

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 56.

Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I missed the previous question vote as I was in a constituent meeting. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 56.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 56.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I was otherwise detained off the floor. Had I been present I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 56.

Stated against:

Ms. McBRIDE. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 56.

Ms. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, My vote was not recorded today. Had it been recorded, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 56.

Ms. SIMON. Mr. Speaker, I missed the vote on ordering the previous question on H. Res. 177. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 56.

Mr. GOMEZ. Mr. Speaker, I was not recorded on Roll Call No. 56. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 56.

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 56.

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the floor and the roll call vote on Ordering the Previous Question to provide consideration of the joint resolutions H.J. Res. 42, H.J. Res. 61, and S.J. Res. 11. Had I been present, I would have voted: NO on Roll Call No. 56 on Ordering the Previous Question.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 211, noes 209, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 57]

AYES—211

Aderholt	Calvert	Fallon
Alford	Cammack	Fedorchak
Amodi (NV)	Carey	Feenstra
Arrington	Carter (GA)	Pinstad
Babin	Carter (TX)	Fischbach
Bacon	Ciscomani	Fitzgerald
Baird	Cline	Fitzpatrick
Balderson	Cloud	Fleischmann
Barr	Clyde	Flood
Barrett	Cole	Fong
Baumgartner	Collins	Foxx
Bean (FL)	Comer	Franklin, Scott
Begich	Crane	Fry
Bentz	Crank	Fulcher
Bergman	Crawford	Garbarino
Bice	Crenshaw	Gill (TX)
Biggs (AZ)	Davidson	Gimenez
Biggs (SC)	DesJarlais	Goldman (TX)
Bilirakis	Donalds	Gonzales, Tony
Boebert	Downing	Gooden
Bost	Dunn (FL)	Gosar
Brecheen	Edwards	Graves
Bresnahan	Emmer	Green (TN)
Buchanan	Estes	Greene (GA)
Burchett	Evans (CO)	Griffith
Burlison	Ezell	Grothman

Guest	Luna
Guthrie	Luttrell
Hageman	Mace
Hamadeh (AZ)	Mackenzie
Haridopolos	Malliotakis
Harrigan	Maloy
Harris (MD)	Mann
Harris (NC)	Massie
Harshbarger	Mast
Hern (OK)	McCauley
Higgins (LA)	McClain
Hill (AR)	McClintock
Hinson	McCormick
Houchin	McDowell
Hudson	McGuire
Huizenga	Messmer
Hunt	Meuser
Hurd (CO)	Miller (IL)
Issa	Miller (OH)
Jack	Miller (WV)
Jackson (TX)	Miller-Meeks
James	Mills
Johnson (LA)	Moolenaar
Johnson (SD)	Moore (AL)
Jordan	Moore (NC)
Joyce (OH)	Moore (UT)
Joyce (PA)	Moore (WV)
Kean	Moran
Kelly (MS)	Murphy
Kelly (PA)	Nehls
Kennedy (UT)	Newhouse
Kiggans (VA)	Norman
Kiley (CA)	Nunn (IA)
Kim	Obermole
Knott	Ogles
Kustoff	Onder
LaHood	Owens
LaLota	Palmer
Langworthy	Perry
Latta	Pfluger
Lawler	Reschenthaler
Lee (FL)	Rogers (AL)
Letlow	Rogers (KY)
Loudermilk	Rose
Lucas	Rouzer

NOES—209

Adams	Dexter
Aguilar	Dingell
Amo	Doggett
Ansari	Elfreth
Auchincloss	Escobar
Balint	Españillat
Barragán	Evans (PA)
Beatty	Fields
Bell	Figures
Bera	Fletcher
Beyer	Foster
Bishop	Foushee
Bonamici	Frankel, Lois
Boyle (PA)	Friedman
Brown	Frost
Brownley	Garamendi
Budzinski	Garcia (CA)
Bynum	Garcia (IL)
Carbajal	Garcia (TX)
Carter (LA)	Gillen
Casar	Golden (ME)
Case	Goldman (NY)
Casten	Gomez
Castor (FL)	Gonzalez, V.
Castro (TX)	Goodlander
Cherfilus-	Gray
McCormick	Green, Al (TX)
Chu	Harder (CA)
Chu	Hayes
Cisneros	Himes
Clark (MA)	Horsford
Clarke (NY)	Houlahan
Cleaver	Hoyer
Clyburn	Hoyle (OR)
Cohen	Huffman
Conaway	Ivey
Connolly	Jackson (IL)
Correa	Jacobs
Costa	Jayapal
Courtney	Jeffries
Craig	Johnson (GA)
Crockett	Johnson (TX)
Crow	Kamllager-Dove
Cuellar	Kaptur
Davids (KS)	Keating
Davis (IL)	Kelly (IL)
Davis (NC)	Kennedy (NY)
Dean (PA)	Khanna
DeGette	Landsman
DeLauro	Larsen (WA)
DeBene	Larson (CT)
Deluzio	Latimer
DeSaulnier	

Roy	Raskin
Rulli	Riley (NY)
Rutherford	Rivas
Salazar	Ross
Scalise	Ruiz
Schmidt	Ryan
Schweikert	Salinas
Scott, Austin	Sánchez
Self	Scanlon
Sessions	Schakowsky
Shreve	Schneider
Simpson	Scholten
Smith (MO)	Schrier
Smith (NE)	Scott (VA)
Smith (NJ)	Scott, David
Smucker	Sewell
Staubert	Sherman
Stefanik	Simon
Steil	Smith (WA)
Steube	
Strong	Allen
Stutzman	Carson
Taylor	De La Cruz
Tenney	Diaz-Balart
Thompson (PA)	Ellzey
Tiffany	
Timmons	
Turner (OH)	
Valadao	
Van Drew	
Van Duyn	
Wagner	
Walberg	
Weber (TX)	
Webster (FL)	
Westerman	
Wied	
Perry	Williams (TX)
Williams (SC)	Wilson (SC)
Wittman	
Womack	
Yakym	
Zinke	

Sorensen	Torres (NY)
Soto	Trahan
Stansbury	Tran
Stanton	Turner (TX)
Stevens	Underwood
Strickland	Vargas
Subramanyam	Vasquez
Suoizzi	Veasey
Swalwell	Velázquez
Sykes	Vindman
Takano	Wasserman
Thanedar	Schultz
Thompson (CA)	Waters
Thompson (MS)	Watson Coleman
Titus	Whitesides
Tlaib	Williams (GA)
Tokuda	Wilson (FL)
Tonko	
Torres (CA)	

NOT VOTING—13

Allen	Gottheimer	Sherrill
Carson	Grijalva	Spartz
De La Cruz	Krishnamoorthi	Van Orden
Diaz-Balart	LaMalfa	
Ellzey	Petersen	

□ 1401

So the resolution was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted NO on Roll Call No. 57.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 56 and AYE on Roll Call No. 57.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I missed the following votes, but had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 56, and NAY on Roll Call No. 57.

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.

RECRUITING FAMILIES USING DATA ACT OF 2025

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 579) to amend parts B and E of title IV of the Social Security Act to improve foster and adoptive parent recruitment and retention, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 579

*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 “Recruiting Families Using Data Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. STATE PLAN AMENDMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 422 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 622) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(7), by inserting “through the development and implementation of a family partnership plan which

meets the requirements of subsection (d) for identification, recruitment, screening, licensing, support, and retention of foster and adoptive families” after “are needed”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) FAMILY PARTNERSHIP PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—For purposes of subsection (b)(7), the requirements for a family partnership plan (in this subsection referred to as the ‘plan’) are the following:

“(1) The plan is developed in consultation with birth, kinship, foster and adoptive families, community-based service providers, technical assistance providers, and youth with lived experience with foster care and adoption.

“(2) The plan describes—

“(A) how the State plans to identify, notify, engage, and support relatives (and others connected to the child) as potential placement resources for children;

“(B) how the State plans to develop and implement child-specific recruitment plans for every child in or entering foster care who needs a foster or adoptive family;

“(C) how the State plans to authentically engage children and youth in recruitment efforts on their behalf;

“(D) how the State plans to use data to establish goals, assess needs, measure progress, reduce unnecessary placements in congregate care, increase permanency, improve placement stability, increase the rate of kinship placements, improve recruitment and retention of families for teens, sibling groups, and other special populations, and align the composition of foster and adoptive families with the needs of children in or entering foster care; and

“(E) how that State will stand up or support foster family advisory boards for the purpose of improving recruitment and retention of foster and adoptive families.

“(3) The plan provides that, not less than annually, the State shall collect and report on the State’s actual foster family capacity and congregate care utilization, including the number, demographics, and characteristics of licensed foster families, including prospective adoptive families, the number of such families that haven’t received a placement or are not being fully utilized and the reasons therefor, and the number, demographics, and characteristics of children placed in congregate care in-State and out-of-State.

“(4) The plan includes, and shall update not less than annually, a summary of the most recent feedback from foster and adoptive parents and youth regarding licensure, training, support, and reasons why parents stop fostering or why adoptive or legal guardianship placements out of foster care fail or foster and such adoptive of legal guardianship families struggle to meet children’s needs.

“(5) The plan includes, and shall update annually, a report on the State’s analysis of specific challenges or barriers to recruiting, licensing, and utilizing families who reflect the racial and ethnic background of children in foster care in the State, and the State’s efforts to overcome those challenges and barriers.

“(6) The plan includes such other information relating to foster and adoptive parent recruitment and retention as the Secretary may require.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendment made by this subsection shall take effect on October 1, 2026.

(2) DELAY PERMITTED IF STATE LEGISLATION REQUIRED.—In the case of a State plan approved under subpart 1 of part B of title IV of the Social Security Act which the Secretary of Health and Human Services deter-

mines requires State legislation (other than legislation appropriating funds) in order for the plan to meet the additional requirements imposed by this subsection, the State plan shall not be regarded as failing to comply with the requirements of such part solely on the basis of the failure of the plan to meet such additional requirements before the first day of the first calendar quarter beginning after the close of the first regular session of the State legislature that begins after the date of enactment of this subsection. For purposes of the previous sentence, in the case of a State that has a 2-year legislative session, each year of such session shall be deemed to be a separate regular session of the State legislature.

**SEC. 3. INCLUSION OF INFORMATION ON FOSTER AND ADOPTIVE FAMILIES IN ANNUAL CHILD WELFARE OUTCOMES REPORT TO CONGRESS.**

Section 479A(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 679b(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6)(C), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (7)(B), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(8) include in the report submitted pursuant to paragraph (5) for fiscal year 2025 or any succeeding fiscal year—

“(A) State-by-State data on the number, demographics, and characteristics of foster and adoptive families in the State, and the number of potential foster and adoptive families not being utilized in the State and the reasons why;

“(B) a summary of the challenges of, and barriers to, being a foster or adoptive parent, including with respect to recruitment, licensure, engagement, retention, and why parents stop fostering, adoptions disrupt or dissolve, or foster or adoptive families struggle, as reported by States based on surveys of foster and adoptive parents; and

“(C) a summary of the challenges and barriers States reported on efforts to recruit a pool of families that reflect the racial and ethnic background of children in foster care in the State, and efforts to overcome those barriers.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Recruiting Families Using Data Act introduced by my Ways and Means colleagues, Representatives RANDY FEENSTRA and BRENDAN BOYLE. This bill would make a relatively straightforward but needed update to current law to promote State-level recruitment of foster care families.

Thousands of loving parents open their homes every year to offer care

and support for children in need. By doing so, they provide shelter for children who would otherwise be forced to stay in caseworker offices, hospitals, or hotels. However, many of these same parents, for any number of reasons, stop serving as foster families after only 1 year.

In short, there is a dire need for more foster families in our communities. Much of the foster care system is coordinated at the State level, which means we need to enlist the States in helping expand the number of foster families.

Under current law, States are required, as a condition of receiving funding, to have a plan in place to recruit foster and adoptive families, but we know, based on an analysis by the Department of Health and Human Services, that many States continue to face challenges.

This bill would build on existing law by calling on States receiving Federal funding to develop family partnership plans that lay out their specific process for finding potential foster families and recruiting and retaining them in the foster care system.

The legislation also authorizes the evaluation of key data to ensure we identify what efforts have been successful in expanding the availability of foster families.

I thank Representatives FEENSTRA and BOYLE for introducing this legislation and for their bipartisan leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to support this commonsense piece of legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 579, the Recruiting Families Using Data Act.

This legislation is a good example of Congress doing the work our constituents sent us here to do. Last Congress, my former colleague, Dan Kildee, worked closely with Representative FEENSTRA to introduce this bipartisan bill, which is based on solid research and the fundamental principle that if we want to know what is best for foster youth and their families, we should ask them.

The result was this bill, which would require States to create a new family partnership plan to explain how they are identifying, screening, engaging, and supporting foster and adoptive families, in consultation with people with lived experience.

To me, one of the most critical aspects of this will be engaging with the child’s family, whether it is by placing foster children with family members directly or making space for kin who can’t be foster parents to still support the child and the foster parents.

Last Congress, we marked up this bill in the Ways and Means Committee and sent it to the floor with our unanimous consent. While it passed the House on a strong bipartisan vote, I was disappointed that the bill did not become law. I am glad to support it again. I believe it is a strong complement to the

bipartisan legislation we enacted last year reauthorizing child welfare services, which included many good ideas from both sides of the aisle.

As we continue to hear that Elon Musk and his band of hackers are rampaging through Federal agencies, including the Department of Health and Human Services, firing policy experts, falsely accusing Americans of fraud, freezing and terminating investments that were directed by Congress, I hope we can return to the kind of partnership and genuine concern for vulnerable Americans that sparked both bills.

Move fast and break stuff might be a good model for technology companies, but it is wrong for the programs we have created to protect children.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. FEENSTRA).

Mr. FEENSTRA. Mr. Speaker, as a father of four, I believe that every child deserves a safe and loving home.

Unfortunately, many vulnerable children in our foster care system lack a family that they can call their own due to the shortage of foster families.

This must change, and that is what this bill does.

My bill, the Recruiting Families Using Data Act, would help States uphold and strengthen their diligent recruitment plans by improving their processes with concrete facts and information that identifies, recruits, and retains qualified foster care homes.

If we are going to address the problems facing the foster care system, we need better data on those that are having a problem. That is why this bill is so important.

This legislation would also establish a family advisory board to share best practices, highlight financial obstacles facing foster families, and keep foster families at the center of the systematic changes for improvement.

With the right tools and right resources, we can find a caring home for every child in our foster care program. That is why this bill is so important.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stand with me for foster families, and support our children and vote for this wonderful bill.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this good bill to help ensure that children in foster care are in safe, appropriate homes.

I further urge my colleagues to work with us to stop these indiscriminate, illegal layoffs and funding cuts which threaten to undermine the good bipartisan work we have done on behalf of vulnerable children.

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

□ 1415

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, nearly 400,000 American children today are in the Nation's child welfare sys-

tem and counting on us to help them secure access to a permanent, loving, and stable home. At the same time, thousands of parents across the Nation are ready and willing to provide that love and shelter for kids in need. However, more must be done to link those children with those families who will volunteer to help.

The Recruiting Families Using Data Act will give States the tools and incentives to grow the number of foster families able to care for kids who might otherwise remain stuck in other parts of our welfare system. It is a vote of confidence in the generosity and kindness of potential foster families, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRAWFORD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 579.

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.

#### CHRONIC DISEASE FLEXIBLE COVERAGE ACT

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 919) to codify Internal Revenue Service guidance relating to treatment of certain services and items for chronic conditions as meeting the preventive care deductible safe harbor for purposes of high deductible health plans in connection with health savings accounts.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 919

*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 "Chronic Disease Flexible Coverage Act".

##### SEC. 2. SERVICES AND ITEMS FOR CHRONIC CONDITIONS TREATED AS PREVENTIVE CARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The additional preventive care services and items for chronic conditions that may be treated as preventive care for purposes of section 223(c)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as set forth in IRS Notice 2019-45 shall have the same force and effect as if included in the enactment of this Act.

(b) NO INFERENCE.—To the extent not inconsistent with this section, no inference shall be made from subsection (a) with respect to such other rules or guidance as the Secretary has provided, or may provide, with respect to preventive services for purposes of section 223(c)(2)(C) of such Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. 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 Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Chronic Disease Flexible Coverage Act, introduced by Ways and Means Health Subcommittee Chairman VERN BUCHANAN and our Ways and Means colleague, Representative JIMMY PANETTA.

This legislation provides employers and their employees with greater flexibility to design healthcare coverage options that expand access to treatments for chronic diseases.

The chronic disease epidemic has, unfortunately, impacted nearly every family in America and represents a significant share of our healthcare spending. In fact, 90 percent of the \$4.1 trillion this country spends each year on healthcare goes toward chronic disease. This is not surprising when you realize that 60 percent of Americans suffer from some form of chronic disease, whether it be heart disease, diabetes, or cancer.

So many Americans would benefit from having healthcare coverage that is not only more affordable but more responsive to their needs so that they can better manage their health.

Last Congress, the House of Representatives approved a version of this legislation, but unfortunately, we were not able to get the bill across the finish line. However, with President Trump back in the White House, we are moving this bill once again, a bill that further strengthens a policy put in place during the first Trump administration.

For the 53 percent of employers that offer high deductible health plans to their employees, they would now be able to improve those options by allowing predeductible coverage of critical chronic care management services, including beta blockers, blood pressure monitors, glucometers, inhalers, and medications and testing to help individuals with high cholesterol. While the bill includes 14 specific services that could be covered, it leaves the door open for the list to be expanded later, as well.

By providing flexible coverage options for more people living with chronic health conditions, we can help lower their costs and improve their health and well-being.

I thank Representatives BUCHANAN and PANETTA for their leadership on this issue, as well as recognize the work of our Ways and Means Health Subcommittee that held its first hearing this Congress on creating healthier options for families and raising awareness about the chronic disease epidemic we have in this country.