

14 percent increase in the month of April alone, compared to the prior month.

□ 1015

In addition to these alarming figures, so far in fiscal year 2023, 96 people were stopped while attempting to cross the southern border whose names could be found on the terrorist watch list. To put this into perspective, during the entire last fiscal year, there were only 98 arrests, and that was more than in fiscal years 2017 through 2021 combined.

Madam Speaker, it is clear to the American people that President Biden's Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security is directly responsible for this abhorrent failure. That is why, much to my regret, I have no choice but to continue my call for impeaching Secretary Mayorkas, with the hope that the Biden administration will go ahead and replace him with someone willing to actually take on the task of securing our border. At the very least, the appropriate House committees must begin considering and debating impeachment articles.

Madam Speaker, one of the most rewarding opportunities I am afforded as a Member of Congress is getting to welcome new citizens who have recently been naturalized into the United States. I repeatedly take the time to point out the perseverance and dedication it takes to become a U.S. citizen the legal and right way. It goes without saying: These folks will forever be able to hold their heads high, knowing that they respected our laws even before they became a citizen of this great country.

I will also add that because of my familiarity with this process and seeing what so many have to endure to come here legally, I have one more reason out of many to fight against illegal immigration. That is why I will continuously demand the Biden administration and Secretary Mayorkas uphold our immigration laws, and I will engage in House Republicans' oversight efforts until the American people can be confident the administration is following the laws that govern immigration in this country.

Madam Speaker, I ask all Members of Congress to join me in demanding accountability from President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF GEORGE M. HAMPTON

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

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Dr. George M. Hampton.

Dr. Hampton passed away late last month at the age of 95, and I was honored to have met this stalwart Virginia leader.

In the days since his passing, I have heard directly from many in the Prince

William County community about his outsized role in standing up for fair political representation. I have heard about his service as a mentor to the next generation of leaders, and the community has celebrated what a dedicated man he was in his professional and personal life to the service of others in his community.

Dr. Hampton truly lived his values, one of which was education. He received his bachelor of science degree from North Carolina A&T University, a master of science degree from Virginia State University, and a doctorate of arts in education from the University of Central Arizona.

Dr. Hampton then dedicated himself to educating the next generation as an adjunct professor of psychology at the Far East Division of the University of Maryland, as well as an adjunct professor of human relations at Pepperdine University.

Dr. Hampton also valued service to country. He served for more than two decades in the United States Army, fulfilling various command and staff assignments and spending 4 years as an assistant professor of military science at Virginia State University. He was awarded the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, and the Army Commendation Medal during his military service. He retired from the Army in 1971 as a lieutenant colonel.

Following his retirement from the military, Dr. Hampton held many positions that allowed him to have a hand in shaping future leaders, both within and outside of military service. One such role was as codirector of the Marine Corps Leadership and Human Relations Institute in San Diego, California, where he helped train leadership instructors for the formal schools at Quantico, in Virginia's Seventh District, and other major installations.

Throughout decades of service to the Commonwealth of Virginia, Dr. Hampton was appointed by both Democrats and Republicans to hold various notable positions. In 1982, Governor Charles Robb appointed him to the Virginia Parole Board. Reappointed by Governor Gerald Baliles, he served on this board until 1990. In 1995, Governor George Allen appointed him to a 4-year term on the State Board of Elections, where he served as vice chairman until January 1999.

In July 2003, then-Governor MARK WARNER appointed him as a member of the Board of Visitors at Virginia State University, where he served until July 2007. He was also a member of the Virginia State University Foundation.

Dr. Hampton was appointed to serve on the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Citizens Advisory Council, as well as the Prince William County representative to the Board of Directors of Northern Virginia Community College.

As a 47-year resident of Prince William County, Dr. Hampton played an active role in his community. He was a proud founding member of the Pi

Lambda Lambda Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc. For 7 years, from 1975 to 1982, Dr. Hampton served as the political adviser to the Prince William County branch of the NAACP.

Dr. Hampton was a member of the Disabled American Veterans organization, Veterans of Foreign Wars, The American Legion, Military Officers Association of America, and the Fellowship Club of Prince William County.

The impact Dr. Hampton had on his community is clear, leading him to become the namesake of the George M. Hampton Foundation. Sponsored by the Pi Lambda Lambda Chapter, Inc., and founded on the idea of helping those in need throughout Prince William County and surrounding communities, the foundation provides thousands of dollars in scholarships to local high school students each year.

On top of decades of committed service of his own, one of his greatest attributes was his desire to recognize the service of others. He was one of the originators of the Prince William County Walk of Fame, the permanent granite plaques recognizing the accomplishments of high-profile community servants across the county.

I have been proud to join in celebrating his legacy as a pioneer of remembering Black history and culture in Prince William County and across the Commonwealth.

For years, long before we recognized Juneteenth as a Federal holiday, Dr. Hampton celebrated the holiday in his own backyard, and I was overjoyed to have the opportunity to celebrate Juneteenth with him last year.

Perhaps one of his proudest accomplishments was that he served as a living inspiration and role model to Virginia students attending the school in Dale City named in his honor.

Dr. Hampton met with students of George M. Hampton Middle School regularly. He shared his stories, his memories, and historic moments of his life in Virginia. He offered them encouragement, in addition to raising funds for the school.

Madam Speaker, please join me in remembering Dr. Hampton.

FARM BILL IMPACT SERIES NO. 22: INVESTING IN RESEARCH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to deliver the 22nd installment of my farm bill impact series to discuss Congress' willingness to invest in agricultural research, which supports our Nation's food security and, ultimately, our national security.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, for every public dollar spent, agricultural research returns \$20 benefit to the economy. Despite this, Federal funding for agricultural research has declined in real dollars over the past two decades.

When you take a bird's-eye view of our investment in agricultural research, you see that the impact of the

investment is much larger than it initially seems. This isn't just about new laboratories and equipment. This is about a vision for the world where America is the undisputed leader in food science technology. It is just like when we invest in international food aid, and the return is staggering. We feed hungry people with American commodities, but we also stop wars before they start and create new international trading partners.

Agricultural research investment is the same story. The impact is wide-reaching, and the return on investment is enormous.

Just a few months ago, the U.S. Department of Agriculture officially opened its new state-of-the-art National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility in my home State of Kansas, where scientists will conduct research into serious animal disease threats. It will be an important backstop in protecting our Nation's food supply. I am proud to have this facility in my district and right down the street from my alma mater, Kansas State University College of Veterinary Medicine and the Biosecurity Research Institute, creating a scientific hub that will lead the world in agricultural research and health.

In Congress, I am proud to represent Kansas State University, the first land-grant university created under the Morrill Act, and also Haskell Indian Nations University, which was granted land-grant status by an act of Congress in 1994. The idea for land-grant universities was originally proposed in the 1850s to educate students and increase agricultural expertise and U.S. productivity.

Over the years, these universities have surpassed that original vision and now represent the cutting edge of the agricultural research that supports food security around the globe. The faculty, staff, and students at K-State and Haskell have made it clear that we must support agricultural research, development, and innovation. When we do so, agricultural producers in the U.S. and abroad gain access to the technologies that increase their production even when challenges arise.

Earlier this summer, I co-introduced the Augmenting Research and Educational Sites to Ensure Agriculture Remains Cutting-Edge and Helpful Act, or the AG RESEARCH Act. This legislation would address the deferred maintenance at agricultural research facilities to ensure that America remains the world leader in research and innovation, instead of bowing to our adversaries and competitors.

Our work cannot stop there. Congress must also make strong investments in leveraging public-private partnerships to support research addressing the biggest food and agricultural challenges and quickly react to any research shortfall.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to working with Members of this Congress to ensure that this farm bill prioritizes research and innovation. I will be back

on the floor soon to deliver another installment of my farm bill impact series and highlight more programs and titles within the bill that I believe Congress must understand and support to ensure that agriculture continues to thrive right here in America.

SUPPORTING U.S. NAVY'S SUBMARINE PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. MAGAZINER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MAGAZINER. Madam Speaker, as we prepare to consider the National Defense Authorization Act, it is vital that we continue robust support for the United States Navy's submarine program.

In recent years, we have seen that the world is still a dangerous place. Authoritarian actors all across the world pose a threat to the United States, to our democratic allies, and to peaceful people across the world.

Against that backdrop, America's submarine fleet is one of the most important advantages that we have in our vital work to make the world safe for democracy. Vessels like the Virginia-class fast-attack submarines and the upcoming Columbia-class ballistic missile submarines are powerful and difficult for our enemies to detect. That makes them an essential deterrent that keeps our would-be adversaries from committing acts of aggression.

As we work on the NDAA, the National Defense Authorization Act, it is imperative that we continue to fund production of the Virginia- and Columbia-class vessels at the Pentagon's recommended levels and that we also invest in workforce training, housing, and additional support for the thousands of tradesmen and -women in Rhode Island and across the country who are building these ships.

In that spirit, I urge all of my colleagues to approve the amendment that I have submitted to direct the Department of Defense to study and implement strategies for expanding access to affordable housing for tradesmen and -women involved in Navy shipbuilding.

President Franklin Roosevelt once said that for the world to be safe, America must be an "Arsenal of Democracy." Those words continue to be true today, particularly when it comes to our vital naval submarine program.

□ 1030

TRANQ, THE "ZOMBIE DRUG"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COLLINS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to encourage the continued support for H.R. 1734, the TRANQ Research Act, which passed the House earlier this year.

Fentanyl and other deadly substances are being seized at record lev-

els by our law enforcement officers. So far, in fiscal year 2023, the Border Patrol has intercepted 20,000 pounds of fentanyl. That is enough to kill 4.6 billion people.

Now, that is an incredible amount of deadly drugs, and it doesn't include the dangerous opioid analogues, such as xylazine, which are becoming far more common and are a challenge to identify in the field.

Xylazine, also called TRANQ or the "zombie drug," is a veterinary tranquilizer and fentanyl analogue that is wreaking havoc on American communities. It is also putting our law enforcement at risk.

According to the DEA, over the past 2 years, the southern and western United States has experienced an over 100 percent increase in xylazine encounters. This is a very concerning trend.

TRANQ earned the name "zombie drug" because it kills human tissue and is also resistant to opioid overdose treatments.

Our Federal law enforcement officers are working hard to keep our communities safe and are doing it at great personal risk. They need the tools to identify these drugs in order to stay safe when encountering them in the field.

That is why 25 of my colleagues and I introduced the TRANQ Research Act. This commonsense legislation directs the National Institute of Standards and Technology to conduct research on the detection and handling of the newest, most dangerous synthetic opioids.

Detection capabilities will extend to police officers, Border Patrol agents, and other first responders so they are better equipped to stem the flow of this deadly drug that is coming into our country and also keep them safe while they are doing it.

Our bill passed this House unanimously in May, and the Senate returned it in June with minor amendments that I support.

Madam Speaker, I urge you today to take up the amended TRANQ Research Act quickly so that we can send it to the President's desk. Let's deliver again for the American people and get this crucial legislation signed into law.

IT IS TIME TO END THE BLOCKADE OF MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JACKSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, a Senator from Alabama is now many months into a blockade of all the generals and admirals in our military who are scheduled to advance in their leadership. This is no longer just a political statement from him. This is a national security issue for all of us.

He has taken a personal crusade and made it an impediment to our entire