

THE DANGERS OF FENTANYL IN HALLOWEEN CANDY

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

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as Halloween approaches, it is vital that we inform parents of the dangers of fentanyl, which is now the number one killer of young people in America.

Fentanyl is an extremely lethal opioid that drug cartels are trafficking across our southern border. We must warn parents that cartels are trafficking and selling rainbow fentanyl, which are colorful pills designed to appeal to children. These pills are deadly, and parents should carefully check their child's Halloween candy.

It is tragic that President Biden and his border czar, Vice President HARRIS, have allowed the border crisis to become so dangerous and pose such a serious threat to our children.

Right now, the immediate danger is fentanyl, and parents must be vigilant.

RECOGNIZING BROOKE MILLER

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the immeasurable service, and share my gratitude to one of the most valuable members of my staff, Brooke Miller.

Brooke has been a member of my team for 6 years and has become an integral part of my daily life both here in Washington and at home in the First Congressional District of Georgia.

I have called her at late hours and on the weekend, and she was always there for me when I needed help. During her time in our office, Brooke has served as my scheduler and director of operations. In truth, I don't know how we would have managed all this time without her.

I have been very fortunate to have someone like Brooke on my team, and she will be dearly missed by me, especially, along with the rest of our staff. As she enters this new stage of her life and transitions off the Hill, I wish her the absolute best of luck.

Her service to the First Congressional District of Georgia, and her time spent as my lifesaver, will never be forgotten. She has left a lasting impression on me and everyone that she has come in contact with. We are so grateful for all of her work.

Brooke, thank you so much for giving us your time and your unyielding effort and patience. We will surely miss you. Good luck in everything the future holds for you.

HONORING CAPITOL POLICE OFFICER WILLIAM THOMAS

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to share the somber news of the passing of a member of our United States Capitol Police, Officer William Thomas, who succumbed to his fight against cancer early last week.

Members and staff know the level of service and sacrifice a U.S. Capitol Police officer commits to every day that they report to duty. We are aware of the threats they face and the inherent risk of their position. We are all indebted to the security they provide as we walk by them at every door and throughout the Capitol. But we often forget the private battles that they may be fighting.

Officer Thomas served Congress as a member of the U.S. Capitol Police for 14 years, first assigned to the Senate division in 2008, and then detailed to the communications team in June of 2021. As he continued to serve the Capitol community, his department, and his country, he received his diagnosis of cancer.

Officer Thomas continued to put on his uniform and badge. The U.S. Capitol Police is built of individuals who inspire me by their unparalleled level of service and bravery. Officer William Thomas was one of those individuals.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to share my sincerest condolences to his family and his friends, as well as the officers and staff of the U.S. Capitol Police Department of whom many worked by his side.

AUGUST INFLATION

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

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, August was another month under President Biden where inflation exceeded economists' expectations. The Consumer Price Index was up 8.3 percent over the past year, and if you exclude food and energy, it rose six-tenths of a percentage point in just 1 month.

On the same day, the higher-than-expected inflation number came out, President Biden and congressional Democrats held an event at the White House to celebrate the passing of the Inflation Reduction Act, which we all know will do nothing to slow inflation.

Tennesseans are bearing the brunt of the President's disastrous fiscal policies, all while the President celebrates passing a bill that raises taxes amidst a recession, spends more than \$400 billion on woke Green New Deal programs, and hires 87,000 new IRS agents to target the middle class.

Borrowing and spending more money won't ease the pain in our pocketbooks. The only solution is an end to one-party control of Washington.

STRAUB BREWERY IS CELEBRATING 150 YEARS

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Straub Brewery in St. Marys, Pennsylvania. Straub Brewery is celebrating 150 years of homemade brews.

Founded in 1872 by Peter Straub, a German immigrant, they have been brewing beverages independently for more than five generations. This achievement represents the passion and dedication of a single family who successfully managed, expanded, and often protected a way of life that the brewery represented.

Their history is an extensive one, spanning generations, starting from immigrant roots, surviving Prohibition, and now Straub is a staple in the community and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For generations, Straub Brewery has continued to preserve and safeguard those qualities that make the brewery unique. Straub's longevity can be attributed to the craft, skills, and professionalism of the men and women who keep the brewery running.

To celebrate 150 years, Straub is hosting various Oktoberfest events, and they have brewed a special 150th anniversary pilsner.

Mr. Speaker, if you ever find yourself in St. Marys, Pennsylvania, I encourage you to check out Straub Brewery and enjoy a cold one from their eternal tap, which has been flowing since 1872.

Cheers to Straub Brewery, William Brock, and the entire Straub family on this monumental anniversary.

□ 1030

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RUSH). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered. The House will resume proceedings on proposed questions at a later time.

AMENDING SECTION 301 OF TITLE 44, UNITED STATES CODE, TO ESTABLISH A TERM FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4791) to amend section 301 of title 44, United States Code, to establish a term for the appointment of the Director of the Government Publishing Office.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4791

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

SECTION 1. TERM FOR APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 301 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a)” before “The President”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) The Director shall be appointed for a term of 10 years.

“(c) An individual appointed to the position of Director, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may be reappointed to that position in accordance with subsections (a) and (b).”.

(b) APPLICATION TO INCUMBENT.—If there is an individual serving in the position of Director of the Government Publishing Office, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) the amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to the appointment of such individual; and

(2) the term of the individual for purposes of subsection (b) of section 301 of title 44, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall be considered to have started on the date on which the individual assumed the office of Director of the Government Publishing Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LOFGREN. 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 measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in strong support of S. 4791. This bill, which was introduced by Senator ROY BLUNT, passed the Senate by unanimous consent. It would establish a term of 10 years for the Director of the Government Publishing Office.

Unlike the heads of other legislative branch agencies like the Architect of the Capitol, the Comptroller General, and the Librarian of Congress, the Senate-confirmed Director of the Government Publishing Office has no defined term.

Now, the Government Publishing Office, or GPO, as we often refer to it, is one of the true treasures of the legislative branch. Since it was founded in 1861, it has grown from a modest operation to one of the world's largest and most renowned information organizations.

Every day, GPO provides the government and public both conventionally printed products like the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and passports, and digital services like eBooks, digital publishing, mobile access, and more. It also plays a key role in continuity of government in case of an emergency.

Over the course of the past several years, we have seen firsthand the importance of effective leadership at GPO. The COVID-19 pandemic caused the largest disruption to agency oper-

ations since the Civil War. But thanks in no small part to the leadership of Director Hugh Halpern, GPO provided top-notch, uninterrupted service to Congress to ensure that we were able to provide relief to American families, communities, and small businesses; and the agency did so thoughtfully and responsibly, with the discipline needed to stay as safe as possible.

In fact, one prominent business award organization named GPO the “Most Valuable Employer During the COVID-19 Pandemic.”

This bill would bring the GPO in line with the rest of the legislative branch and establish the same 10-year term for its director that currently exists for the Architect of the Capitol and the Librarian of Congress. As with those agencies, the Director of the Government Publishing Office would be eligible for reappointment and, given his track record, certainly would have earned it.

Formalizing the term of the director will ensure that the agency has effective leadership and allow for increased transparency and accountability. For these reasons, I encourage my colleagues to support this piece of legislation.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 4791, a bill that will establish a 10-year term limit for the Director of the Government Publishing Office.

I thank my friend in the Senate, Senator ROY BLUNT, for introducing this bill earlier this month, and for the Senate's quick action on it. Although a change to a term limit may seem inconsequential, I would like to encourage my colleagues that this is a bill that will greatly benefit the entire legislative branch.

The GPO plays a vital role for our Congress. As the original “Government's Printer,” the agency has supported the House and the Senate for over 160 years. Although Americans engage with their government in much different ways than they did in 1861 when the GPO first opened its door, the agency has adapted. It has upheld its vision to achieve an “America Informed” by updating processes, technology, products, and even its name, to meet the needs of Americans today.

Much of the strategic success over time can be pinned down to two driving forces: Congress keeping GPO accountable to the needs of the institution, and strong agency leadership.

Today, we find ourselves at a time when GPO is under the strongest leadership it has seen in decades. Director Hugh Halpern is a man whose career was shaped in the House of Representatives. From working on numerous House committees, including the Rules Committee, to being Director of Floor Operations, Hugh knows our institution and has taken that knowledge to the GPO.

In the time since his appointment, he has greatly increased the transparency of the GPO, of course, with congressional oversight; has launched numerous modernization initiatives to ensure that GPO products truly serve Congress and the American people; and got GPO back to work faster than any other legislative branch agency as we overcame the pandemic.

The strategic plan GPO has in place is setting a course of predictable and accountable progress, a plan that should be supported by stable leadership. Right now, GPO is unlike other legislative branch agencies in not having a set term for its director. S. 4791 corrects that and aligns the GPO director position with its counterparts by establishing a 10-year term limit.

Not only does this strengthen the agency by increasing institutional stability, but it also reinforces that the Director of the GPO serves Congress and the American people, not the executive branch.

I am thankful for Director Halpern's leadership and innovation at the GPO, and I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation to further the GPO's accountability to this institution.

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

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

Mr. Halpern did, indeed, work in the House of Representatives. He was on the Republican staff, and I think it is meaningful that the chair and ranking member of the House Administration Committee, Democrat and Republican, feel the same way; that he has done a terrific job as director of this office.

The term limits is not about him. It is my understanding he actually supports Senator BLUNT's bill; but it is simply to have a time where you evaluate and then you can reappoint, just as with the Librarian of Congress and the Architect of the Capitol.

Since I don't have additional speakers, I am going to take advantage of a little bit of time to discuss an item that will be up for consideration on the floor later today; and that has to do with a proposed change to venue rules for Federal antitrust cases. It is very arcane, which is why I think it is important to discuss the minutiae of this.

In 1968, Congress acted to allow a senior judge panel to consolidate cases where it would be efficient for the Court. Here is the example. State AGs have the capacity, right now, and would in the future, to file antitrust cases. But if you had, as they did in 1968, a multiplicity of AGs filing a case in different States, you would end up with different witnesses having to go through the same thing over and over again, inconsistent rulings; and so that is why the Congress consolidated this.

In that case, it was large, multi-district litigation having to do with electrical equipment, and it has worked pretty well. Why we would change it is something that has been a mystery to

me. The arguments in favor, I think, do not hold water.

The Administrative Office of the Courts has pointed out that the U.S. cases are not subject to transfer under this section; and why is that? The Department of Justice coordinates itself, unlike the separate attorneys general.

I do think that the possibility of adverse outcomes is quite possible. Certainly, Mr. NEGUSE's bill to raise fees is something I support. I am a cosponsor of that bill. But if we reject the venue provisions, we will just go back and bring Mr. NEGUSE's bill up later; so that is what I would recommend.

I just want to say something further. This venue rule is not just oriented toward one sector of the economy. Mr. BUCK, the author, mentioned technology yesterday, "Big Tech" was his words.

But this isn't about technology. It is any business that is a defendant in an antitrust case. As I mentioned, the initiative was an electrical equipment company.

But I think we should listen to what people say. Mr. BUCK, in his remarks, said yesterday, Big Tech is crushing conservative speech, and that appears to be his motivation.

Well, he quotes his friend, Senator CRUZ, and he says, the greatest threat to democracy in this country is Big Tech; that Senator CRUZ agrees with that. Well, really? I mean, Senator CRUZ, who voted not to amend the Electoral Count Act that was promoted by ROY BLUNT, the author of this; who tried to overturn the election of 2020; who says that moderating inflammatory or dangerous content is a violation of free speech or may be a violation of antitrust.

I think that is the danger here; and I listened to Mr. BUCK because he said this is about conservative speech. So I think one potential outcome of this is litigation that will be brought in favorable forums to try and prevent content moderation.

If you are infowars, and you are inciting violence, I am hoping whatever platform you are on takes you down. That is not conservative speech or liberal speech, that is dangerous speech, and I do hope that we will see this for what it is.

Not every AG is a model of probity. The Attorney General in Texas right now is hiding from process servers and has, as we know, some other legal problems.

To suggest that every Attorney General is going to be guided by principles of law, as we would hope the Department of Justice and many of the AGs are, would be a serious mistake.

I am glad to have had a moment to get into this very arcane issue because there may not be time later today.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I actually have some time left myself and was debating on what to talk

about. I don't really have anything to talk about with successful fantasy football teams this weekend, so I am actually glad that my colleague brought up the Electoral College Act.

What we saw in the Senate were some changes to their legislation that we had requested the House majority do when that bill passed the House last week, so I am excited to see those changes in the Senate.

I am excited that the chairperson mentioned during our rules debate last week that maybe we could have a conference committee. That is a chance for bipartisan agreement on a very important issue, so I look forward to seeing whether that opportunity presents itself.

But as we stand here today, Mr. Speaker, we are trying to put the Government Publishing Office Director in line with every other executive branch appointed legislative branch employee, like the Architect of the Capitol, like the Librarian of Congress.

What is happening at the GPO has garnered bipartisan support today, and we need to continue to see that progress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1045

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I also urge adoption of Senator BLUNT's bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4791.

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.

PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY FOR VOTING ACCESS PROGRAM INCLUSION ACT

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1396, I call up the bill (S. 3969) to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to explicitly authorize distribution of grant funds to the voting accessibility protection and advocacy system of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the system serving the American Indian consortium, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1396, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3969

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 "Protection and Advocacy for Voting Access Program In-

clusion Act" or the "PAVA Program Inclusion Act".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZING PAYMENTS TO VOTING ACCESSIBILITY PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY SYSTEMS SERVING THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS AND THE AMERICAN INDIAN CONSORTIUM.

(a) RECIPIENTS DEFINED.—Section 291 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21061) is amended—

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

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

“(c) ELIGIBLE GRANT RECIPIENTS.—

“(1) DEFINITION OF STATE.—For the purposes of this section, the term ‘State’ shall have the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002).

“(2) AMERICAN INDIAN CONSORTIUM ELIGIBLE.—A system serving the American Indian consortium for which funds have been reserved under section 509(c)(1)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794e(c)(1)(B)) shall be eligible for payments under subsection (a) in the same manner as a protection and advocacy system of a State.”.

(b) GRANT MINIMUMS FOR AMERICAN INDIAN CONSORTIUM.—Section 291(b) of such Act (52 U.S.C. 21061(b)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(c)(1)(B),” after “as set forth in subsections”; and

(2) by striking “subsections (c)(3)(B) and (c)(4)(B) of that section shall be not less than \$70,000 and \$35,000, respectively,” and inserting the following: “subsection (c)(3)(B) shall not be less than \$70,000, and the amount of the grants to systems referred to in subsections (c)(1)(B) and (c)(4) shall not be less than \$35,000.”.

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by section 2 shall take effect at the start of the first fiscal year starting after the date of the enactment of this Act.

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

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LOFGREN. 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 S. 3969 in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in strong support of S. 3969, the PAVA Program Inclusion Act.

The bill before us today is a bipartisan, bicameral piece of legislation that makes an important technical correction in the Help America Vote Act's Protection and Advocacy for Voting Access, or PAVA, program to explicitly include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the