMATION CAMPAIGN.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Of the amounts made available under section 106(k)(1) of title 49, United States Code, the Administrator shall set aside \$1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2028 for a public information campaign or similar public education efforts to destigmatize individuals in (or interested in joining) the aviation industry who seek mental health care, to broaden awareness of available supportive services, and establish trust with pilots and air traffic controllers.

(b) *REPORT.*—Not later than 1 year after the Administrator creates the public information campaign described in subsection (a), the Administrator shall submit to appropriate committees of Congress a report describing the actions taken to develop such campaign and the plans for implementation.

##### SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

*In this Act:*

(1) *APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.*—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) *the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives; and*

(B) *the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.*

(2) *SPECIAL ISSUANCE.*—The term “special issuance” has the meaning given the term in section 67.401 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. FIGURES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the record on H.R. 2591, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2591, the Mental Health in Aviation Act.

I thank Mr. CASTEN, Mr. STAUBER, Ranking Member LARSEN, and Mr. MANN for their work on this legislation and leadership on this important issue.

Mr. Speaker, one in four Americans today deal with mental health challenges over the course of their lifetime. We need to make sure pilots get the help they need and still keep flying.

This legislation is intended to reduce the barriers preventing pilots, air traffic controllers, and other aviation professionals from reporting and seeking mental health care.

The bill builds on the bipartisan work of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee from last Congress to hold the Federal Aviation Administration accountable to Congress

and the Aeromedical Innovation and Modernization Working Group that we created in the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024.

Additionally, H.R. 2591 requires the FAA to annually review the process of mental health-related special issuances for pilots and air traffic controllers and strengthen the hiring of medical examiners to clear the backlog of special issuance requests.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2591, the Mental Health in Aviation Act of 2025, a bill that would modernize the Federal Aviation Administration's outdated policies and remove barriers to lifesaving mental health care for the aviation workforce.

As we continue to navigate the aftermath of traffic aviation accidents and harrowing near misses across this country, we must support the mental health of the dedicated women and men on the front lines of ensuring the traveling public reaches their final destination safely every day.

For far too long, many aviation professionals suffer in silence. That silence is because of the fear that disclosing a mental health diagnosis or treatment could derail their careers, possibly ending it.

Many of us in Congress have heard from our constituents about the FAA's difficult aeromedical process. We have spoken to overworked air traffic controllers about the consequence of mounting job pressures. We have seen qualified airline pilots grounded for months, in some cases even years, due to delays with FAA medical clearance reviews.

□ 1650

With the 2024 FAA reauthorization as a blueprint, the Mental Health in Aviation Act will do several things.

It will direct the FAA to annually review and update its mental health-related policies for pilots and air traffic controllers, in consultation with key stakeholders.

It requires the agency to implement recommendations from the aviation workforce mental health task group established under the 2024 FAA reauthorization law.

It will make significant, robust investments in the FAA's recruitment and training of aviation medical examiners, particularly those with mental health expertise.

Finally, this legislation will establish a public information campaign to help destigmatize mental health in U.S. aviation, among other key reforms.

The FAA's mental health protocols must evolve to foster an environment where the aviation workforce feels supported to seek the resources and care that they need, and the Mental Health in Aviation Act will do just that.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives CASTEN, STAUBER, and MANN for their leadership on this, as well as their staff for their hard work on this important issue.

H.R. 2591 was unanimously approved in the T&I Committee in June, and it is endorsed by several key stakeholders, including U.S. airlines, air traffic controllers and pilot unions, the general aviation and business aviation industries, first responders, and many others.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join us to support H.R. 2591, and I urge the Senate to quickly take up this bill to help provide the resources our aviation workforce desperately needs and deserves. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, currently, pilots and air traffic controllers who seek mental health care are unfairly penalized. While aviation professionals are mandated to report if they seek mental health care, once they take that step, they are faced with delays, confusion, and broad regulations to return to work. This often means that relatively minor mental health concerns result in long wait times and derailed careers for safe and well-trained pilots and air traffic controllers.

If we don't change how we handle mental health in aviation, then we will exacerbate a culture of silence.

When I was a law enforcement officer, we, too, faced a culture of silence. During a shift, we would see the worst of humanity, and then we went home to our loved ones and pretended everything was okay. That is because if you didn't, Mr. Speaker, you thought you would come off as weak or unable to handle the job.

As a former police officer who required professional help after a specific call for service, I understand the importance of seeking help. It is not a sign of weakness.

Like law enforcement officers, our pilots and air traffic controllers cannot fear that their livelihoods are at stake for taking care of themselves. These efforts are what keep skies safe in the first place.

In December 2023, the FAA recognized the need to reform its current policies and established the Mental Health and Aviation Medical Clearances Aviation Rulemaking Committee, or ARC, to identify barriers to mental health care for aviators and present recommendations to the FAA to address these challenges.

The implementation of these recommendations was directed in section 411 of the FAA reauthorization bill we passed last year. Unfortunately, there was no required timeline for implementation, which is why I have introduced legislation with Congressman CASTEN, the Mental Health in Aviation Act, to ensure the timely implementation of section 411.

We want our pilots to be at the top of their game, and taking care of their mental health is critical to achieving that goal.

Mr. Speaker, I want to personally thank my colleague and friend, Representative CASTEN of Illinois, for his tremendous and strong leadership on this piece of legislation, and I ask all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. FIGURES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CASTEN).

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bipartisan Mental Health in Aviation Act, which I introduced with my friend, Mr. STAUBER, from Minnesota.

I thank Congressman STAUBER as well as Chairman GRAVES and Ranking Member LARSEN for all of their support and close collaboration on this bill.

Today, pilots and air traffic controllers who seek mental health care are unfairly penalized by a system that perpetuates a culture of silence. Current regulations mandate that if they seek care, then they are immediately grounded for a minimum of 6 months, and then they are still faced with delays, confusion, and overbroad regulation in the process of returning to work.

This often leaves the folks who are tasked with keeping our skies safe with an absolutely terrible choice, Mr. Speaker: Get help but put your career and your paycheck on hold, or keep your career on track and just hope you will get better.

It doesn't make our skies safer, but it does lead to horrible and avoidable tragedies.

It hit home for me when a Chicago family told me about their son who was studying to become a pilot, and he took his own life. He knew that he needed help, but he didn't want to be grounded. That young man would still be here today but for these regulations that gave him fear when he needed care.

Since working on this bill, I have heard too many nearly identical stories from pilots, students studying to be pilots, and air traffic controllers, their coworkers, and their families.

As many have mentioned, in December 2023, the FAA finally recognized the need to reform those current policies and established a committee to identify barriers to mental health care for aviators to present ways for the FAA to address those challenges. Their recommendations included limiting disclosure requirements for low-risk psychotherapy and expanding the use of existing peer-support programs, but it didn't mandate those changes, nor did it provide necessary implementation resources.

This bill finishes that job by requiring the FAA to implement those changes within 2 years, to regularly review and improve processes related to mental health, and to ensure the FAA can successfully implement and publicize those rules. This will

destigmatize mental health care to make our pilots healthier and our skies safer.

I am proud that this bipartisan legislation is widely supported in Congress and also by the aviation community, airlines, pilot unions, and air traffic controllers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. FIGURES. Mr. Speaker, I support the Mental Health in Aviation Act, and I recommend my colleagues do the same. It is an important piece of legislation that will work to better the lives and better the safety of our aerospace professionals.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, mental health issues are often underreported, and many times those who do not report an issue face difficulty accessing care because of burdensome regulations and lengthy wait times for aviation professionals to return back to work.

H.R. 2591 encourages and enables aviation professionals to report and access critical mental health care. Additionally, this bill will strengthen the FAA's hiring of medical examiners to help clear the backlog of special issuance requests.

As you heard today, Mr. Speaker, this bill will keep pilots flying, air traffic controllers working, and aerospace safe while getting people the help that they need.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2591, 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.

#### TRANSITIONING RETIRING AND NEW SERVICE MEMBERS TO PORT OCEAN RAIL AND TRUCK JOBS ACT

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3055) to direct the Secretary of Transportation to develop an action plan on members of the Armed Forces eligible for pre-separation counseling and veterans becoming supply chain employees, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3055

*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 "Transitioning Retiring And New Service Members to Port*

*Ocean Rail and Truck Jobs Act" or the "TRANSPORT Jobs Act".*

#### SEC. 2. VETERAN TO SUPPLY CHAIN EMPLOYEE ACTION PLAN.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and Secretary of Labor, shall develop and make public an action plan to be known as the "Veteran to Supply Chain Employee Action Plan".

(b) *CONTENTS.*—In developing the Veteran to Supply Chain Action Plan, the Secretary of Transportation shall—

(1) *identify—*

(A) *barriers members of the Armed Forces eligible for pre-separation counseling under section 1142 of title 10, United States Code, and veterans face when searching for employment, during the hiring process, or in training to become supply chain employees;*

(B) *challenges supply chain employers face when recruiting, hiring, or retaining members of the Armed Forces eligible for pre-separation counseling under section 1142 of title 10, United States Code, and veterans;*

(C) *regulatory burdens employers face in the hiring of supply chain employees, especially for employees that are members of the Armed Forces eligible for pre-separation counseling under section 1142 of title 10, United States Code, or veterans;*

(D) *regions of the United States which have the greatest workforce need for supply chain employees; and*

(E) *barriers and industry trends that directly or indirectly discourage members of the Armed Forces eligible for pre-separation counseling under section 1142 of title 10, United States Code, and veterans from pursuing, attaining, and remaining in supply chain careers;*

(2) *highlight—*

(A) *the specific knowledge, skills, and abilities members of the Armed Forces eligible for pre-separation counseling under section 1142 of title 10, United States Code, and veterans possess that are critical for supply chain careers and any competency gaps that should be addressed;*

(B) *opportunities to expand or enhance existing initiatives for members of the Armed Forces eligible for pre-separation counseling under section 1142 of title 10, United States Code, or veterans to become supply chain employees; and*

(C) *ways to improve supply chain employer outreach programs and enhance existing training, mentorship, education, and advancement programs that would increase the participation and engagement of members of the Armed Forces eligible for pre-separation counseling under section 1142 of title 10, United States Code, and veterans in the supply chain workforce;*

(3) *recommend specific short- and long-term actions the Department of Transportation, the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, or the Department of Labor can take to help members of the Armed Forces eligible for pre-separation counseling under section 1142 of title 10, United States Code, and veterans become supply chain employees; and*

(4) *consult with the transportation supply chain industry, modal transportation supply chain employers, and organizations representing modal transportation supply chain employees.*

(c) *SUPPLY CHAIN EMPLOYEE DEFINED.*—In this section, the term "supply chain employee" means an individual directly employed in the facilitation of the movement of goods.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. FIGURES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have

5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material into the RECORD on H.R. 3055, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support my bill, H.R. 3055, the TRANSPORT JOBS ACT.

This bill was introduced to address common barriers that veterans and members of the Armed Forces often face when transitioning to civilian occupations.

The bill requires the creation of a veteran to supply chain employee action plan, which will identify and match the skills, knowledge, and abilities of veterans and members of the Armed Forces with supply chain jobs.

We have all seen issues within the supply chain of unfilled jobs that are critical for the delivery of the ever-important goods and services moving throughout our economy and veterans who move home after their service looking for employment opportunities.

The Secretary of Transportation will develop the action plan in consultation with the Secretaries of Defense, Veterans Affairs, and Labor.

This bill provides veterans and those soon-to-be-discharged from the armed services with the support that they deserve and addresses the continued labor shortages in our Nation's critical supply chains.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, September 3, 2025.

Hon. SAM GRAVES,

Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRAVES: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 3055, the "Transitioning Retiring and New Service Members to Port Ocean Rail and Truck Jobs Act" or the "TRANSPORT Jobs Act." As you know, there are provisions in this legislation that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this legislation, I am willing to waive consideration of the bill by my Committee. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill. I also request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee that may be established to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter in the committee report on H.R. 3055 and in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during consideration of this legislation on the House floor.

Sincerely,

MIKE BOST,  
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, September 4, 2025.

Hon. MIKE BOST,  
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN BOST: I write regarding H.R. 3055, the Transitioning Retiring And New Service Members to Port Ocean Rail and Truck Jobs Act or the TRANSPORT Jobs Act. The legislation was primarily referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, with additional referrals to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Thank you for agreeing to waive consideration of the bill at the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to allow it to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration. I agree that by waiving consideration, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this legislation. Further, I am pleased to support your request to name members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to any conference committee that may be established to consider such provisions.

I will place a copy of this letter exchange in the Committee bill report for H.R. 3055, as well as enter them into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during consideration of this legislation on the House floor.

Sincerely,

SAM GRAVES,

Chairman, Committee on Transportation and  
Infrastructure.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,

Washington DC, September 8, 2025.

Hon. SAM GRAVES,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRAVES: I write concerning H.R. 3055, the TRANSPORT Jobs Act. As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions within H.R. 3055 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. 3055 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.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND  
INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, September 8, 2025.

Hon. MICHAEL D. ROGERS,  
Chairman, House Committee on Armed Services,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: Thank you for your correspondence regarding H.R. 3055, the TRANSPORT Jobs Act, and for your Committee's willingness to forego formal consideration of the legislation in order to allow it to proceed to the House floor in a timely manner.

I appreciate your recognition that the Committee on Armed Services does not waive any future jurisdiction over subject matter contained in this or similar legislation. I also fully affirm our mutual understanding that your Committee will continue to be consulted and appropriately involved as this legislation advances through the legislative process, particularly with respect to provisions falling within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services.

As requested, I will ensure that a copy of our exchange of letters is included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during floor consideration of H.R. 3055, to reflect our understanding and ongoing collaboration. I am grateful for the cooperative working relationship between our committees and look forward to continuing our productive engagement on this and other matters of shared interest.

Sincerely,

SAM GRAVES,

Chairman, Committee on Transportation and  
Infrastructure.

□ 1700

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support, too, of the Transitioning Retiring And New Service Members to Port Ocean Rail and Truck Jobs Act, as amended, which was introduced by my colleagues, Representatives BARRETT, SCHOLTEN, BOST.

This legislation requires the Secretary of Transportation to develop an action plan that identifies supply chain job needs at port, railroads, and trucking companies in consultation with the Secretaries of Defense, Veterans Affairs, and Labor.

Veterans are trained for hard and dedicated work. I understand why supply chain employees want to hire more veterans. One of the lightest lifts that we can do in this body is to ensure we are exhausting every possible resource we can to ensure that those who have signed up to risk their lives for this country can find employment when they leave the armed services.

It will be helpful for veterans to know about additional job opportunities at ports, railroads, and trucking companies. Many of these jobs are solid, middle-class, family supporting, union jobs. They require an understanding of the safety-sensitive nature of the work that tends to be particularly well-suited to the training military veterans have received.

Mr. Speaker, I support the TRANSPORT Act, as amended, to provide options for veterans during pre-separation counseling, and I recommend my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Ms. SCHOLTEN, for introducing this legislation with me in support of our Nation's servicemen and -women.

I was glad the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure favorably reported this measure and look forward to the House passing this legislation.

H.R. 3055 is one small step that we can take to ensure we provide our servicemembers with the resources they need as they transition back to the civilian workforce, many of whom have never worked in the civilian workforce before joining the military.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3055, 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.

#### FACILITY FOR RUNWAY OPERATIONS AND SAFE TRANSPORTATION ACT

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3423) to amend title 49, United States Code, to include aircraft deicing storage facilities in the definition of airport development, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3423

*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 "Facility for Runway Operations and Safe Transportation Act" or the "FROST Act".*

#### SEC. 2. DEICING EQUIPMENT PROTECTION.

*Section 47102(3)(B)(v) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking "and storage facilities for the equipment and fluids".*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. FIGURES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on H.R. 3423, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in support of H.R. 3423, the Facility for Runway Operations and Safe Transportation Act, which will allow storage facilities for aircraft deicing fluids and equipment to be acquired through the Airport Improvement Program, AIP, funds.

Under the current structure, AIP funds can be used to acquire aircraft deicing equipment, and when it comes to the storage facilities that house that very same equipment, airports are forced to utilize alternative and less reliable funding mechanisms. If you can use AIP funds to purchase the equipment, you should be able to use those same funding mechanisms to acquire the necessary facilities to house and protect the equipment.

I thank Mr. WIED for his leadership on this commonsense piece of legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support, also, of H.R. 3423, the Facility for Runway Operations and Safe Transportation Act, the FROST Act, a bill that would make it easier for U.S. airports to store certain critical safety equipment.

I thank Representative WIED for introducing this bipartisan bill as well as his Democratic cosponsors, Representatives SCHOLTEN and Representative GILLEN.

Deicing an aircraft is a vital part to maintaining safe flight operations, particularly during takeoff. As ice and snow accumulate on an aircraft's surface, particularly its wings, it can make the aircraft much harder to control and fly. That is why operators are federally mandated to use deicing equipment when ice and snow accumulate to ensure that the plane can be operated safely.

This equipment is so important that improper use has been cited by the National Transportation Safety Board, or failure to have it at all, as a cause of multiple aviation accidents, including a very famous one right here on the Potomac River, a flight that took off in 1982 from Ronald Reagan Airport.

Moreover, with climate change contributing to more extreme weather across the country, deicing fluids and equipment have become even more of a necessity.

The ability for airports to store this equipment on property is essential to safe and efficient flight operations. Unfortunately, as my colleague has mentioned, current law only allows airports to use their AIP funding, the Airport Improvement Program funding, toward aircraft deicing equipment and structures but not the storage facilities that house that equipment. It is almost comical, but this is a serious issue and something that we have to resolve.

This is a commonsense piece of legislation that we have gotten together in a bipartisan way here to address.

H.R. 3423 would address this oversight by clarifying that airports can use AIP funds on storage facilities for aircraft deicing equipment and fluids.

Bolstering airports' ability to enhance aviation safety is a commonsense solution that we should all support.

I thank Representative WIED, Representative SCHOLTEN, and Representative GILLEN for sponsoring this important bipartisan bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. WIED), my friend who knows a little bit about snow and ice.

Mr. WIED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3423, the Facility for Runway Operations and Safe Transportation Act, or the FROST Act.

This bipartisan legislation makes a simple but critical update to title 49 of the United States Code by including aircraft deicing storage facilities in the definition of airport development.

In cold weather States like Wisconsin and many others across the country, safe and efficient deicing operations are essential to keeping passengers, crews, and cargo moving during winter months.

Aircraft are uniquely sensitive to any amount of ice and snow that accumulates on the airframe, causing irregularities that add weight, interrupt airflow, and can come loose during flight, potentially damaging critical flight systems.

By clarifying that these storage facilities qualify for Federal Airport Improvement Program funding, the FROST Act empowers airports to invest in infrastructure that protects lives and strengthens regional economies.

This bill reflects a shared commitment to aviation safety and practical governance. It has support from both sides of the aisle and has been favorably reported by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense measure.

Mr. FIGURES. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3423, the FROST Act, and I urge my colleagues to do the same with this commonsense piece of legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, aircraft deicing equipment is critical, as we all know, for ensuring safe aircraft operations and the ability to maintain aircraft performance during colder months and during inclement circumstances.

The Airport Improvement Program was established to fund essential airport infrastructure projects that enhance safety and mitigate issues that cold weather can bring.

H.R. 3423 is simple yet effective. It ensures storage facilities for aircraft deicing fluids and equipment can be acquired with the Airport Improvement Program funds.

I took a tour of an airport in my district not long ago, and this very issue came up as a frustration they were facing. As such, I am proud to support this commonsense piece of legislation, and I urge support of this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3423, 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.

□ 1710

#### SHARED PROPERTY AGENCY COLLABORATION AND ENGAGEMENT ACT OF 2025

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3424) to require the Administrator of the General Services Administration to collaborate with Federal tenants with respect to shared-space arrangements, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3424

*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 "Shared Property Agency Collaboration and Engagement Act of 2025" or the "SPACE Act of 2025".

#### SEC. 2. GSA COLLABORATION WITH FEDERAL TENANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out section 2302 of the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (40 U.S.C. 584 note), the Administrator of the General Services Administration shall—

(1) collaborate with tenants of federally-leased space to better identify concerns among Federal agencies around shared-space arrangements;

(2) work to develop a criteria that would facilitate the expanded use of space-sharing or collocating;

(3) identify how special-use spaces can be used to improve space-sharing or collocating; and

(4) establish measurable objectives, in consultation with the tenants of federally-leased space, to quantify the success of shared-space arrangements among Federal agencies.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall brief the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on the implementation of the requirements described in subsection (a).

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

Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. FIGURES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on H.R. 3424.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3424, the Shared Property Agency Collaboration and Engagement Act of 2025, or SPACE Act, directs the Administrator of the Government Services Administration, the GSA, to work with Federal tenants to develop a criteria that facilitates the expanded use of space sharing or collocating.

This legislation also directs the GSA Administrator to establish measurable objectives to quantify the success of the shared-space framework.

The SPACE Act achieves this by building upon the important public building reforms that the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee made last Congress in the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. ONDER) for his leadership on this bipartisan legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3424, the Shared Property Agency Collaboration and Engagement Act of 2025, the SPACE Act.

This bill requires the Administrator of the GSA to develop new criteria to help expand the use of office space sharing for Federal agencies. By sharing amenities, space, and services, Federal agencies can use shared-space arrangements to make the most effective use of government-owned real estate. This bill is about efficiency.

A pilot program conducted by GSA allowed six offices across the country to provide ready-to-use spaces conducive to cross-government collaboration while saving taxpayer dollars by reducing operational costs for Federal agencies.

This legislation will allow GSA to expand on these efforts by establishing standards for shared office spaces and measuring the success of this initiative.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill to ensure that we are good stewards of taxpayer funding when it comes to Federal real estate, and I encourage all Members to do the same.

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

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. ONDER).

Mr. ONDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to speak today in support of my bill, H.R. 3424, the Shared Property Agency Collaboration and Engagement Act, or SPACE Act.

I am grateful to Congressman CHRIS PAPPAS for co-leading this bipartisan effort to bring greater efficiency and accountability to Federal Government real estate decisions.

Mr. Speaker, the GSA currently manages more than 8,300 owned and leased assets, totaling over 363 million square feet. Yet, many of these facilities are underused, duplicative, or poorly maintained.

Agencies often operate in silos. One agency leases new office space while another has empty square footage in the same city. There is no coordinated system to ensure that agencies share space or consolidate operations when possible. That lack of communication leads to waste of taxpayer dollars.

That is why the SPACE Act directs the Administrator of the GSA to identify barriers to Federal agencies sharing space in federally owned or leased buildings and to develop solutions to overcome those barriers. This includes examining logistical, legal, regulatory, or cultural hurdles that prevent our agencies from entering into shared-use agreements, even when that would save money and improve efficiency.

Once the Administrator completes this review, the GSA will report its findings and recommendations to the relevant committees of jurisdiction in both the House and the Senate.

This is a fiscally responsible, good government reform. It doesn't grow government; it makes existing government work smarter. We shouldn't be asking taxpayers to fund more buildings when the Federal Government already has plenty of space that is being mismanaged or ignored.

The SPACE Act promotes better use of what we already own by reducing waste and protecting taxpayer dollars. This is not a new idea. The GAO, the Public Buildings Reform Board, and numerous oversight bodies have repeatedly recommended this kind of inter-agency coordination in order to reduce costs and improve property management. The SPACE Act puts those recommendations into action and establishes a clear process to identifying opportunities and delivering results.

Again, I thank Congressman PAPPAS for working with me on this legislation. This is the kind of commonsense, bipartisan approach that shows that we can work together to fix real problems without adding bureaucracy or spending more money.

The SPACE Act is about accountability and stewardship. It says to Federal agencies: Before you ask for more, use what you already have and work with your neighbors to do it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R.

3424 and to help us to move this important reform forward today.

Mr. FIGURES. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3424, the SPACE Act. I encourage my colleagues to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, this legislation will help improve the Federal Government's use of shared space and save taxpayer dollars. By building on the success of the last Congress, we can continue to implement policies that ensure that we are good stewards of our taxpayer resources and hold agencies accountable for the effective and efficient use of our Federal real estate portfolio.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for H.R. 3424, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3424.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### PERSONNEL OVERSIGHT AND SHIFT TRACKING ACT OF 2025

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3425) to direct the Director of the Federal Protective Service to establish processes to strengthen oversight, performance, and accountability of contract security personnel engaged in the protection of certain buildings and grounds, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3425

*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 "Personnel Oversight and Shift Tracking Act of 2025" or the "POST Act of 2025".*

#### SEC. 2. IMPROVED DATA COLLECTION AND PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Protective Service shall establish processes to strengthen oversight, performance, and accountability of contract security personnel engaged in the protection of buildings and grounds that are owned, occupied, or secured by the General Services Administration Public Buildings Service.

(b) *OVERSIGHT OF CONTRACT SECURITY PERSONNEL.*—In carrying out the activities described in subsection (a), the Director shall—

(1) *establish standards for the collection, maintenance, and analysis of covert testing data, including the creation of a comprehensive*

and uniform method for documenting test outcomes, identifying root causes of failures, and categorizing types of vulnerabilities detected;

(2) begin conducting quarterly analytical reviews of covert testing data to identify trends, recurring deficiencies, and opportunities for operational improvement across all covered facilities;

(3) direct the security contractor who is providing security services to the Federal Protective Service to establish a mandatory, cause-specific corrective training and performance improvement plan for any contract security personnel who fail a covert test and review the security contractor's performance improvement plan to ensure that the security contractor has and will provide appropriate training and procedures to avoid any future covert testing failures; and

(4) develop updated security training guidance for contract security personnel to reflect findings from covert testing data, emerging threats, and best practices.

(c) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Upon completion of the activities described in subsection (b), and annually thereafter, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate an report on the implementation of the requirements of this section, including any identified challenges and recommendations for additional legislative action.

### SEC. 3. PERSONNEL SHIFT MANAGEMENT AND SYSTEM MODERNIZATION.

(a) **EVALUATION OF THE PERSONNEL TRACKING SYSTEM.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Protective Service shall—

(1) conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the personnel tracking system used to manage and monitor the deployment availability of contract security personnel;

(2) determine whether to replace the system described in paragraph (1) with a more reliable personnel tracking platform, including private sector solutions, or whether to implement corrective actions to improve the system described in paragraph (1), including technical, operational, or administrative fixes; and

(3) develop and publish an implementation plan that includes—

(A) a timeline for completion of system replacement or corrective actions; and

(B) procedures to ensure timely and accurate communication to building tenants regarding contract security personnel shortages or absences or security coverage gaps.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 3 years, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that includes—

(1) the determination made under subsection (a)(2);

(2) a detailed summary of any implementation actions undertaken pursuant to subsection (a);

(3) an evaluation of the effectiveness of tenant communication protocols; and

(4) any recommendations for additional legislative or administrative actions.

### SEC. 4. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as designating an employee of a contractor of the Department of Homeland Security who is engaged in the protection of Federal property pursuant to section 1315 of title 40, United States Code, as a Federal employee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. FIGURES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on H.R. 3425, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3425, the POST Act of 2025, strengthens the Federal Protective Service, or FPS, and their ability to secure Federal facilities and improve accountability for the contract guards who protect them.

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has conducted bipartisan oversight of FPS operations and Federal facility security. Both testimony at hearings and Government Accountability Office reports have reinforced the need for these reforms.

The Federal Protective Service is tasked with securing approximately 9,000 GSA-leased and -owned facilities across America. To protect these buildings, FPS oversees over 15,000 contracted guards, known as protective security officers.

Despite the size and importance of the FPS' mission, serious vulnerabilities exist in its oversight of contract guards. For example, one GAO investigation found that contracted guards failed to detect concealed weapons, including batons and pepper spray, in half of covert security tests. While FPS uses covert testing to assess security vulnerabilities, they lack a standardized system to track, analyze, and respond to the results.

The POST Act addresses this critical gap by requiring the FPS Director to establish and maintain a centralized database to capture covert test data, including why a contract guard failed to detect contraband.

The legislation mandates quarterly analyses of this data to identify trends and training needs and requires targeted, corrective training for guards who fail covert tests, which helps to close performance gaps and improve public safety.

This is a commonsense reform that turns the tests that FPS is already conducting into data that can drive actionable improvements, making Federal buildings safer for employees and the American people who we serve.

The POST Act also tackles another persistent problem: FPS' broken shift tracking system.

□ 1720

In 2018, FPS launched the Post Tracking System to modernize its paper-based guard sign-in process. Seven years later, the Post Tracking System remains unreliable, and FPS still relies on paper records.

As a result, FPS has been unable to issue timely notifications to tenant

agencies about guard shortages. In some cases, this even forced the closure of Federal buildings to the public.

The POST Act would require FPS to either fix PTS or replace it with a modern, dependable solution.

H.R. 3425 contains practical measures to improve FPS' oversight of contract guards, strengthen accountability, and improve safety at Federal buildings.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. KENNEDY) for his leadership on this legislation and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. FIGURES) for working on this bipartisan bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3425, the Personnel Oversight and Shift Tracking Act of 2025, a bill that I am proud to cosponsor.

This bill would require the Director of the FPS, the Federal Protective Service, to establish processes to strengthen oversight, performance, and accountability of contract security personnel engaged in the protection of Federal buildings and grounds that are owned, occupied, or secured by GSA.

FPS law enforcement officers and the contract guards who support them risk their lives every day to protect Federal workers and the public by controlling access to government facilities and screening visitors for prohibited items. As part of these efforts, FPS investigators have covertly tested security at Federal buildings to ensure the accuracy of these systems and have developed a tracking system to ensure guards are qualified and posts are staffed adequately.

Despite these efforts, however, guards failed to detect prohibited items in about half of the 27 covert tests that the Government Accountability Office investigators conducted just last year.

Additionally, the new FPS tracking system has not worked well enough to replace the old paper-based system, as my colleague has just described. By improving FPS data collection and analysis and implementing the findings on these security tests, the agency will be able to better ensure the safety and security of Federal buildings, employees, the public, and the FPS officers themselves.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and urge all Members to do the same to make sure that we are holding our contractors accountable and doing everything we can to protect our Federal buildings and our personnel located within.

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

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 3425, the Personnel Oversight and Shift Tracking Act of 2025, or the POST Act.

I thank Mr. BARRETT and Mr. FIGURES for their support of this really important bill.

This is a commonsense bill that fixes a broken system and restores accountability within the Federal Protective Service.

The Federal Protective Service, or FPS, is responsible for protecting nearly 9,000 Federal facilities nationwide. In fiscal year 2024, FPS operated with a \$2.2 billion budget and oversaw more than 15,000 contract protective security officers.

With that level of funding and manpower, taxpayers expect reliable results. Unfortunately, that is not what they are getting. A recent GAO investigation showed contract guards failed to detect banned items like batons and pepper spray in half of all covert tests. That is unacceptable, and it should never have been allowed to persist. It is also preventable.

H.R. 3425 makes sure FPS reviews these failures, documents them, identifies the root causes, and then takes corrective action.

This bill also addresses the embarrassing state of FPS's Post Tracking System. Back in 2018, FPS promised to modernize guard sign-in with a digital system. Years later, that system still doesn't work, and the agency is still relying on paper as its official record. That means Washington can't even confirm in real time whether a building is staffed and secure. In some cases, buildings have had to close because of it. That is a waste of money and a failure of leadership.

H.R. 3425 fixes this by giving FPS 6 months to either make the system work or replace it with one that does.

Mr. Speaker, this is not complicated. When Americans walk into a Federal building, they deserve to know it is staffed and secured. The American people expect their government to meet basic duties. The POST Act honors that expectation by restoring accountability and requiring results.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3425, the POST Act, so that we restore proper oversight and accountability in the Federal Protective Service and protect taxpayers from waste and failure.

Mr. FIGURES. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3425, and I thank my colleague, Mr. KENNEDY, for his leadership on this important matter. The POST Act of 2025 is something that I urge all of my colleagues to support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3425, as amended, strengthens oversight of the Federal Protective Service's contract guard program and ensures protective security officers are properly trained and accountable. Additionally, and importantly, this legislation modernizes critical systems to make Federal buildings safer for employees and the public.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of H.R. 3425, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3425, 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. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### MID-ATLANTIC RIVER BASIN COMMISSIONS REVIEW ACT

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3428) to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3428

*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 "Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions Review Act".

##### SEC. 2. MID-ATLANTIC RIVER BASIN COMMISSIONS.

(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 initiate a review of the Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the review under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall—

(A) review the ethics policies and practices of each Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission;

(B) review the practices each Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission uses to communicate with the general public;

(C) review current Federal responsibilities at each Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission, including the types of actions taken by relevant Federal agencies in carrying out such responsibilities;

(D) describe the level and sources of Federal and State funding received by each Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission;

(E) identify duties and responsibilities of each Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission that may be duplicative of, or overlap with, other Federal authorities; and

(F) review policies and best practices of each Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission for reporting activities of the Commission.

(3) REPORT.—Upon completion of the review conducted under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report containing—

(A) the findings of such review; and

(B) any recommendations, including any recommendations for statutory or administrative changes or changes to ethics policies and practices, to increase the transparency or congressional oversight of the Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions.

(b) PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the Comptroller General submits the report required under subsection (a)(3), and annually thereafter for five years, each Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a plan detailing actions such Commission has taken to comply with the recommendations contained in such report.

(c) MID-ATLANTIC RIVER BASIN COMMISSION DEFINED.—In this section, the term "Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission" means—

(1) the Susquehanna River Basin Commission created by the Susquehanna River Basin Compact to which consent was given by Public Law 91-575 (84 Stat. 1509);

(2) the Delaware River Basin Commission created by the Delaware River Basin Compact to which consent was given by Public Law 87-328 (75 Stat. 688); and

(3) the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin created by the Potomac River Basin Compact to which consent was given by Public Law 91-407 (84 Stat. 856).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. FIGURES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material into the RECORD on H.R. 3428.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRESNAHAN), for his hard work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions, for the Susquehanna, Delaware, and Potomac Rivers, came into existence before the creation of the EPA and mandated Federal involvement in the commissions.

H.R. 3428 is a good government bill that directs the GAO to review the ethics, practices, funding, and Federal responsibilities of the commissions.

Congress has a duty to conduct oversight of these commissions, and I thank Mr. BRESNAHAN for ensuring that we fulfill that role.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3428, a bill to direct the GAO to review the three Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions and report on the practices and Federal responsibilities of each commission.

The Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions serve an important role in the region by managing, protecting, and improving their respective river basins.

The commissions were created to consolidate a complex web of State, interstate, and Federal efforts into one.

For example, the history of the Potomac Basin Commission reminds us how the commission was formed in response to extreme pollution levels in our Nation's River that required a regional, cooperative response by all jurisdictions.

Similarly, the Delaware River Basin Compact, signed in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy and the then-Governors of Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York, created a commission with the force of law to oversee a unified approach to managing the river without regard to political boundaries.

As a result of these commissions, water quality on the Delaware, Potomac, and Susquehanna Rivers has, in many ways, vastly improved, but threats such as population increases, land use changes, and the growth of impervious surfaces, chemical contaminants, and nutrient and sediment enrichment still require focused, regional attention.

This GAO study will review these partnerships and how responsibilities are split between the commissions and the Federal agencies, as well as examine the transparency and communication practices of the commissions.

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3428 and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

□ 1730

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRESNAHAN).

Mr. BRESNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce H.R. 3428, the Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions Review Act.

This legislation will bring much-needed oversight and clarity to the activities and funding streams for the Delaware River Basin Commission, Susquehanna River Basin Commission, and the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.

The river basin commissions in the Mid-Atlantic work across State lines to regulate the river systems within a watershed. Since their inceptions after World War II, the rivers they manage have grown in importance as our populations have grown and water usage has increased.

Millions of people rely on these rivers for water and wastewater needs, including my constituents in Pennsylvania's Eighth Congressional District.

These commissions also play a role in protecting rivers from pollution and ensuring the ecosystems remain vibrant and resilient.

As their roles have grown, Congress has not always had insight into the exact responsibility and tasks the river basin commissions are undertaking.

My legislation directs the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study and compile recommendations

for the Mid-Atlantic river basin commissions to ensure they have proper ethics policies in place, conduct an inventory of their Federal responsibilities, and look to see if any of their responsibilities have become duplicative since their inceptions.

My legislation then directs these river basin commissions to report back annually on how they are complying with these recommendations. GAO is the gold standard for Federal reports and has conducted numerous reports and studies of government agencies. In fact, according to the GAO, 75 percent of their recommendations are implemented over a 4-year period.

I trust this proper oversight will help these river basin commissions find ways to improve their services to their citizens and the rivers they serve.

I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation.

Mr. FIGURES. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Pennsylvania for his leadership on this issue. I support H.R. 3428, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3428, the Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions Review Act, is legislation that will ensure important rivers in our communities have proper oversight and utilize taxpayer resources to carry out their missions responsibly.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3428.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FLOOD) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 3424; and

H.R. 3425.

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.

#### SHARED PROPERTY AGENCY COLLABORATION AND ENGAGEMENT 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. 3424) to require the Administrator of the General Services Administration to collaborate with Federal tenants with respect to shared-space arrangements, and for other purposes, 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 Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 397, nays 1, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 240]

YEAS—397

Adams	Casten	Evans (CO)
Aderholt	Castor (FL)	Evans (PA)
Aguilar	Cherfilus-	Ezell
Alford	McCormick	Fallon
Allen	Chu	Fedorchak
Amo	Ciscomani	Feenstra
Amodei (NV)	Cisneros	Fields
Ansari	Clark (MA)	Figures
Arrington	Clarke (NY)	Fine
Auchincloss	Cleaver	Finstad
Babin	Cline	Fischbach
Bacon	Cloud	Fitzgerald
Baird	Clyburn	Fitzpatrick
Balderson	Clyde	Fleischmann
Balint	Cohen	Fletcher
Barr	Cole	Flood
Barragán	Collins	Fong
Barrett	Comer	Poster
Baumgartner	Conaway	Foushee
Bean (FL)	Costa	Foxx
Beatty	Courtney	Frankel, Lois
Begich	Craig	Friedman
Bell	Crane	Frost
Bentz	Crank	Fry
Bera	Crenshaw	Fulcher
Bergman	Crockett	Garamendi
Bice	Crow	Garbarino
Biggs (AZ)	Dauids (KS)	García (CA)
Biggs (SC)	Davidson	García (IL)
Bilirakis	Davis (IL)	García (TX)
Bishop	Davis (NC)	Gill (TX)
Boebert	De La Cruz	Gillen
Bonamici	Dean (PA)	Gimenez
Bost	DeGette	Golden (ME)
Boyle (PA)	DeLauro	Goldman (NY)
Brecheen	DelBene	Goldman (TX)
Bresnahan	Deluzio	Gomez
Brown	DeSaulnier	Gonzales, Tony
Brownley	DesJarlais	Gooden
Budzinski	Dexter	Goodlander
Burchett	Diaz-Balart	Gosar
Burlison	Dingell	Gottheimer
Bynum	Doggett	Graves
Calvert	Donalds	Gray
Cammack	Downing	Green, Al (TX)
Carbajal	Dunn (FL)	Greene (GA)
Carey	Edwards	Griffith
Carson	Elfreth	Grothman
Carter (LA)	Emmer	Guest
Carter (TX)	Escobar	Guthrie
Casar	Espaillet	Hageman
Case	Estes	Hamadeh (AZ)



ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1902

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the floor and missed the roll call votes on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 3424, SPACE Act of 2025; and on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 3425, POST Act of 2025. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 240 and YEA on Roll Call No. 241.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 240 and YEA on Roll Call No. 241.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote today due to adverse weather delaying my flight to Washington, D.C. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 240 and YEA on Roll Call No. 241.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 1000

Mrs. BIGGS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 1000, a bill originally introduced by Representative GREEN of Tennessee, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 1510

Ms. DEXTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 1510, the Due Process Continuity of Care Act, a bill originally introduced by Representative Sylvester Turner of Texas, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 2181

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of

H.R. 2181, the Protect Our Watchdogs Act of 2025, a bill originally introduced by Representative GERALD CONNOLLY of Virginia, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

PROMOTING HOPE DURING NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION WEEK

(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, September is National Suicide Prevention Month, and I rise today during National Suicide Prevention Week to raise awareness and promote hope.

Suicide affects millions of people every year, yet too many struggle in silence. Suicidal thoughts can affect anyone, regardless of age. It is among the leading causes of death in the United States.

Mental health professionals, advocacy organizations, survivors, and allies take this month to combat the stigma of discussing mental health and connect those with suicidal thoughts to a network of professional resources.

There is no single cause of suicide, but suicide risk increases when several health factors and life stressors converge to create an experience of hopelessness and despair.

Mr. Speaker, suicide is preventable. Increasing access to crisis resources saves lives. Mental and behavioral health research saves lives. Ending the stigma surrounding suicide saves lives.

Prioritizing self-care is a vital way to support mental well-being and reduce the risk of suicide. National Suicide Prevention Month reminds us that silence can cost lives, and conversation can save them. Start a conversation today.

BUCKLING UNDER THE WEIGHT OF RISING COSTS

(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, today, a CBS News poll came out. It showed 65 percent of Americans think that the President's policies are making us pay more for goods, such as groceries.

I have learned in my career that results mean more than rhetoric. I invite my colleagues to join me in tracking what is actually happening in the country, not the words that are being said.

I ask my colleagues to make a list this week when they shop and jot down the prices they pay. List the date.

Specifically note the price of a loaf of bread, a gallon of milk, a gallon of or-

ange juice, a box of cereal, a dozen eggs, and a package of butter. Stop in any store. Note the price of a package of gym socks and a tube of toothpaste. When my colleagues gas up their cars, note the price of regular gasoline and their most recent electric bill. Date it today, this day in September. Keep the sheet handy.

In January, I want my colleagues to do that list again. We won't need a cable news station, a podcast, or a talk show to tell us what is going on. We will see it for ourselves.

□ 1910

HONORING THE LIVES OF MARY "MAY" AND BOB KREIDER

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

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the lives of two remarkable constituents from Pearl River, May and Bob Kreider, who passed away this summer just weeks apart after 67 years of marriage.

May Kreider, a proud Bronx native and first-generation Irish American, built a career as a nurse and educator, earning her master's degree from Columbia University. She gave her life to caring for others, whether at Columbia Presbyterian, in hospice, or through her leadership with the Ladies Ancient Order of Hibernians in Pearl River where she was blessed to be named the grand marshal of the Rockland County St. Patrick's Day Parade in 2010.

Bob Kreider proudly served our Nation in the Navy during the Korean war and later as a highly decorated detective sergeant with the NYPD. His life was defined by service, faith, and devotion to his family and protecting his community.

Together, Bob and May raised five children and built not just a family but a home rooted in love, faith, and service. Their legacy lives on in Pearl River, in the children and their eight grandchildren that they cherished, and in the countless lives they touched with their kindness.

May God bless the memory of Bob and May Kreider, and may He continue to comfort their family and friends during this time of loss.

RECOGNIZING ALBERTA WHITAKER PARKER NEWSOME

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I recognize the remarkable Alberta Whitaker Parker Newsome, a true gem in the community of Ahoskie, North Carolina.

At the impressive age of 100, Ms. Alberta maintains her spunk by exercising 1 hour a day 3 times a week lifting weights at the ECU Health

Wellness Center. She actively drives around town and takes great pride, too, in her yard that she beautifully maintains.

Here is another secret: She starts the day with a bowl of oatmeal.

Her spirited enthusiasm extends to her spiritual life, as well, where she sings in the New Ahoskie Baptist Church choir.

She believes in eating right, exercising, and trusting in God. Ms. Alberta is the ideal of longevity and resilience, inspiring us to embrace life with purpose, gratitude, and a zest for living.

She truly represents the heart and soul of eastern North Carolina, and we love her.

#### MOURNING THE DEATH IRYNA ZARUTSKA

(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, Iryna Zarutskia fled war-torn Ukraine and came here for safety, but America failed her.

Iryna was brutally stabbed to death while riding on a Charlotte light rail. In a horrific attack caught on camera, her throat was cut by a violent, serial criminal with 14 prior arrests.

Why was this violent criminal let out without bond by a liberal judge?

This incident reflects a broader crisis unfolding across our Nation, where soft-on-crime policies allow dangerous criminals to evade accountability. Democrats and their media enable this by standing with criminals. Notice how mainstream media has failed to even mention Iryna's name.

America failed her, and we must ensure it does not fail others like her. Together, we can honor Iryna's memory by building a safer, stronger America, one where no 23-year-old woman has to live in fear of being stabbed by a repeat offender who appears to just be a random stranger sitting behind her on the train.

#### NATIONAL GUARD IN PORTLAND

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

Ms. BYNUM. Mr. Speaker, today I am here to stand up for Oregon. Just before the weekend, the President spouted off some nonsense about deploying the National Guard to Portland. As we have seen in D.C., L.A., and now Boston, it is an unwelcome occupation.

The President is wasting our troops' time and the country's money to play cops and robbers for his ego.

Now, if he wants to send Federal resources to help our State, then how about he invests in our schools instead of cutting the Department of Education?

How about he sends funding that we can use to provide high-quality childcare to every child and family, to build more affordable housing, and to clean up the Superfund site on the Willamette River?

Mr. Speaker, if the President actually wants to help Oregonians, then he should focus on his failing economic policies that are hurting Americans and raising our costs.

We got us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HURD of Colorado). Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

#### THE BRUTAL MURDER OF IRYNA ZARUTSKA

(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 with great sadness and outrage at what happened to this beautiful, true refugee from Ukraine who made it to this country. She escaped that war-torn situation and found refuge in America, as it should be.

Her life was viciously taken in the city of Charlotte on the light rail system there by a guy who had been let out 14 different times by different judges.

The system failed her, and the system is failing a lot of people, so I don't quite understand why, when President Trump or others are trying to up the game on trying to enforce the law in our cities with extra resources, there is so much opposition there.

This beautiful life is gone unnecessarily.

What is the Governor down in North Carolina, Josh Stein, doing?

He didn't even want to acknowledge it until they finally got so much heat and pressure on that. Of course, the mayor there in Charlotte wanted to sympathize with the killer.

Now, where is the press coverage on this?

A certain guy in Minnesota years ago got way more press coverage. It is the wrong narrative? The wrong narrative, is that what it is?

#### PROTECTING FARMERS' DATA

(Mrs. McCLAIN DELANEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. McCLAIN DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about something that is simple but essential: trust, trust in our government to do the right thing and fulfill its fiduciary duty.

When farmers apply for a loan or disaster aid, they are not just filling out forms. They are opening their homes, finances, and their futures to the Federal Government.

As the daughter of an Idaho potato farmer, I know how sacred that trust

is, and I spent most of my legal career protecting kids and their privacy online.

However, recent reporting of unauthorized access by DOGE to USAID systems has shaken faith in public trust. To this day, we still don't know who accessed that data, what they did with it, or whether it was shared with third parties.

Our farmers deserve answers. That is why I introduced the Protecting Agricultural Borrower Information Act, to safeguard the most sensitive financial information held by USDA and its Farm Service Agency.

It is not just about data. It is about respect. This bill keeps promises to rural communities, restores accountability, and strengthens the fiduciary bond between citizens and government.

Farmers feed our country. The least we can do is to protect their privacy. I urge my colleagues to stand with me.

□ 1920

#### CHARLOTTE LIGHT RAIL MURDER

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

Mr. MOORE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening with a heavy heart because Iryna Zarutskia should still be alive.

She fled Ukraine seeking safety and freedom. Instead, she was stabbed to death in a Charlotte light rail car by a 14-time criminal who should never have been back on the streets. In fact, this person had skipped bond on three occasions in the past.

Leftist politicians and judges who have enabled this violent repeat offender to walk have blood on their hands.

As the Representative of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, I am not going stay silent while innocent people pay the price for broken bail policies and soft-on-crime judges.

That is why I am proud to co-lead Chairwoman STEFANK's Keeping Violent Offenders Off Our Streets Act, which will make it harder for violent criminals to slip through the cracks and walk free without proper review. In fact, it may even hold Federal funds away from local governments that refuse to follow the law and allow these soft-on-crime policies.

Folks in Charlotte and folks throughout this entire country deserve to feel safe. The system failed Iryna. If we don't fix it now, it will fail again.

#### TRUMP MUST REVERSE COURSE

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

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I rise as the ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on South and Central Asia to sound the

alarm about the deterioration of our strategic partnership with India at the hands of Donald Trump.

As two major democracies and economies, U.S.-India cooperation is essential to advancing our mutual interests and confronting our shared competitors.

President Biden took the relationship to new heights, strengthening collaboration on defense, strategic technologies, and the Quad.

In mere months, Trump's reckless foreign policy style has unraveled decades of progress, suddenly slapping India with 50 percent tariffs because his fragile ego was so triggered.

Republicans have refused to go to bat for the U.S.-India relationship when it really matters, beholden to their MAGA isolationist base.

This partnership is too important to be sacrificed by Trump's ego and Republican complicity. Trump must reverse course, make a deal, and fix the damage that he has caused. He needs to get his act together on behalf of this country and our relationship with India.

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

#### FAILED SOCIAL EXPERIMENT BACKFIRING ON OUR COMMUNITIES

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

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise today in regard to the latest stabbing on the Charlotte Area Transit System of Iryna Zarutka. It is just the latest awful example of what has gone wrong with our criminal justice system.

Mr. Speaker, today, I felt compelled to tell my daughters to be careful.

This suspect had been arrested 14 times, including for violent offenses. Despite this record, mental health issues, and skipping bond, a Democrat judge—happened to be Democrat—released him back into the streets after his arrest in January.

Police do their jobs, but ideological prosecutors and judges refuse to do theirs.

This is not justice. It is a failed social experiment backfiring on our communities. We see it time and time again.

In D.C., police recently arrested a carjacking suspect who laughed in their faces saying: I have been in the D.C. jail six times for this warrant. I will be out tomorrow because the victims never show up. That is the mentality of this broken system, and it emboldens criminals.

President Trump is proving there is another way, using all the resources available to protect innocent people.

Mr. Speaker, we need to support these efforts. We need to bring law and

order to our streets. The American people deserve protection, not excuses.

#### FULTON COUNTY FAIR

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about a treasured north-west Ohio tradition in Ohio's Ninth District, the Fulton County Fair.

It is the second largest fair in the State of Ohio, which has 88 counties, surpassed only by the State fair. Hallelujah, Fulton County. I was honored to spend the day there recently with residents and visitors from other counties.

I was able to listen to farmers and veterans at the hallowed Veterans bean dinner and people both young and old from far and wide. The show barns were full of animals and people, and the weather was heavenly.

I spoke with constituents from six of the eight counties I represent and got a famous Fulton County Dairy Association milkshake, a farm-fresh cheeseburger, and got to meet hundreds from across the vast northwestern Ohio region I represent and beyond, even Michigan.

The Fulton County Fair welcomed a record 180,000 visitors over the opening weekend.

Last but truly not least, I spent time speaking with the dedicated director of the Fulton County Farm Bureau, Roy Norman. I learned about some of the great soil and conservation work being done in this mighty, hardworking county.

Let me invite all visitors from our region and across our country to check out the Fulton County Fair next year. Set up your campers. You won't be disappointed. Onward, Fulton County.

#### HONORING DONALD MCPHERSON

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of American hero Donald McPherson of Adams, Nebraska, who sadly passed away last month as our Nation's last surviving World War II Ace fighter pilot.

In his F6F Hellcat, Mr. McPherson directly faced our enemies in the skies to defend our country and preserve our liberty, shooting down five enemy aircraft while stationed aboard the USS Essex in the Pacific.

He earned three distinguished Flying Crosses and four Air Medals. In 2015, I proudly congratulated Mr. McPherson on receiving the Congressional Gold Medal for his valiant service to our country.

After his wartime service, Mr. McPherson was a dedicated volunteer with the VFW, American Legion, his local church, and youth baseball and

softball leagues. He also served as Scoutmaster for Troop 280.

The legacies of our selfless military heroes, certainly including Mr. McPherson, must be celebrated and protected for future generations to understand the true cost of freedom.

On behalf of the people of Nebraska's Third District, I thank Mr. McPherson for his service to our country and extend my condolences to his family.

#### WE ALL BELONG IN AMERICA

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

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am Latina. I am a citizen, and I speak Spanish.

My family has been in "Nuevo"; "New" Mexico for 17 generations.

Today, ICE can now detain me if they hear me talking to my "tia"; "aunt" saying something like:

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

As of today, the Supreme Court has put latinos in danger of being detained by ICE.

They have given them permission to detain any person who looks latino, speaks with an accent, or works a humble job.

Instead of protecting its people, this government has just sentenced millions of latinos to live in fear.

We'll see more fathers handcuffed in front of their children, and workers detained while they harvest our food.

We now have to carry our passports, as if being latino were a crime.

This is the kind of racism that goes hand-in-hand with fascism.

Hoy, la Corte Suprema puso a todos los latinos en peligro de ser detenidos por ICE.

Les dieron permiso de detener a cualquier persona que parezca latina, hable con acento, o tenga un trabajo humilde.

En vez de proteger a su gente, este gobierno acaba de condenar a millones de latinos a vivir con miedo.

Veremos más padres esposados frente a sus hijos, y trabajadores detenidos mientras cosechan nuestra comida.

Ahora tenemos que cargar nuestros pasaportes, como si ser latino fuera un crimen.

Esto es el racismo que va mano a mano con el facismo.

In my America, we all belong. In Trump's America, we do not.

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

#### PRAYERS FOR IRYNA ZARUTSKA

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

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart. I ask this

body to join me in praying for the family of Iryna Zarutka, who was brutally murdered on the Charlotte light rail by a violent, repeat offender who never should have been on the streets in the first place.

Iryna was a 23-year-old woman who fled the war in Ukraine just to meet her horrific fate at the hands of a dangerous criminal who was repeatedly released from jail over and over on serious, dangerous charges.

Iryna had a bright future ahead of her. Sadly, she will never see her home country again. Gone is her chance for a new future here in America. It didn't have to happen.

This criminal had a rap sheet going back nearly two decades, including armed robbery and threats of violence. Yet, because of irresponsible policies by our former Governor Roy Cooper's administration, this brutal thug was set free and allowed to terrorize our community again and again.

Our people deserve commonsense leadership that puts victims first and keeps dangerous criminals behind bars. I will keep fighting to make sure violent offenders stay off the street and that our communities are safe for every family. I will pray for Iryna's family.

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□ 1930

#### TEMPORARY BENEFITS FOR WORKING FAMILIES

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

Mr. MRVAN. Mr. Speaker, I recently held community conversations across Indiana's First Congressional District.

What I heard loud and clear was that families are struggling with rising costs at the grocery store, skyrocketing utility bills, and economic uncertainty that has been created by the chaos from this administration.

My constituents know exactly that this economic pain and unfairness stems from the so-called One Big Beautiful Bill Act. You can't fool hard-working people. They see the truth as clear as day.

Yes, there are tax breaks on tips and overtime but only for 3 years. This is at the same time that billionaires and those who can afford a \$1 million annual membership to Mar-a-Lago got tax breaks that are permanent. Why is help for working families temporary but handouts for the privileged permanent?

We won't be deceived. Communities in northwest Indiana are struggling with increasing costs, and they know that the Republican bill is unfair toward working families.

It is one of the many reasons that I opposed this unpopular legislation and why I will continue to fight to make the current tax benefits for working families permanent.

#### CALLING FOR USE OF RECONCILIATION PROCESS

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are going to follow up with a theme that has been talked about earlier within our Conference.

Frequently, Republicans have to go home and explain why they aren't getting done what they want to get done. It is because the rules in the Senate require 60 votes to break a filibuster, which means that you need CHUCK SCHUMER to sign off in order to get almost anything done in the Senate.

However, three times in this 2-year period, through the process called reconciliation, we are able to pass a bill out of the Senate with 50 votes or 51 votes with the Vice President. There are Republicans here who do not want to put us in that position.

Mr. Speaker, 8 years ago in Donald Trump's first term, some of these same Republicans, when we also had three votes—we used one vote for the tax cut, one vote to try and failed to do something on healthcare reform, and a third vote that the Senators didn't want to use. They wanted to restrict the floor votes to votes in which CHUCK SCHUMER signed off.

We are now at the same position this time, and I hope that our talk radio and mouthpieces will wake up and demand that the Republicans use all three reconciliation votes this biennium.

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#### RESTORING LIFESAVING FOOD AID FOR MALNOURISHED CHILDREN

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

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the 37th time to demand that the Trump administration restore lifesaving food aid for malnourished children.

This is Plumpy'Nut. It is manufactured in my district to treat kids who are starving to death.

Mr. Speaker, when children are starving, their organs stop working. They cannot digest regular food. This is their only chance at getting back to health.

It took the Trump administration 10 days to put a stop to USAID's shipments of Plumpy'Nut to starving children around the world. Since then, they have promised over and over again that the program will restart.

They have issued RFPs. They have said that they are going to start shipping again, but it has been 9 months. It took them 10 days to shut down this program and 9 months and counting to get it going again.

Every day that they delay and drag their feet is a day that children are starving. Stop the excuses. Stop the

delay. Restore this program. I will speak out on this floor every day until the program is restored.

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#### BETTER IS POSSIBLE

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Mrs. McIVER of New Jersey was recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.)

Mrs. McIVER. Mr. Speaker, once again, we find ourselves staring down a deadline to fund the government—deadline after deadline after deadline. Once again, we expect to see our colleagues across the aisle use this as an opportunity to put partisanship over people.

Like so many Americans watching from home, I must ask: Why does this keep happening? Why does this keep happening?

My colleagues across the aisle either don't understand, or they simply don't care about how a government shutdown impacts people, real people. They seem to think that it is a tool that they can use to force their cruel agenda onto our communities and a tool to take more from the folks who they have already hurt with their big, ugly bill.

During recess, I conducted a roundtable with school leaders from 18 cities in my district, and they talked about the challenges that students will face with cuts to SNAP benefits and the school lunch program. They spoke of how students will not be able to show up to school ready to learn and how it would impact their learning experience and their school environment.

I spoke to families who told me that they didn't know how they would be able to afford healthcare once their Medicaid is cut, once the effective date kicks in. We talked to many constituents about how they would be able to afford to put food on their tables once SNAP benefit cuts kick in.

The people deserve a government that works, a government that works for the people, one that is stable, functional, and focused on solving real problems, not constantly heading toward a shutdown, not a government engaged in constant cruelty, constant chaos, and constant confusion.

Once again, the American people deserve a government that works for them. That means investing in what matters, such as public safety. How about education, transportation, healthcare, and the services that families and communities rely on the most? Those are the programs we should be investing in, not cutting. We need more investments in these programs.

Mr. Speaker, we must and will oppose attempts to slash those services, and we won't support a partisan, poisonous bill that hurts the people we serve and the people who depend on us, the people who have elected us to work on their behalf and their behalf only. That is as simple as that. We will not support it, point-blank, period.

Better is possible. We know that better is possible. We know better, despite what the other side of the aisle does. That is why we are going to continue to fight like hell for the people we serve because we know that they deserve better.

We will not stop fighting, no matter what. We are fighting not just to pass something to keep the lights on for another few months but for a solution that actually serves the American people, something that makes people's lives better.

Did we forget why we are here and why the people elected us? They elected us to make their lives better, not to hurt them or make their lives worse. That is not our job. Let me remind you: The people elected us. They put their trust in us to make their lives better, not worse.

I invite all of my colleagues to join us. Join us to fight for people and to work for people. Let's get back to the real work in these Chambers. Let's make it make sense why we are here working on behalf of our constituents who have elected us. Let's get back to the people's business.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE).

□ 1940

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my illustrious colleague of the great State of New Jersey for being the lead for tonight's Congressional Black Caucus Special Order hour to talk about the government, money, funding, keeping this government open, and about why we come here every single day of each week and why some of us are fighting for the American people while others of us are fighting for Donald Trump.

This is a great time to share that Republicans don't care about you—you, all of you. Trump doesn't care about you, none of you. They don't care about your safety. They don't care about your freedom. They don't care about your voice. They don't care about your vote. They don't care about your pocketbook.

Why does the Congresswoman from California say this? Because I have receipts, and I am going to share them.

Earlier this year, Republicans voted on a \$4.5 trillion tax cut for the richest of the rich. In order to pay for that, they passed a honking series of cuts to all the services that you need to help you survive and thrive.

What kinds of services? It is things like shutting down or threatening to shut down Social Security offices in high-rent districts, which would include all of Los Angeles. They are cutting funding to SNAP, which helps young mothers who are looking for baby formula for their babies and folks who need help buying food so that maybe their children's bellies aren't empty when they are going to school. Services by farmers who actually produce goods that are sold into this agricultural program would be cut.

They are cutting funding to the Small Business Administration. Most people in my district are interested in their hustle, their small business that they are trying to get off the ground. I thought that was why the SBA was developed, designed, and created: to help start businesses. Now, we have a President who wants to cut that, maybe because he wants all the money.

We have a President, supported by the Republican Party, who is sending in the National Guard and militarizing soldiers against citizens in those cities and States. They are right here at Union Station in Washington, D.C. The taxpayers are footing a million dollars a day for these National Guard members to pick up trash. They are doing the job that sanitation workers would be doing in the District of Columbia.

We are talking about \$770 billion for Medicare. I talk to young people in my district, Mr. Speaker. They say: "I am not on Medicare." I say: "That is right. Maybe you are not, but your grandmother is, your elderly aunt is, and the doctor you see is able to see you because of the reimbursement they are getting from a Medicare patient."

With these cuts, we are hearing from community clinics. We are hearing from hospitals. We are hearing from doctors and other healthcare providers. They are trying to see if they are able to stay open to help you when you get sick, but that has been cut.

In the last administration, President Biden said that he was going to forgive student loans. This President says: Oh, no. Everybody pays except me. Everybody pays but me.

Not only are we doing away with that forgiveness, but we are actually capping the amount of money that you can get in student loans and in grants to maybe go to medical school because Lord knows we need more doctors, especially in rural communities, willing to help Americans as they search for healthcare.

One place, though, that didn't get cut is ICE and Homeland Security because this is an administration that wants his own personal militia to go after folks who ask for the truth. These cuts also mean and include cuts to Federal jobs. California is a State with the second largest number of Federal workers. These are workers who have been answering the phones when you call, checking on your application when you submit it, and getting back to you about your benefits. Those folks are being terminated, but this is the President who is all about workers first, which is why I had to drive down to the city to the Department of Labor and see the President's face on the big, old banner.

Why are we spending money on these banners but cutting money to farmers? Because dismantling USAID and cutting USAID is more than just what is happening in other countries. You are actually also cutting contracts to American farmers who produce goods and products that we then sell to other

countries. This is all about hurting all of us.

They are cutting funding to the National Institutes of Health. They are cutting cancer research.

In my State of California, we were on the cusp of clinical trials because a cure had been found for breast cancer. We were on the cusp of clinical trials for a cure for prostate cancer. All of that has now stopped because of cuts to the National Institutes of Health.

That is what we are talking about. The party in power has a responsibility to make sure that those basic services—because nothing I talked about was not basic—are not cut.

I am trying to find out why we have a President who is chair of both the World Cup and the Olympics. These are events that will be happening in my district and in my State. The World Cup festivities will be happening in cities across this State. How can you have cities that are preparing for the World Cup and the Olympics when they are being attacked by the Federal Government and when we are not providing them the support that they need to get ready?

Here we are on the verge of the third set of receipts, a funding shutdown, which is imminent and can be stopped by the party in power, the Republicans.

The Republicans have to make a decision. Are they going to prioritize the American people, or are they going to prioritize the President of the United States?

I don't know about you, but the Congresswoman from New Jersey talked about hosting townhalls in her district. I did, too. I didn't meet a constituent who said they wanted the Rose Garden paved at the White House. I haven't met a constituent who said they want to see more gold candelabras in the White House. I have met constituents who said: What is going to happen to my health insurance? When is ICE going to get out of the kindergartens in Los Angeles?

I hope we don't have a government shutdown, but that would require Republicans to make some decisions about who they are going to support. On top of that, which people like to forget, the last thing we did before the beginning of August was that Republicans voted on a rescissions package, which was essentially giving the President back money that Congress had already voted to appropriate to go to the American people.

Some Republicans said let's do this once a month. That is not an exercise. It is like going on a diet once a month. Let's cut more money out of the hands of the American people. It is not funny.

I know people think that Congress is drama and theater, but it is not theater when you talk to a constituent who says, "Thank God you called the agency on my behalf so I could get my benefits back." It is not theater when you have a constituent who is older and is going to get evicted, and they say, "Thank God you called HUD to

make sure that my grandmother doesn't get evicted from her house."

I thought that was what the government was supposed to do. How come no one answers my calls? How come this President doesn't care about me?

This is not theater. We have farmers in trouble. We have young children who are hungry. We have elders who are concerned if they are going to be able to go to the doctor when they get sick. We have young people who don't even know if it is worth going to college because they don't know if they will find a job. We have partners and friends who have opened up businesses in our cities across this country who are afraid to show up to their jobs because they don't know if they will be snatched and deported, even though they are legally allowed to be here.

□ 1950

What is going on? We read these headlines. It does not sound like anything that should be happening in the United States of America.

It is one thing to talk about policy, but it is another thing to cut the benefits of a veteran who put their life on the line to protect us.

It is one thing to debate policy. It is another thing to vote to shut down a hospital.

It is one thing to talk about foreign policy and where we should be and what we should be doing. It is another thing to cut jobs, folks who are building things that keep us safe.

I had a gentleman come into my office a week ago. He is not even from my State. He has a business in Mississippi, and they make the thermostats that we put into refrigerators. They have investments in another country. They have American people, American workers working in Mississippi and in that country, and you know the money they make comes here.

He said: I am going to have to fire all those people and shutdown because of these cuts on top of these tariffs.

Now, that man didn't vote for me. That man probably didn't even vote for my candidate, but he came in my office and said: Can you help? What is going on? What is going on?

My answer was: You have got some people up in here that ain't got no courage. They don't have no courage. I don't owe you nothing, you are not from my State. However, you are trying to create jobs to help American people, give young people an idea about how they can start their own business and be an entrepreneur and come up with a product they can patent that is good for business, that allows them to earn some money, save some money, start a family. All that is in jeopardy because of these cuts, because of these rescissions, and because of this potential government shutdown.

I don't know about you, but when I am in trouble, I don't call somebody and say, hey, are you a Republican or a Democrat? I just call and say: Can you help me?

My dad has got health issues right now. I was on the phone. I wasn't saying: Hey, who did you vote for? I said: Hey, can you help my dad?

That is what Americans across this country are asking, like, are you, the people in power, the people with the gavel, are you going to help me?

Make me drop my notes.

I want the party in power to say: Yeah, I am going to help you. I am going to prioritize you. I am just not going to prioritize you in March of 2026 before my name is on the ballot, I am going to prioritize you right now because American companies, American students, American innovators, American researchers, American veterans, American farmers, American students deserve all of us fighting for them and not for one person who is only looking to hang more banners up and put up more gold candelabras at 1600 Pennsylvania.

Mrs. MCIVER. Mr. Speaker, I am telling you, it is time for us to work for the people.

I thank the fine gentlewoman from California for those remarks. It is time for us to work for people. That is what we are here for. That is what your constituents voted for you to do; not to make cuts. Think about it. I say this to my colleagues across the aisle, the next time you are out in your district working, ask one of your constituents: Is your life better? Has your life been better since January 20? Is it better? Ask. See what they tell you. I can bet you that it isn't.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the fine gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. MCCLELLAN), my co-anchor of this Special Order hour.

Ms. MCCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman MCIVER for co-anchoring this Special Order hour tonight.

You don't grow up in the Commonwealth of Virginia without getting history lessons, and those lessons stuck with me. I am cognizant that next year we have the opportunity to celebrate 250 years of an extraordinary, revolutionary, radical idea that had never been tried, truly, before in the world: the idea that the power of government derives from the people, not from brute force, not from getting it from an inheritance, but the consent of the governed to give power to the government.

Why do they do that? It is to meet their needs, to solve their problems. It is an idea that sparked my imagination as a child. It is an idea that as I listened to my parents tell stories of what their life was like growing up during the Depression, growing up during Jim Crow, where they didn't always have their needs met, not because of any fault of their own or their parents, but they saw the best of government through the New Deal, where the Federal Government used its power to help people who couldn't afford to put food on the table, to help people who lost their life savings overnight in the stock market crash, but didn't help all

the people because at the same time, my parents saw the worst of government, a government that oppresses some for the benefit of a few.

That sparked my imagination again to say what can I do to make government a force for good that helps people and solves problems, rather than oppresses some for the benefit of a few? Eventually, that question led me to Congress.

After growing up as a member of Generation X on "Schoolhouse Rock," learning about just a bill's journey to becoming a law, I got here and thought, they didn't get it right because there is no song for what I have seen since coming to Congress, particularly in the 119th.

We stand here today, 22 days before government funding expires. We stand here, House and Senate Democrats, ready to pass a bipartisan funding bill that will improve the health of Americans, that will improve access to quality, affordable healthcare, that will improve the safety and economic well-being of every American.

As a matter of fact, our leaders sent a letter to Republican leadership in the House and the Senate to that effect. The very next day, the President sent down a pocket rescission that the Republican chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee said was unlawful. I happen to agree.

□ 2000

Most of this Congress, we have watched a President ignore the will of Congress, Mr. Speaker, or we have seen, at the President's request, congressional Republicans cut Medicaid, cut SNAP benefits, put lifetime caps on student loans, Federal student loans, cut funding that Congress appropriated for cancer research, for the National Institutes of Health, a whole host of things. People at home are scratching their heads saying: How does this help me? How does this solve my problem? It creates more.

I spent the August recess mostly in my district, but I spread out a little bit beyond my district because I am one of only two Virginians on the Energy and Commerce Committee. Healthcare, in particular, has been very important to me. I spent time talking to my constituents, and listening, more importantly, to their concerns, what they were worried about, what they were afraid of, and then talking particularly to healthcare providers across the Commonwealth.

What I heard was a lot of anxiety and fear, whether it was my farmers who because of tariff policies aren't seeing the kind of orders—particularly for soybeans—that they used to see this time of year going overseas. Mr. Speaker, some can't get the parts to repair their equipment because of tariffs. Some businesses have had to raise prices because they have absorbed them for as long as they can. Yet, they are in between a rock and a hard place where if they raise their prices too

much, especially the small business owners, they are going to go out of business.

I heard from State legislators who wonder how am I going to fill the hole in my State budget caused by cuts to Medicaid, cuts to SNAP, and the requirements on States to pay more when I am also trying to fill the holes in NIH funding and in all the other healthcare funding that helps me meet the needs of my constituents. How am I going to fill the hole when I am still waiting for the Department of Education to send money that was appropriated as schools are about to start.

What my State legislators and my local elected officials told me was—I keep hearing people say about how this big, ugly bill is a tax cut, but what it is doing to me is forcing me to either cut services or raise taxes at the State or at the local level.

Congress has 22 days for Republicans to decide whether we are going to have a government shutdown because they have made clear from day one that they are in charge. They have made clear from day one that the President can just decide not to spend money we have appropriated, and that is okay. They have made clear that they can pass reconciliation bills without giving us a seat at the table. It is up to them whether Congress will pass funding that meets people's needs and solves their problems and keeps the government open or not.

I am usually the eternal optimist. I am a little worried. I am a little worried. Virginia has the second highest number of Federal employees, and since the cuts to the Federal workforce have now seen unemployment increase multiple times before the folks that were paid to stay home until September 30 come off the job rolls, those people are not able to find jobs. Mr. Speaker, unlike what our Governor says: Just because you are a NASA engineer, doesn't mean that you are qualified for the healthcare jobs that our healthcare providers can't fill. The big, ugly bill is going to make all of those issues worse.

I want to share some of what I heard from our healthcare providers. You have the academic research hospitals who are worried they can't attract students, particularly medical students, because of the lifetime cap on student loans which are \$257,000.

Today, I talked to a physician from Roanoke, Virginia, who has \$500,000 in medical school debt. That math doesn't math. When you have enough medical school debt, you have enough debt to pay for somebody's house. Yet now, the next generation of students coming up behind him can only get half of that in Federal student loans. That math doesn't math.

I visited a dental clinic in Abingdon, Virginia. Before the dental clinic, most people west of Roanoke who needed dental services waited until once a year when the RAM Clinic came to Wise County. You would see the long-

est line you have ever seen of people waiting to get dental services because they live in a dental desert.

Now, this clinic was able to open, and 80 percent of their patients are Medicaid recipients. The other 20 percent are uninsured. They are worried what happens when the Medicaid cuts take effect and the 80 percent starts to decline as to how many are actually paying something. They won't be able to cover their costs. When Medicaid reimbursement rates were already too low for them to completely recover their costs, that is going to be even harder.

When I shared with the press what I was hearing from healthcare providers across the State, how they were worried they were going to have to close because of Medicaid cuts, the gentleman who represents that area said that Democrats are just spreading fear.

Well, imagine my surprise—actually not surprised—when last week Augusta Medical Group, which covers parts of southwest Virginia, announced they were closing three primary care centers in western Virginia as part of its response to the one big, ugly big.

It is not hyperbole. You have rural hospitals that are already operating on the margins who now are going to have to provide more uncompensated care.

□ 2010

Mr. Speaker, when people come off of Medicaid and when the Enhanced Premium Tax Credits for purchasing insurance on the Affordable Care Act Exchange expire if we don't act by the end of this year and more people become uninsured, they are not going to magically never get sick. They are going to get sick.

When they get sick and show up for care, they will go to the emergency rooms. They will be treated. It is going to be more expensive to treat them. It will be uncompensated care. Guess who pays for that? We do when our insurance premiums go up or when the price of care goes up to recover the cost from private insurers.

All of these jobs that are lost, that is also employer-provided health insurance. That is even more uninsured.

My colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee said they are trying to make sure Medicaid is made sustainable for future generations. That bill did not do a thing to address the underlying reasons healthcare costs are going up. It just provided that fewer people would end up getting health insurance, up to 17 million according to the Congressional Budget Office.

Mr. Speaker, I heard a lot about the SNAP benefit cuts. I heard from recipients who were worried, but I also heard from grocery stores, rural and urban. I represent Surry County. Surry County has one grocery store. It opened last year. Prior to that, it didn't have a grocery store for 20 years. That meant that people in Surry County drove 30 minutes to go grocery shopping. They couldn't get a lot of perishable items.

They could only get what would fit in a cooler.

The Surry Marketplace helped with that. The Surry Marketplace took forever, but we were able to help them become eligible for SNAP. They would receive SNAP benefits. They knew that certain times of the month the SNAP recipients would come in. It was mostly the seniors living in two senior facilities within walking distance to the grocery store.

The grocery store bought enough fresh food, produce and meat, that made it sustainable for the market to buy fresh food in bulk and know it would be sold. That is 10 percent of their revenue.

Their worry is that when people lose their SNAP benefits, they can't count on that bulk anymore. It will be harder for them to keep their doors open.

I heard the same thing from the market in Church Hill in downtown East End, Richmond. Both of these areas were food deserts before these stores opened. By the way, a lot of their customers are also Medicaid recipients. The same people who lose access to the food benefits and lose access to their healthcare in the HUD funding bill could lose access to rental assistance, as well.

I heard a lot about FEMA cuts. We had a water infrastructure roundtable. I represent cities that have water infrastructure that is over 100 years old. One of them received a grant to help upgrade its water treatment plant and its water infrastructure that failed earlier this year during a storm.

They got a resiliency grant from FEMA to help upgrade that infrastructure so they would know that when there is a natural disaster the water infrastructure will survive it and the people in the region will have clean drinking water. The Department of Homeland Security canceled that grant, saying it had nothing to do with natural disasters.

Mr. Speaker, I think we all want to be sure that a water infrastructure system will provide clean drinking water when there is a hurricane, a tropical storm, or another natural disaster.

From childcare to healthcare to housing to utility bills, these are just a few of the things that I heard from my constituents about how the price of everything is going up. You name it, Mr. Speaker.

So far, the funding actions of the President and Congress have made it worse. We passed an energy bill last week that gutted the very programs that help people weatherize their homes to reduce their energy costs. We cut in half the very department that has that program.

People ask me: Weren't you elected to help people solve problems?

I was, but we have to work together to do it. Just because Republicans are in the majority does not mean that they only govern over Republicans. Democrats, Independents, and Republicans in Virginia's Fourth District and

across the Commonwealth want us to come together to help them solve their problems. That is what the best of government does. It does not make them worse.

In November, the people made very clear—and they continue to make clear today—the cost of everything is too high. When I talk to Republicans, Democrats, and Independents—rural, urban, and suburban—no matter where they were born, no matter what language they speak, no matter the color of their skin, no matter who they love, no matter how they worship, they want three things: They want to know they live in a thriving and healthy community. They want to know that they have a job that allows them not just to pay their bills but to have a fair shot at a better life for their children than they had. When they get sick, they want to know they can go to the doctor and not go bankrupt.

Every single person that I talked to in my district during the August period said it is getting harder to do that, and they are afraid it is not going to get better.

We answer to our constituents. When we all took our oath of office, we took an oath of office to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and to do our jobs to the best of our ability.

When we see people who are hurting and we have the ability to help, our job—or as Matthew 25 says: When we see somebody who is hungry, we feed them. When we see someone who is homeless, we give them shelter. When we see someone who is sick, we provide them care. When we see a stranger, we welcome them. When someone is in prison, we visit them. At a minimum, how about we make sure they are in conditions that are humane?

We can do a lot better. The American people deserve better. It is going to require us to put politics aside and focus on the people. We have 22 days to do it, Mr. Speaker. We have 22 days to decide: Are we going to come together, find common ground, fund this government in a way that helps people and puts people over politics, or are we going to let it all shut down?

I didn't come here to shut down the government. I also didn't come here to vote for a bill that strips food out of children's mouths and that strips healthcare away from the people that need it. That is not what my constituents sent me here to do.

□ 2020

That is not what my constituents sent me here to do. That is not what this government has done in the past when people were hurting.

I end where I started. My parents saw the best of government, and they saw the worst of government.

If we had another hour, I could walk down the path of how a lot of what I am seeing in 2025 reminds me of what my grandparents saw in 1925 or what my great-grandparents saw in 1905, but

we only have 1 Special Order hour and not 2.

Let me just say: Let's find our better angels and show the American people the best of government, where we come together and put people over politics and meet their needs and solve problems together.

Mrs. McIVER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Virginia for those remarks, and I yield back the balance of my time.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 9, 2025, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-1880. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the August 2025 cumulative report on rescissions, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e)(1); Public Law 93-344, Sec. 1014(e); (88 Stat. 335) (H. Doc. No. 119—91); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

EC-1881. A letter from the Supervisory Program Analyst, Media Bureau, Federal Communication Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Authorizing Permissive Use of the "Next Generation" Broadcast Television Standard [GN Docket No. 16-142] received September 5, 2025, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1882. A letter from the Deputy Chief, Cybersecurity and Communication Reliability Division, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Resilient Networks [PS Docket No. 21-346]; Amendments to Part 4 of the Commission's Rules Concerning Disruptions to Communications [PS Docket No. 15-80]; New Part 4 of the Commission's Rules Concerning Disruptions Communications [ET Docket No. 04-35] received September 5, 2025, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1883. A letter from the Supervisory Program Analyst, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Delete, Delete [GN Docket No. 25-133] received September 5, 2025, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1884. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of military action taken on September 2, 2025, in the Caribbean Sea and of the potential for further such actions, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1543(a)(3); Public Law 93-148, Sec. 4(a); (87 Stat. 555) (H. Doc. No. 119—92); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-1885. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, De-

partment of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — International Traffic in Arms Regulations: U.S. Munitions List Targeted Revisions [Public Notice: 12744] (RIN: 1400-AF42) received September 5, 2025, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1886. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting a notification of a nomination and discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-1887. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting notification of an action on nomination and discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-1888. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's small entity compliance guide — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2025-06; Small Entity Compliance Guide [Docket No.: FAR-2025-0051, Sequence No. 3] received September 5, 2025, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-1889. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's summary presentation of final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2025-06; Introduction [Docket No.: FAR-2025-0051, Sequence No. 3] received September 5, 2025, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-1890. A letter from the Chairwoman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting the Board's FY 2025 NO FEAR Act report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, Sec. 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3241); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-1891. A letter from the Acting Chief, Legal, External Affairs and Performance Branch, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting a notification of a designation of acting officer, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-1892. A letter from the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, transmitting a letter advising that the Department of Justice has decided not to file a petition for a writ of certiorari in *Reese v. ATF*, No. 23-30033 (5th Cir. Jan. 30, 2025), pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 530D(a)(1); Public Law 107-273, Sec. 202(a); (116 Stat. 1771); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1893. A letter from the Section Chief, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Revenue Procedure 2025-28 received September 5, 2025, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-1894. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 119th Congress; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs.

EC-1895. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Annual Report to the Congress of the United States On Sanitation Deficiency Levels for Indian Homes and Communities for Fiscal Year 2024, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 1671; Public Law 94-437, Sec. 701 (as amended by Public Law 102-573, Sec. 801); (106 Stat. 4584); jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Energy and Commerce.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Submitted September 5, 2025]

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 5166. A bill making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes (Rept. 119-236). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

[Submitted September 8, 2025]

Mr. GRAVES: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 3423. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to include aircraft deicing storage facilities in the definition of airport development, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 119-237). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRAVES: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 3424. A bill to require the Administrator of the General Services Administration to collaborate with Federal tenants with respect to shared-space arrangements, and for other purposes (Rept. 119-238). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRAVES: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 3425. A bill to direct the Director of the Federal Protective Service to establish processes to strengthen oversight, performance, and accountability of contract security personnel engaged in the protection of certain buildings and grounds, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 119-239). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRAVES: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 3426. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to limit the construction of new courthouses under certain circumstances, and for other purposes (Rept. 119-240). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRAVES: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 3428. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions, and for other purposes (Rept. 119-241). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRAVES: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 2591. A bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to revise regulations for certain individuals carrying out aviation activities who disclose a mental health diagnosis or condition, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 119-242). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRAVES: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 3055. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to develop an action plan on members of the Armed Forces eligible for prepreparation counseling and veterans becoming supply chain employees, and for other purposes;

with an amendment (Rept. 119-243, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 3446. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to revise the membership requirements for the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and for other purposes (Rept. 119-244). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4423. A bill to continue the pause on disbursements and new financing commitments to the Government of Burma, with an amendment (Rept. 119-245). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4429. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise the definition of a qualifying investment, for purposes of the exemption from registration for venture capital fund advisers under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, to include an equity security issued by a qualifying portfolio company and to include an investment in another venture capital fund, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 119-246). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4430. A bill to lower the aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity necessary for an issuer to qualify as a well-known seasoned issuer, with an amendment (Rept. 119-247). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4431. A bill to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 with respect to the definition of qualifying venture capital funds, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 119-248). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4437. A bill to reduce the regulatory burden on certain well managed and well capitalized financial institutions, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 119-249). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4449. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to establish Offices of Small Business within rule writing divisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission to coordinate on rules and policy priorities related to capital formation (Rept. 119-250). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4460. A bill to require a guidance clarity statement on certain financial agency guidance, and for other purposes (Rept. 119-251). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4478. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to permit Federal banking agencies to examine qualifying insured depository institutions with under \$6 billion in total assets not less than once during each 18-month period, and for other purposes (Rept. 119-252). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4544. A bill to direct certain Federal banking and credit union agencies to promote the formation of de novo regulated institutions through the review of application processes, the review of

capital raising by de novo regulated institutions, and the establishment of various outreach programs, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 119-253). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 3673. A bill to amend the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to increase the exemption from registration threshold for certain investment advisers of private funds to reflect the change in inflation, with an amendment (Rept. 119-254). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3055 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H.R. 5167. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Mr. HERNÁNDEZ (for himself, Mr. BACON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. SALAZAR, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 5168. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to transition the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ALLEN:

H.R. 5169. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide a clear definition of adequate consideration for certain closely held stock, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. BALDERSON:

H.R. 5170. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to preserve cable franchising authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BENTZ (for himself and Mr. NEWHOUSE):

H.R. 5171. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to reissue a final rule relating to gray wolves; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BIGGS of Arizona (for himself and Mr. DONALDS):

H.R. 5172. A bill to increase the mandatory minimum sentences applicable to certain crimes in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 5173. A bill to require social media companies to use geofencing to block access to their social media platforms on K-12 education campuses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CROCKETT:

H.R. 5174. A bill to make revisions in title 51, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CROW (for himself and Mr. CRANK):

H.R. 5175. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to initiate discussions, through the Quad, with Australia, India, and Japan to identify mutual areas of interest with respect to the formulation of best practices in space, cooperation on space situational awareness, and space industrial policy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DELUZIO:

H.R. 5176. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require reporting of certain price increases for covered contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 5177. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, with respect to the enforcement of certain safety requirements relating to commercial motor vehicle drivers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. FIGURES, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. MCIVER, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. SOTO, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 5178. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to enable State Medicaid programs to provide comprehensive, coordinated care through a health home to individuals with sickle cell disease; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 5179. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to provide for the appointment of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia by the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. FINSTAD:

H.R. 5180. A bill to amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 to modify and extend the annual report on military and security developments involving the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. FOXX:

H.R. 5181. A bill to amend the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act to make improvements in the program for awarding school choice scholarships to students in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. GOLDMAN of New York:

H.R. 5182. A bill to make improvements in the enactment of title 54, United States Code, into a positive law title and to correct related technical errors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. COMER, and Ms. HAGEMAN):

H.R. 5183. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to establish a uniform 60-day congressional review period for District of Columbia laws, to clarify the expedited procedures applicable to consideration of resolutions of disapproval of District of Columbia laws, to authority the use of resolutions of disapproval to disapprove provisions of District of Columbia laws and District of Columbia executive orders and regulations, and for other purposes; 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 Mrs. HOUSHIN (for herself and Mr. FLOOD):

H.R. 5184. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from enforcing energy efficiency standards applicable to manufactured housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. KAMPLAGER-DOVE:

H.R. 5185. A bill to make improvements in the enactment of title 41, United States Code, into a positive law title and to improve the Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina):

H.R. 5186. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out a program to support the defense biotechnology supply chain, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina):

H.R. 5187. A bill to establish in the Department of Defense a program to support the expansion of domestic bioindustrial manufacturing capacity; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 5188. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to establish blast safety officer positions in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Space Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 5189. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require biennial assessments on the nutrition standards of the military departments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 5190. A bill to expand the contested logistics demonstration and prototyping program to include commercial additive manufacturing facilities in contested logistics environments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina):

H.R. 5191. A bill to direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to issue guidance for private entities on demonstrating how biobased products meet Department of Defense requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 5192. A bill to modify the annual report on the Navy Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina):

H.R. 5193. A bill to direct the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to conduct a feasibility study on incorporating militarily-relevant applications of emerging biotechnology into wargaming exercises, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KILEY of California (for himself and Mr. MOORE of West Virginia):

H.R. 5194. A bill to prescribe Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. VALADAO, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BACON, Mr. CASE, and Mr. OBERNOLTE):

H.R. 5195. A bill to amend section 7014 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to advance toward full Federal funding for impact aid, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mrs. LUNA:

H.R. 5196. A bill to cancel the registration of all uses of the pesticide diquat, and for

other purposes; to the Committees on Agriculture and Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 5197. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to limit cost sharing for drugs under the Medicare program; to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. MANN (for himself, Ms.

TOKUDA, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. CISCOMANI, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. MANNION, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. COSTA, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. BOEBERT, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 5198. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to maintain standards for qualification as a rural health clinic under the Medicare program; 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. MANN (for himself, Ms.

TOKUDA, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. CISCOMANI, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. MANNION, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. COSTA, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. BOEBERT, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 5199. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modernize physician, physician assistant, and nurse practitioner utilization requirements; 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 Ms. MATSUI (for herself and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 5200. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to issue reports after activation of the Disaster Information Reporting System and to make improvements to network outage reporting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 5201. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to publish a report on implementation of the Kari's Law Act of 2017, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MORRISON (for herself and Mrs. HINSON):

H.R. 5202. A bill to address maternity care shortages and promote optimal maternity outcomes by expanding access to birth centers and exploring more effective payment models for birth center care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MORRISON:

H.R. 5203. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update directives of the Department of Veterans Affairs regarding the management of acute sexual assault, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOSKOWITZ:

H.R. 5204. A bill to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 7, title 20, and title 43, United States Code, and to correct related technical errors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. CASE, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H.R. 5205. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize owners or operators of general aviation airports to impose

certain restrictions relating to aircraft noise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. NORCROSS (for himself, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. SIMON, Mr. MAGAZINER, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. MCIVER, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. DELUZZO, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CASAR, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. CHU, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. POCAN, Ms. OMAR, Ms. RANDALL, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 5206. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Social Security Act to provide that an individual engaged in a labor dispute may receive unemployment benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 5207. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to permit the President to make certain extensions of the emergency period during which the President may exercise control over the Metropolitan Police Department; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. RILEY of New York, Ms. GOODLANDER, and Ms. JACOBS):

H.R. 5208. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to exclude the basic allowance for housing from the calculation of gross household income for purposes of the basic needs allowance for eligible members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. PLASKETT (for herself, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. WATERS, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. BEYER, Ms. CHU, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. AMO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. FOUSHEE, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 5209. A bill to modify the special rules for Haiti under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, to extend preferential duty treatment program for Haiti under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RASKIN:

H.R. 5210. A bill to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 2, United States Code, title 50, United States Code, and title 52, United States Code, and to correct related technical errors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHMIDT:

H.R. 5211. A bill to authorize peace officer standards and training agencies to access criminal history records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SCHOLTEN:

H.R. 5212. A bill to amend section 9 of the Small Business Act to permit Federal agencies to make awards to small business concerns that have received a Phase II SBIR or STTR award to provide fellowship opportunities, and for other purposes; to the Committees on Small Business and Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. JAMES, and Mr. MOORE of North Carolina):

H.R. 5213. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to prohibit the award of Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants to States or

units of local government that limit the use of cash bail; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. JAMES, and Mr. MOORE of North Carolina):

H.R. 5214. A bill to require mandatory pre-trial and post conviction detention for crimes of violence and dangerous crimes and require mandatory cash bail for certain offenses that pose a threat to public safety or order in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 5215. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program to develop a training program that teaches members of the Armed Forces to interact with digital information in a safe and responsible manner, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 5216. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation, to issue regulations and guidance to allow certain regional transportation planning organizations to increase spare bus ratios to 30 percent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. TOKUDA (for herself, Mr. MANN, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. CISCOMANI, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. MANNION, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. COSTA, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. BOEBERT, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 5217. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove certain limitations on the delivery of behavioral health services at rural health clinics under the Medicare program; 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. BELL (for himself, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. LAWLER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. MCIVER, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LANDSMAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. KEATING, Ms. CHU, Mr. TRAN, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. ANSARI, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. CRAIG, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. PLASKETT, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. FRIEDMAN, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H. Res. 680. A resolution recognizing suicide as a serious public health problem, expressing support for the designation of September 8, 2025, as "988 Day" and the role of 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself, Mr. KEATING, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. LATTA):

H. Res. 681. A resolution commemorating the service of General Lafayette to the United States on the bicentennial of his farewell tour; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

ML-15. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Washington, relative to Senate Joint Memorial 8008, rescinding, repealing, canceling, void-

ing, nullifying, and superseding any and all prior applications by the Legislature to the Congress of the United States of America to call a Constitutional Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States pursuant to the terms of Article V of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ML-16. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Montana, relative to Senate Resolution 14, urging the Congress to include Montanans in the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ML-17. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Montana, relative to House Joint Resolution 17, urging the Congress and the President of the United States to undertake action to unleash American energy by reforming and streamlining permitting obligation and repealing or revising environmental regulations and environmental reviews that do not align with national security interests; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Financial Services.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules 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. JOYCE:

H.R. 5166.

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

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . ." In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . ." Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H.R. 5167.

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

Congress has the authority to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, which states, in part that Congress shall have the power to "provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. . ." and "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers."

By Mr. HERNÁNDEZ:

H.R. 5168.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. ALLEN:

H.R. 5169.

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

clause 18 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. BALDERSON:

H.R. 5170.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BENTZ:

H.R. 5171.

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

This bill will delist the Gray Wolf from the Endangered Species Act in the following states of Oregon and Washington.

By Mr. BIGGS of Arizona:

H.R. 5172.

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, Clause 17 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 5173.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. CROCKETT:

H.R. 5174.

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

Article 1, Section 8 to the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CROW:

H.R. 5175.

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

Article I, Section 8, U.S. Constitution

By Mr. DELUZZIO:

H.R. 5176.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 5177.

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

Art 1, Sec 8

By Mr. DUNN of Florida

H.R. 5178.

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. FALLON:

H.R. 5179.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. FINSTAD:

H.R. 5180.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. FOXX:

H.R. 5181.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GOLDMAN of New York:

H.R. 5182.

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

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into the Execution for 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. GOSAR:

H.R. 5183.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17, provides Congress with the exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia

By Mrs. HOUCHIN:

H.R. 5184.

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

Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE:

H.R. 5185.

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

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 5186.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 5187.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 5188.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 5189.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 5190.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 5191.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 5192.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 5193.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILEY of California:

H.R. 5194.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 5195.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. LUNA:

H.R. 5196.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 5197.

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

Clause 3 of section 8 of article I

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 5198.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 5199.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 5200.

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

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 5201.

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

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Ms. MORRISON:

H.R. 5202.

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

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 Ms. MORRISON:

H.R. 5203.

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. MOSKOWITZ:

H.R. 5204.

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

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee find the authority for this legislation in article 1, section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 5205.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. NORCROSS:

H.R. 5206.

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

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 5207.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 5208.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 5209.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. RASKIN:

H.R. 5210.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. SCHMIDT:

H.R. 5211.

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

section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Ms. SCHOLTEN:

H.R. 5212.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 5213.

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

Section 1, Article 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 5214.

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

Section 1, Article 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 5215.

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 Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 5216.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. TOKUDA:

H.R. 5217.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 18: Mr. FIGURES.  
 H.R. 39: Mr. DESAULNIER.  
 H.R. 210: Mr. FOSTER.  
 H.R. 227: Ms. TENNEY.  
 H.R. 280: Mr. BEGICH.  
 H.R. 301: Mr. MCDOWELL.  
 H.R. 309: Mr. FLOOD.  
 H.R. 336: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas.  
 H.R. 347: Mr. WITTMAN and Mrs. HAYES.  
 H.R. 349: Mr. CONAWAY.  
 H.R. 404: Mr. MILLER of Ohio.  
 H.R. 516: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.  
 H.R. 556: Mr. JACKSON of Texas and Mr. MILLER of Ohio.  
 H.R. 590: Mr. SORENSEN.  
 H.R. 631: Mr. MILLER of Ohio.  
 H.R. 815: Mrs. HAYES.  
 H.R. 842: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. FLOOD, and Ms. BYNUM.  
 H.R. 909: Ms. PELOSI, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. McDONALD RIVET, and Mr. SELF.  
 H.R. 923: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.  
 H.R. 924: Ms. SIMON and Ms. ELFRETH.  
 H.R. 925: Mr. CLINE.  
 H.R. 929: Mrs. FLETCHER.  
 H.R. 951: Ms. CRAIG.  
 H.R. 979: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. MOORE of Alabama.  
 H.R. 1046: Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. FONG, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. CORREA, Mr. HARIDOPOLOS, and Mr. GILL of Texas.  
 H.R. 1055: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.  
 H.R. 1058: Mr. CAREY.  
 H.R. 1144: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
 H.R. 1163: Mr. BACON, Mr. BEAN of Florida, and Mr. BALDERSON.  
 H.R. 1185: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
 H.R. 1186: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
 H.R. 1227: Ms. CRAIG.  
 H.R. 1232: Mr. CRAWFORD.  
 H.R. 1266: Ms. VAN DUYN.  
 H.R. 1267: Mr. CRAWFORD.  
 H.R. 1275: Mr. MOULTON.  
 H.R. 1313: Ms. GREENE of Georgia.  
 H.R. 1410: Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. RIVAS, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.  
 H.R. 1435: Mr. MAGAZINER.  
 H.R. 1464: Ms. SIMON.  
 H.R. 1509: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 1517: Mr. YAKYM.  
 H.R. 1592: Mr. BAIRD.  
 H.R. 1659: Mr. CRAWFORD.  
 H.R. 1661: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Ms. PETTERSEN.  
 H.R. 1684: Ms. GILLEN.  
 H.R. 1698: Mr. MILLER of Ohio.  
 H.R. 1699: Mr. HARIDOPOLOS.  
 H.R. 1712: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
 H.R. 1810: Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Ms. SIMON.  
 H.R. 1868: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
 H.R. 1877: Mrs. RAMIREZ and Mr. MANNION.  
 H.R. 1895: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.  
 H.R. 1993: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. SORENSEN, and Mrs. LUNA.  
 H.R. 2031: Mr. FIGURES.  
 H.R. 2033: Mr. FEENSTRA and Mr. LOUDERMILK.  
 H.R. 2048: Mr. COLE, Mr. DELUZZIO, Mr. MAST, Mr. MCGUIRE, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. BOST, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.  
 H.R. 2081: Mr. RASKIN and Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 2168: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.  
 H.R. 2172: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.  
 H.R. 2189: Mr. BISHOP.  
 H.R. 2199: Ms. SEWELL and Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
 H.R. 2217: Mr. BENTZ.  
 H.R. 2232: Ms. TLAIB.  
 H.R. 2233: Ms. LEE of Nevada.  
 H.R. 2253: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.  
 H.R. 2314: Mr. VASQUEZ.  
 H.R. 2495: Mr. FROST, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.  
 H.R. 2531: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. RANDALL, Ms. ELFRETH, Ms. BALINT, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mrs. MCIVER.  
 H.R. 2571: Mr. GROTHMAN.  
 H.R. 2591: Mr. LAWLER and Ms. CRAIG.  
 H.R. 2595: Mr. FIGURES.  
 H.R. 2605: Mr. THOMPSON of California.  
 H.R. 2654: Mr. KEAN.  
 H.R. 2665: Mr. CASE.  
 H.R. 2675: Mr. ISSA and Mr. SELF.  
 H.R. 2766: Ms. BYNUM.  
 H.R. 2812: Mr. BERGMAN.  
 H.R. 2853: Mr. CRAWFORD.  
 H.R. 2993: Mr. CARSON.  
 H.R. 3036: Ms. CHU.  
 H.R. 3045: Mr. COHEN and Ms. McDONALD RIVET.  
 H.R. 3048: Mr. CASE.  
 H.R. 3067: Mr. HIMES.  
 H.R. 3105: Mr. YAKYM.  
 H.R. 3112: Mr. MORELLE.  
 H.R. 3147: Ms. LEE of Florida.  
 H.R. 3218: Ms. TLAIB.  
 H.R. 3223: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. YAKYM.  
 H.R. 3228: Mr. DAVIDSON.  
 H.R. 3261: Ms. RANDALL.  
 H.R. 3267: Ms. CRAIG.  
 H.R. 3270: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.  
 H.R. 3281: Mrs. MCIVER and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.  
 H.R. 3310: Ms. CLARKE of New York.  
 H.R. 3312: Mr. DAVIDSON.  
 H.R. 3423: Mr. LAWLER.  
 H.R. 3424: Mr. LAWLER.  
 H.R. 3447: Mr. COHEN and Mr. KEAN.  
 H.R. 3449: Ms. JACOBS and Mr. CONAWAY.  
 H.R. 3453: Ms. LEE of Florida and Mr. BAUMGARTNER.  
 H.R. 3473: Ms. McDONALD RIVET.  
 H.R. 3495: Mr. MANN, Mr. COLE, and Mr. VALADAO.  
 H.R. 3506: Ms. TOKUDA.  
 H.R. 3514: Mrs. SYKES, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. FROST.  
 H.R. 3526: Mr. COSTA.  
 H.R. 3552: Mr. CRAWFORD.  
 H.R. 3565: Mr. MAGAZINER.  
 H.R. 3592: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mr. BAUMGARTNER.

H.R. 3598: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mr. CORREA.  
 H.R. 3605: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.  
 H.R. 3608: Mr. STAUBER.  
 H.R. 3624: Mr. KENNEDY of New York.  
 H.R. 3682: Mr. SCHNEIDER.  
 H.R. 3694: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Mr. BAIRD.  
 H.R. 3740: Mr. RUIZ, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Ms. DEGETTE.  
 H.R. 3743: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.  
 H.R. 3747: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DELUZZIO, and Mrs. HAYES.  
 H.R. 3808: Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
 H.R. 3810: Mr. BACON.  
 H.R. 3842: Mr. CARSON.  
 H.R. 3885: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.  
 H.R. 3904: Mr. CARBAJAL.  
 H.R. 3906: Mr. TONKO.  
 H.R. 3954: Ms. BROWNLEY.  
 H.R. 3988: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BELL.  
 H.R. 4068: Mr. BEGICH.  
 H.R. 4092: Mr. CRAWFORD.  
 H.R. 4106: Mr. LATIMER.  
 H.R. 4145: Mr. GOODEN and Mrs. BIGGS of South Carolina.  
 H.R. 4154: Mr. ROUZER.  
 H.R. 4158: Ms. TOKUDA.  
 H.R. 4173: Mr. LATIMER and Mrs. HAYES.  
 H.R. 4176: Mr. DELUZZIO and Mr. PALLONE.  
 H.R. 4182: Ms. BONAMICI.  
 H.R. 4231: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. LYNCH, and Ms. CRAIG.  
 H.R. 4238: Mrs. LUNA.  
 H.R. 4253: Mr. MOULTON and Ms. BUDZINSKI.  
 H.R. 4265: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.  
 H.R. 4288: Ms. LOFGREN.  
 H.R. 4304: Mr. STANTON.  
 H.R. 4312: Mr. BARR.  
 H.R. 4317: Mr. MOORE of North Carolina, Mr. MANN, and Mr. BRESNAHAN.  
 H.R. 4329: Mr. BACON.  
 H.R. 4348: Mr. HIMES.  
 H.R. 4398: Mr. GROTHMAN.  
 H.R. 4443: Ms. RANDALL.  
 H.R. 4472: Ms. McDONALD RIVET.  
 H.R. 4487: Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
 H.R. 4492: Mr. GROTHMAN.  
 H.R. 4517: Mr. CARSON.  
 H.R. 4535: Mr. DAVIDSON.  
 H.R. 4586: Mr. CARSON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. PLASKETT.  
 H.R. 4606: Mr. GROTHMAN.  
 H.R. 4613: Ms. TENNEY.  
 H.R. 4667: Mr. NORCROSS.  
 H.R. 4708: Mr. THANEDAR and Mr. SUBRAMANYAM.  
 H.R. 4721: Mrs. HAYES.  
 H.R. 4760: Mr. CARTER of Georgia and Mr. HARIDOPOLOS.  
 H.R. 4763: Ms. FRIEDMAN.  
 H.R. 4768: Ms. MCBRIDE.  
 H.R. 4771: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.  
 H.R. 4776: Mr. CUELLAR and Mr. STAUBER.  
 H.R. 4782: Ms. GILLEN and Mr. MAGAZINER.  
 H.R. 4796: Mr. VARGAS, Ms. ANSARI, and Mr. HIMES.  
 H.R. 4802: Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. MANN.  
 H.R. 4807: Ms. RANDALL and Ms. CRAIG.  
 H.R. 4821: Ms. ANSARI.  
 H.R. 4847: Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Ms. McDONALD RIVET.  
 H.R. 4849: Ms. FRIEDMAN, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. RANDALL, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. FIGURES, Mr. AMO, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. RIVAS, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. TRAN, and Mr. KENNEDY of New York.  
 H.R. 4862: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. ANSARI, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. TONKO.  
 H.R. 4896: Mr. CARSON.  
 H.R. 4922: Mr. FINE and Mr. BURCHETT.  
 H.R. 4957: Mrs. McCLAIN and Ms. PETTERSEN.  
 H.R. 4961: Ms. McDONALD RIVET.

- H.R. 4966: Ms. BROWNLEY and Ms. TOKUDA.  
H.R. 4967: Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
H.R. 4972: Mr. HARIDOPOLOS.  
H.R. 4986: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. NEHLS.  
H.R. 4995: Mr. DUNN of Florida and Ms. BALINT.  
H.R. 4998: Mr. QUIGLEY.  
H.R. 5002: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 5010: Mr. JACKSON of Texas.  
H.R. 5013: Mr. MAGAZINER.  
H.R. 5015: Mr. CRANE.  
H.R. 5016: Mr. CRANE.  
H.R. 5018: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. LIEU, and Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 5021: Ms. KING-HINDS.  
H.R. 5026: Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina.  
H.R. 5037: Mr. BAIRD.  
H.R. 5089: Mr. MOORE of North Carolina.
- H.R. 5100: Mr. STAUBER, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. VAN DUYNÉ, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. ALFORD, Mr. LALOTA, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. WIED, Mr. BRESNAHAN, Mr. JACK, Mr. DOWNING, Ms. KING-HINDS, Mr. PATRONIS, and Mr. SCHMIDT.  
H.R. 5106: Mr. OGLES, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Ms. MACE.  
H.R. 5112: Ms. RANDALL.  
H.R. 5113: Mr. BACON and Ms. LEE of Florida.  
H.R. 5116: Mr. GROTHMAN.  
H.R. 5140: Mr. BURCHETT.  
H.R. 5145: Mr. VAN DREW and Ms. SCHOLTEN.  
H.R. 5150: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. OLSZEWSKI.  
H.R. 5151: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 5156: Mr. BAIRD.
- H.R. 5164: Mr. CASE.  
H.J. Res. 12: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.  
H.J. Res. 54: Mrs. FOUSHEE.  
H.J. Res. 115: Mr. MCGARVEY, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. MORRISON, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Ms. MCBRIDE, and Ms. DELBENE.  
H.J. Res. 116: Mr. YAKYM and Mr. BACON.  
H.J. Res. 118: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CRANK, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. GILL of Texas.  
H. Res. 120: Mr. LANDSMAN.  
H. Res. 473: Mr. SORENSEN.  
H. Res. 525: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida and Ms. HOULAHAN.  
H. Res. 578: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.  
H. Res. 583: Mr. FRY.