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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

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

Holy God, our refuge and our protection, our shield and defense, into Your hands we commend our Nation's police force.

Even as these men and women, our compatriots, place their lives on the line in service to their hometowns, their communities, their country, and this Capitol, we pray Your spirit be upon them.

For their countless acts of dedication, selfless service, and heroism, and for the 394 men and women whose names were added to the National Law Enforcement Memorial this year, and for all who have gone above and beyond, paying the ultimate price so that we would enjoy security on our streets and in our cities, we are deeply indebted.

We pray that You keep them safe as they step into the fray each day. We also ask that You enable them, when they find themselves in volatile and complex environments that we can't even begin to fathom, to discern the precarious lines they walk between public protection and self-preservation and between skilled insight and rash judgment.

Remind us, O God, whether in uniform or as common citizens, that You have given each of us full armor to guard us from the hazards of each day. May we be willing to put on the belt of truth and the breastplate of righteousness. May our feet and our whole selves be equipped with a readiness that has prepared us to walk always the path of peace.

It is in the strength of Your name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HILL 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ROSEMARY LAWLEY

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mark the sad occasion of the passing of Rosemary Lawley of Williamsville, New York.

Entering into her eternal rest a few short months ago, Mrs. Lawley was the matriarch of the Lawley family of Buffalo and western New York and was loved by all those who came into her life. She was a champion for those who had none.

Born Rosemary O'Connor in south Buffalo, she was a graduate of Mount Mercy Academy and nursing school at D'Youville College. Rosemary met the love of her life, Bill, and together, they raised six children who each continue in the footsteps of their parents, giving back generously to the western New York community.

Rosemary Lawley was one of a kind—a graceful and thoughtful woman whose commitment to faith, family, and community set examples for so many to follow, and, most particularly, her grandchildren and her great-grandchildren.

While her loss leaves an irreplaceable void at the top of the Lawley family, her legacy shines on through her family and through her many charitable works for which she is best known. I am honored to remember her on this beautiful day on the floor of the United States House of Representatives in this good and generous Nation and the Capitol of the United States of America.

CELEBRATING THE RETIREMENT OF JOHN McAULIFFE

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

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the retirement of John McAuliffe, a central New York native, visionary, and driving force behind the Onondaga Lake cleanup effort.

In 2002, John McAuliffe was named program director for the Honeywell Company's \$450 million cleanup of Onondaga Lake, one of the most polluted sites in America caused by Honeywell's predecessor.

McAuliffe tirelessly worked with Federal and State environmental regulators and oversaw teams of engineers and technicians to clean up a lake laden with more than 165,000 pound of mercury and other toxic substances.

Today, Onondaga Lake is the site of the Loop-the-Lake Trail, as well as the Lakeview Amphitheater, a popular music venue, and hosts thousands of boaters, fishers, and nature enthusiasts each year. It has also become a favorite place for bald eagles, especially in the winter months. The lake has experienced an extraordinary revival due to John McAuliffe's remarkable vision and unwavering commitment.

□ 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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Central New York owes John a debt of gratitude for an enduring legacy of doing something that many thought was impossible. I wish John a happy retirement.

MILITARY APPRECIATION MONTH

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

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Military Appreciation Month.

Serving in America's Armed Forces is one of the most courageous and selfless decisions citizens of this country can make. It is a decision we should never cease to honor and celebrate. Too frequently, however, our Active Duty servicemembers and their families do not receive the essential care and support they need and deserve.

Force readiness is contingent on a servicemember's ability to be confident that their family is kept safe when they are called to serve. Too often we find that these families aren't safe. They are living in homes with toxic mold and no recourse. Their drinking water has been poisoned by years of chemical dumps with no recourse.

It is simply unacceptable. As a new member of the House Armed Services Committee, I will always stand up to ensure that those who have so bravely defended our freedoms have access to the essential resources and support they need to thrive.

Military families serve too, and it is time we recognize this and act to show them the appreciation they deserve.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF IRMA H. ROBERTS

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

Mr. KUSTOFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the upcoming 100th birthday of Irma Roberts, probably the most famous high school librarian in the history of Memphis City Schools.

Irma Roberts was the librarian at White Station High School from 1963 to 1986. Aside from being the librarian, she was the school's student council sponsor. She planned the homecoming and directed the annual Queen of Clubs.

Without a doubt, Irma Roberts had a great influence on my life and on so many other students at White Station High School. She is truly an inspiration to a couple of generations of students at White Station High School. She was a tremendous educator.

Dodson, DeAnn, Dabney, Bob, Bill, and Ryan know how terrific their mother and grandmother is as a person. Now, so does everyone else.

Irma Roberts, congratulations on your 100th birthday.

CRUMBLING INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, in the beginning of this week because of the routine inspection by the Department of Transportation in Arkansas, it was discovered that the Hernando De Soto Bridge that crosses the Mississippi River between Memphis and Arkansas had a major crack in a structural beam. As a result, that bridge which carries 50,000 cars across it and much of America's commerce along I-40 is closed, and it may be closed for as much as months—not days or weeks, but months.

Traffic is diverted to a 1949 bridge, the Memphis-Arkansas Bridge, which is currently serving the need, but it is difficult, and it is causing traffic problems in Memphis.

Mr. Speaker, 700 barges are stopped on the Mississippi River—370 going south and 330 going north—which cannot go under the bridge for fear that the bridge could fall and not support its own weight and damage the barges.

I am calling on the Department of Transportation to get involved, to lend its expertise, and to lend money and finances to get this bridge open. This is a national tragedy, and it shows why we need an infrastructure bill immediately.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of National Police Week and to honor the brave men and women in blue who selflessly serve in law enforcement across our Nation.

I want to extend my sincere gratitude to the officers back in central Arkansas, throughout the country, and right here in the U.S. Capitol who fearlessly defend our families and communities. Our communities could not run smoothly without the service and sacrifice that law enforcement officers make for us on a daily basis.

The best way to ensure better community-based policing is to support our law enforcement agencies with the proper training and the proper funding that they need. I will always support our law enforcement here in Washington, and I hope that our country can bond where all our communities are proud like I am to back the blue.

Once again, I thank all of our dedicated officers in this important week for their sacrifices and, importantly, their families' sacrifice as they serve all of our families on a daily basis.

RELIEF PACKAGE

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

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight a historic piece of the American Rescue Plan: the expanded child tax credit. Prior to this relief package, the child tax credit left behind one-third of all children because their parents earned too little to access the full benefit.

The American Rescue Plan changed that by making the credit fully refundable, increasing the credit to \$3,000 per child per year, \$3,600 for kids under the age of 6, and providing the credit in monthly payments starting this July. This 1-year expansion was a critical first step, but we must go further to rebuild our middle class. Children don't grow up in just 1 year or 5 years. We must make this expansion permanent.

In Washington State, this is estimated to benefit 1.4 million children and reduce childhood poverty by 40 percent. I will continue fighting to make this expansion permanent and provide all kids with a fair opportunity to succeed.

PRESIDENT BIDEN'S INFLATION

(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, Tuesday was a media alarm. The biased Washington Post reported accidentally in The State newspaper that "Joe Biden's free spending could ignite inflation that would outstrip wage gains." The President's \$6 trillion spending spree of borrowing and taxing will burden the youth of America with debt and threaten the savings of older Americans with a worthless dollar.

Already, The Post and Courier of Charleston reprinted how lumber costs in the average house have skyrocketed \$36,000 this year, undermining homeownership. The Wall Street Journal revealed used cars have hit a record of over \$25,000 which denies many the ability to purchase a car.

The New York Stock Exchange suffered a staggering loss of nearly 500 points as inflation was clearly being pushed by the outrageous spending schemes of President Biden destroying jobs.

I appreciate the courageous leaders, like Ambassador Nikki Haley, who are standing up for America. She has sent me a symbol of the consequence of borrowing and taxing which we see in Venezuela: the 100 Bolivar note which is now worth less than a dime.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

IMPROVING LIVES OF WORKING FAMILIES

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

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, this week I was so proud to announce that \$330 million from the American Rescue

Plan is on its way to my district to keep frontline public workers on the payroll; that \$50 million is coming to my district to help our colleges, universities, and their students recover from this horrible pandemic; and that advance monthly child tax credit payments—a tax cut for working families with children—stand to benefit 126,000 children in my district alone.

These are more than just numbers on a page. They represent the promise of life returning to this country as part of the American Rescue Plan which has put checks back in pockets, put people back in jobs, put the shots in the arms, and put our kids back in the schools.

This is the American Rescue Plan, and it is working.

□ 1215

HONORING THE SERVICE OF JEFF HENDRED

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a man from Iowa's Second Congressional District for his countless hours of service to our community.

Recently, Wilson Elementary School principal and Polar Xpress frozen yogurt shopowner Jeff Hendred, from my hometown of Ottumwa, was awarded the President's Volunteer Service Award by the United Way of Wapello County.

The volunteer service award is given to honor individuals who have gone above and beyond to leave a positive impact in their community and for inspiring others to pay it forward through community service of their own.

Jeff was instrumental in coordinating the annual celebration of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and has dedicated countless hours to the Emergency Youth Food Program.

It is truly inspiring, and I am incredibly thankful to have Jeff in Ottumwa.

With over 20 years of service in Ottumwa's schools, Jeff has the important job of being a role model and teacher to hundreds of students, and his service to the Ottumwa community sets a great example for our next generation of community leaders.

I could not be prouder to represent Jeff in Congress, his first Congresswoman from Ottumwa, and to call him and his wife, Sandra, a friend.

CONNECTING PEOPLE TO JOBS THROUGH INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

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

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of investing in our infrastructure with bold strokes and smart policy. We have a once-in-a-

generation opportunity to provide mobility for all Americans. We must harness it.

Making our economy more sustainable, productive, and fair means upgrading the way people from all backgrounds and ZIP Codes access jobs, goods, and services.

As a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I am working with my colleagues to expand access to reliable and convenient buses, provide grants for on-demand transit to fill transit deserts, and build complete streets that ensure pedestrian safety, encourage the use of bicycles and other micromobility with protected lanes, and improve the handling of stormwater. Transportation is about bridges, ports, and roads, yes, but it must foundationally be about connecting people to jobs and services across all modalities. I look forward to advancing these priorities in forthcoming legislation.

STANDING WITH ISRAEL

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

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, the continuing attacks on Israeli civilians by Hamas militants in the Gaza Strip are a shocking reminder that Israel's very existence has been threatened throughout its seven decades as a nation. We strongly condemn these attacks and the terror campaign being waged against our Israeli allies.

As a sovereign country, Israel not only has the right but the responsibility to protect its own citizens. No nation could be expected to withstand these assaults without acting in its own defense.

Even in its military response, under constant threat of further attacks, with air raid sirens driving hundreds of thousands of Israelis to bomb shelters, Israel has shown remarkable restraint. Hamas has certainly not.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's government should have the full support of this Congress and this President as it works to end the waves of terror coming out of Gaza. As the Prime Minister said in this Chamber 10 years ago, "Israel is the one anchor of stability" in the Middle East.

Mr. Speaker, we must continue to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with Israel, united against all threats to its peace, stability, and its very existence.

HONORING FALLEN OFFICERS FROM PUERTO RICO

(Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Mr. Speaker, I stand with Israel.

Today, in National Police Week, I rise to recognize our municipal, State, and Federal law enforcement officers in Puerto Rico and their commitment to public safety.

I also rise to honor those brave officers from the island who lost their lives in the line of duty during the past year.

From the Puerto Rico Police Bureau: Captain Roberto Rodriguez-Hernandez, Lieutenants Jose Garcia-Vazquez and Juan Rivera-Padua, Sergeants Miguel Martinez-Ortiz, Ricardo Perez-Ortiz, Mayra Rodriguez-Burgado, Juan Ramirez-Padilla, Luis Marrero-Diaz, and Juan Rosado-Lopez.

From the Carolina Municipal Police Department: Sergeants Eliezer Hernandez-Cartagena and Luis Salaman-Conde.

We are eternally grateful to those officers who made the ultimate sacrifice while protecting their communities.

Let's back the blue.

MARKING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. NEHLS. Mr. Speaker, it is National Police Week. After serving in law enforcement for over 30 years, I can think of no better story to share today than the story of my family's more than 110 years of law enforcement service.

It all started with my father, Edwin Nehls, who, after returning home from Korea as the recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross, began serving with the Dodge County Sheriff's Office in the State of Wisconsin. He served for over two decades, starting as a traffic deputy and eventually working his way to serving as the elected sheriff, a position he held for 8 years.

My older brother Todd Nehls served in the Dodge County Sheriff's Office for 34 years, serving more than 10 of those years as the elected sheriff.

And my identical twin brother, Trevor Nehls, served in law enforcement for over 30 years in Fort Bend County, Texas, starting in the early 1990s. He just retired in March of this year after a successful career.

I could not be more proud of my father and brothers' service.

BIDEN ECONOMIC POLICIES JEOPARDIZE LIVELIHOODS

(Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because businesses are getting hammered by the destructive economic policies of the Biden administration.

I just returned from my district in Florida, where, despite an overall strong economy, local business owners are struggling to find employees. Whether it is our local builders' association, manufacturers like Tampa Armature Works, food producers at RollinGreens, hospitals, or my favorite restaurants, this problem exists across every business sector.

It defies all principles of free-market economics that we see “help wanted” signs in shop windows across America the same day the Biden administration posted one of the worst jobs reports in recent memory.

Why is that? At a time when over 150 million Americans have received vaccinations, and we are finally emerging from the pandemic, why is the economy going in the wrong direction at an accelerating rate?

It is simple. Biden administration policies are incentivizing people to remain out of the workforce. Our government should be encouraging people to work, not implementing policies that jeopardize the livelihoods of Americans.

SAYING YES TO MOVING FORWARD TOGETHER

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, we are at a crossroads coming out of this pandemic. We are either going to decide, as a country, whether we are going to move forward together, or we are going to double down on the past and the bad economy.

In the rescue package, 2.3 million Ohioan children will get \$3,000 or \$3,600 to stabilize themselves, to pull them out of poverty. And the Republicans said no.

We had pension reform in that. Forty-thousand Ohioans will now be made whole instead of losing half their pension. Republicans said no.

We want to do infrastructure. Republicans said no.

We want money for State and local governments for hazard pay. Republicans say no.

Mr. Speaker, if we removed the word “no” from the vocabulary of the people of the United States, the Republicans would be speechless.

RESPECTING SERVICE OF FIRST RESPONDERS

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge National Police Week.

There have been 124 police officers killed in the line of duty this year, unfortunately, including two of my constituents, Deputy Michael Magli and Master Patrol Officer Jesse Madsen.

I went to the funeral services of our heroes, Mr. Speaker, and shared the anguish of their loved ones. They leave behind a distinguished legacy of service and sacrifice that deserves to be honored.

This week, I was proud to cosponsor legislation that would increase penalties for crimes targeting law enforcement and strengthen funding for law enforcement programs.

Law enforcement has faced unrelenting political attacks as part of the defund the police movement. This is a dangerous proposition that has already proven to leave communities less safe. I respect, of course, the service and sacrifices of our first responders, and I will continue to support them.

HONORING ALL MEN AND WOMEN IN BLUE

(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 rise today, during this National Police Week, to honor and thank all men and women in blue who dutifully protect and serve our communities.

Public safety is the most important factor in quality of life. In recent years, antipolice rhetoric and violence have increased dramatically. In 2020 alone, 128 police officers were fallen and died in the line of duty, one of the deadliest in history for law enforcement.

Fully aware of these dangers, more than 800,000 brave police officers across America still faithfully put their lives on the line to protect each of us every day. That is 0.25 percent who protects all the rest.

On Tuesday, I was honored to join police officers from Lebanon County, in my district, at a ceremony honoring officers who made the ultimate sacrifice. I thank Pier Hess Graf, the Lebanon County district attorney, for handling, running, and emceeding the event.

I joined many Republican colleagues this morning on a bike rally led by Leader MCCARTHY to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, where we honored our Nation’s fallen police officers.

As the son of a police officer, Detective Stanley Meuser, I know well the tremendous sacrifices our police officers and their loved ones make. This week, and always, we all owe our police officers and their families all of our support.

COMPREHENSIVE DEBT COLLECTION IMPROVEMENT ACT

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 380, I call up the bill (H.R. 2547) to expand and enhance consumer, student, servicemember, and small business protections with respect to debt collection practices, 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 (Mr. STANTON). Pursuant to House Resolution 380, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services, printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 117-29, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 2547

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—SMALL BUSINESS LENDING FAIRNESS ACT

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Obligor transactions.

Sec. 103. Enforcement of security interests.

TITLE II—FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES FOR SERVICEMEMBERS ACT

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Enhanced protection against debt collector harassment of servicemembers.

Sec. 203. GAO study and report.

TITLE III—PRIVATE LOAN DISABILITY DISCHARGE ACT

Sec. 301. Short title.

Sec. 302. Protections for obligors and cosigners in case of death or total and permanent disability.

TITLE IV—CONSUMER PROTECTION FOR MEDICAL DEBT COLLECTIONS ACT

Sec. 401. Short title.

Sec. 402. Amendments to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

Sec. 403. Prohibition on consumer reporting agencies reporting certain medical debt.

Sec. 404. Requirements for furnishers of medical debt information.

TITLE V—ENDING DEBT COLLECTION HARASSMENT ACT

Sec. 501. Short title.

Sec. 502. Consumer protections relating to debt collection practices.

TITLE VI—STOP DEBT COLLECTION ABUSE ACT

Sec. 601. Short title.

Sec. 602. Definitions.

Sec. 603. Debt collection practices for debt collectors hired by Federal agencies.

Sec. 604. Unfair practices.

Sec. 605. GAO study and report.

TITLE VII—DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES HARMONIZATION ACT

Sec. 701. Short title.

Sec. 702. Award of damages.

Sec. 703. Prohibition on the referral of emergency individual assistance debt.

TITLE VIII—NON-JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE DEBT COLLECTION CLARIFICATION ACT

Sec. 801. Short title.

Sec. 802. Enforcement of security interests.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 901. Discretionary surplus funds.

Sec. 902. Effective date.

TITLE I—SMALL BUSINESS LENDING FAIRNESS ACT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Small Business Lending Fairness Act”.

SEC. 102. OBLIGOR TRANSACTIONS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Chapter 2 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1631 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 140B. Unfair credit practices

“(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In connection with the extension of credit or creation of debt in or affecting commerce, as defined in section 4 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 44), including any advance of funds or sale or assignment of future income or receivables that may or

may not be credit, no person may directly or indirectly take or receive from another person or seek to enforce an obligation that constitutes or contains a cognovit or confession of judgment (for purposes other than executory process in the State of Louisiana), warrant of attorney, or other waiver of the right to notice and the opportunity to be heard in the event of suit or process thereon.

“(b) EXEMPTION.—The exemptions described in section 104 shall not apply to this section.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 130 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1640) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(m) CREDITOR.—In this section, the term ‘creditor’ refers to any person charged with compliance that is not the obligor.”.

(2) The table of sections in chapter 2 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1631 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“140B. Unfair credit practices.”.

SEC. 103. ENFORCEMENT OF SECURITY INTERESTS.

Section 103 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1602) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(ff) The term ‘debt’ means any obligation of a person to pay to another person money—

“(1) that includes the right of the person providing the money to a legal or an equitable remedy for breach of performance if the breach gives rise to a right to payment; and

“(2) regardless of whether the obligation or right to a remedy described in paragraph (1) is absolute or contingent, has been reduced to judgment, is fixed, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, recourse, nonrecourse, secured, or unsecured”.

TITLE II—FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES FOR SERVICEMEMBERS ACT

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act”.

SEC. 202. ENHANCED PROTECTION AGAINST DEBT COLLECTOR HARASSMENT OF SERVICEMEMBERS.

(a) COMMUNICATION IN CONNECTION WITH DEBT COLLECTION.—Section 805 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING SERVICEMEMBER DEBTS.—

“(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘covered member’ means—

“(A) a covered member or a dependent as defined in section 987(i) of title 10, United States Code; and

“(B)(i) an individual who was separated, discharged, or released from duty described in such section 987(i)(1), but only during the 365-day period beginning on the date of separation, discharge, or release; or

“(ii) a person, with respect to an individual described in clause (i), described in subparagraph (A), (D), (E), or (I) of section 1072(2) of title 10, United States Code.

“(2) PROHIBITIONS.—A debt collector may not, in connection with the collection of any debt of a covered member—

“(A) threaten to have the covered member reduced in rank;

“(B) threaten to have the covered member’s security clearance revoked; or

“(C) threaten to have the covered member prosecuted under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).”.

(b) UNFAIR PRACTICES.—Section 808 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) The representation to any covered member (as defined under section 805(e)(1)) that failure to cooperate with a debt collector will result in—

“(A) a reduction in rank of the covered member;

“(B) a revocation of the covered member’s security clearance; or

“(C) prosecution under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).”.

SEC. 203. GAO STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the impact of debt collection on covered members (as defined under section 805(e)(1) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, as added by section 202), which shall—

(1) identify types of false, deceptive, misleading, unfair, abusive, and harassing debt collection practices experienced by covered members and make recommendations to eliminate these practices;

(2) identify collection practices of creditors and debt collectors experienced by covered members;

(3) discuss the effect of these practices on military readiness; and

(4) discuss any national security implications, including the extent to which covered members with security clearances would be impacted by uncollected debt.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the completed study required under subsection (a).

TITLE III—PRIVATE LOAN DISABILITY DISCHARGE ACT

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Private Loan Disability Discharge Act of 2021”.

SEC. 302. PROTECTIONS FOR OBLIGORS AND COSIGNERS IN CASE OF DEATH OR TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 140(g) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “IN CASE OF DEATH OF BORROWER”;

(B) in subparagraph (A), by inserting after “of the death”, the following: “or total and permanent disability”; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by inserting after “of the death”, the following: “or total and permanent disability”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) DISCHARGE IN CASE OF DEATH OR TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY OF BORROWER.—The holder of a private education loan shall, when notified of the death or total and permanent disability of a student obligor (and any cosigner), discharge the liability of the student obligor on the loan and may not, after such notification—

“(A) attempt to collect on the outstanding liability of the student obligor; and

“(B) in the case of total and permanent disability, monitor the disability status of the student obligor at any point after the date of discharge.

“(4) PRIVATE DISCHARGE IN CASES OF CERTAIN DISCHARGE FOR DEATH OR DISABILITY.—The holder of a private education loan shall, when notified of the discharge of liability of a student obligor on a loan described under section 108(f)(5)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, discharge any liability of the student obligor (and any cosigner) on any private education loan which the private education loan holder holds and may not, after such notification—

“(A) attempt to collect on the outstanding liability of the student obligor; and

“(B) in the case of total and permanent disability, monitor the disability status of the student obligor at any point after the date of discharge.

“(5) TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY DEFINED.—For the purposes of this subsection and with respect to an individual, the term ‘total and permanent disability’ means the individual

is totally and permanently disabled, as such term is defined in section 685.102(b) of title 34, Code of Federal Regulations.”.

(b) RULEMAKING.—The Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection may issue rules to implement the amendments made by subsection (a) as the Director determines appropriate.

TITLE IV—CONSUMER PROTECTION FOR MEDICAL DEBT COLLECTIONS ACT

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Consumer Protection for Medical Debt Collections Act”.

SEC. 402. AMENDMENTS TO THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 803 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) The term ‘medical debt’ means a debt arising from the receipt of medical services, products, or devices.”.

(b) UNFAIR PRACTICES.—Section 808 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692f), as amended by section 202(b), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(10) Engaging in activities to collect or attempting to collect a medical debt before the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date that the first payment with respect to such medical debt is due.”.

SEC. 403. PROHIBITION ON CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES REPORTING CERTAIN MEDICAL DEBT.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 603 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(bb) MEDICAL DEBT.—The term ‘medical debt’ means a debt arising from the receipt of medical services, products, or devices.

“(cc) MEDICALLY NECESSARY PROCEDURE.—The term ‘medically necessary procedure’ means—

“(1) health care services or supplies needed to diagnose or treat an illness, injury, condition, disease, or its symptoms and that meet accepted standards of medicine; and

“(2) health care to prevent illness or detect illness at an early stage, when treatment is likely to work best (including preventive services such as pap tests, flu shots, and screening mammograms).”.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Section 605(a) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(9) Any information related to a debt arising from a medically necessary procedure.

“(10) Any information related to a medical debt, if the date on which such debt was placed for collection, charged to profit or loss, or subjected to any similar action antedates the report by less than 365 calendar days.”.

SEC. 404. REQUIREMENTS FOR FURNISHERS OF MEDICAL DEBT INFORMATION.

(a) ADDITIONAL NOTICE REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICAL DEBT.—Section 623 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s-2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) ADDITIONAL NOTICE REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICAL DEBT.—Before furnishing information regarding a medical debt of a consumer to a consumer reporting agency, the person furnishing the information shall send a statement to the consumer that includes the following:

“(1) A notification that the medical debt—

“(A) may not be included on a consumer report made by a consumer reporting agency until the later of the date that is 365 days after—

“(i) the date on which the person sends the statement;

“(ii) with respect to the medical debt of a borrower demonstrating hardship, a date determined by the Director of the Bureau; or

“(iii) the date described under section 605(a)(10); and

“(B) may not ever be included on a consumer report made by a consumer reporting agency, if

the medical debt arises from a medically necessary procedure.

“(2) A notification that, if the debt is settled or paid by the consumer or an insurance company before the end of the period described under paragraph (1)(A), the debt may not be reported to a consumer reporting agency.

“(3) A notification that the consumer may—
“(A) communicate with an insurance company to determine coverage for the debt; or
“(B) apply for financial assistance.”.

(b) FURNISHING OF MEDICAL DEBT INFORMATION.—Section 623 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s-2), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) FURNISHING OF MEDICAL DEBT INFORMATION.—

“(1) PROHIBITION ON REPORTING DEBT RELATED TO MEDICALLY NECESSARY PROCEDURES.—No person shall furnish any information to a consumer reporting agency regarding a debt arising from a medically necessary procedure.

“(2) TREATMENT OF OTHER MEDICAL DEBT INFORMATION.—With respect to a medical debt not described under paragraph (1), no person shall furnish any information to a consumer reporting agency regarding such debt before the end of the 365-day period beginning on the later of—

“(A) the date on which the person sends the statement described under subsection (f) to the consumer;

“(B) with respect to the medical debt of a borrower demonstrating hardship, a date determined by the Director of the Bureau; or

“(C) the date described in section 605(a)(10).

“(3) TREATMENT OF SETTLED OR PAID MEDICAL DEBT.—With respect to a medical debt not described under paragraph (1), no person shall furnish any information to a consumer reporting agency regarding such debt if the debt is settled or paid by the consumer or an insurance company before the end of the 365-day period described under paragraph (2).

“(4) BORROWER DEMONSTRATING HARDSHIP DEFINED.—In this subsection, and with respect to a medical debt, the term ‘borrower demonstrating hardship’ means a borrower or a class of borrowers who, as determined by the Director of the Bureau, is facing or has experienced extenuating life circumstances or events that result in severe financial or personal barriers such that the borrower or class of borrowers does not have the capacity to repay the medical debt.”.

TITLE V—ENDING DEBT COLLECTION HARASSMENT ACT

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Ending Debt Collection Harassment Act of 2021”.

SEC. 502. CONSUMER PROTECTIONS RELATING TO DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES.

(a) REPORTS ON DEBT COLLECTION COMPLAINTS AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS.—

(1) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 1016(c) of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5496(c)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:
“(10) an analysis of the consumer complaints received by the Bureau with respect to debt collection, including a State-by-State breakdown of such complaints; and

“(11) a list of enforcement actions taken against debt collectors during the preceding year.”.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 815(a) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692m(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “Each such report shall also include an analysis of the impact of electronic communications by debt collectors on consumer experiences with debt collection, including a consideration of consumer complaints about the use of electronic communications in debt collection.”.

(b) LIMITATION ON DEBT COLLECTION RULES.—Section 1022 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5512) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) LIMITATION ON DEBT COLLECTION RULES.—The Director may not issue any rule with respect to debt collection that does not prohibit a debt collector to send unlimited email and text messages to a consumer.”.

(c) PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS FROM UNLIMITED TEXTS AND EMAILS USED IN DEBT COLLECTION.—Section 806 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692d) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) Contacting the consumer electronically (including by email or text message) without consent of the consumer to communicate via that method, after such consent has been withdrawn, or more frequently than the consumer consents to be contacted.”.

(d) ENSURING CONSUMERS RECEIVE NOTICE OF DEBT COLLECTION PROTECTIONS.—Section 809(a) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692g(a)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(1) by striking “Within five days” and all that follows through “any debt,” and inserting the following: “NOTICE OF DEBT; CONTENTS.—Within five days after the initial communication with a consumer in connection with the collection of any debt;”; and

(2) by striking “, unless the following information is contained in the initial communication or the consumer has paid the debt.”.

(e) IMPROVED LIMITATIONS ON DEBT COLLECTION RULES.—Section 814(d) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692l(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Such rules—
“(1) may not allow a debt collector to send unlimited electronic communications to a consumer;

“(2) shall require debt collectors to obtain consent directly from consumers before contacting them using a method other than by postal mail or by telephone;

“(3) may not waive the requirements of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. 7001 et seq.); and

“(4) shall allow consumers to opt out of any method of communication that the debt collector uses to communicate with consumers, including a method for which such consumer had given prior consent.”.

TITLE VI—STOP DEBT COLLECTION ABUSE ACT

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Stop Debt Collection Abuse Act of 2021”.

SEC. 602. DEFINITIONS.

Section 803 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “facilitating collection of such debt for another” and inserting “collection of such debt”; and

(2) by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

“(5) The term ‘debt’ means any obligation or alleged obligation of a consumer—

“(A) to pay money arising out of a transaction in which the money, property, insurance or services which are the subject of the transaction are primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, whether or not such obligation has been reduced to judgment;

“(B) to pay a loan, overpayment, fine, penalty, restitution, fee, or other money currently or originally owed to or guaranteed by a Federal or State government, including any courts or agencies; or

“(C) which is secured by real or personal property that is used or was obtained primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, where such property is subject to forfeiture or repossession upon nonpayment of the obligation or alleged obligation.

“The enforcement of a debt described in subparagraph (C) is deemed to be a collection of a debt.”; and

(3) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (F) as clauses (i) through (vi), respectively;

(B) in clause (iii), as so redesignated, by inserting “(not including an independent contractor)” after “any State”; and

(C) by amending clause (vi), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

“(vi) any person collecting or attempting to collect any debt owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another to the extent such activity—

“(I) is incidental to a bona fide fiduciary obligation or a bona fide escrow arrangement;

“(II) concerns a debt which was originated by such person;

“(III) concerns a debt which was not in default at the time it was obtained by such person; or

“(IV) concerns a debt obtained by such person as a secured party in a commercial credit transaction involving the creditor.”;

(D) by striking the paragraph designation and the first and second sentences and inserting the following:

“(6)(A) The term ‘debt collector’ means—

“(i) any person who uses any instrumentality of interstate commerce or the mails in any business the principal purpose of which is the collection of any debts;

“(ii) any person who regularly collects or attempts to collect, directly or indirectly, by the person’s own means or by hiring another debt collector, debts owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another or that have been obtained by assignment or transfer from another;

“(iii) any person who regularly collects debts currently or originally owed or allegedly owed to a Federal or State agency or court; or

“(iv) notwithstanding subparagraph (B)(vi), any creditor who in the process of collecting debts of such creditor, uses another name that would indicate that a third person is collecting or attempting to collect such debts.”; and

(E) in the fourth sentence, by striking “The term does not include” and inserting the following:

“(B) The term does not include”.

SEC. 603. DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES FOR DEBT COLLECTORS HIRED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 812 (15 U.S.C. 1692j) the following:

“§812A. Debt collection practices for debt collectors hired by Federal agencies

“(a) LIMITATION ON TIME TO TURN DEBT OVER TO DEBT COLLECTOR.—A Federal agency that is a creditor may not sell or transfer a debt described in section 803(5)(B) to a debt collector earlier than 90 days after the date on which the obligation or alleged obligation becomes delinquent or defaults.

“(b) REQUIRED NOTICE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Before transferring or selling a debt described in section 803(5)(B) to a debt collector or contracting with a debt collector to collect such a debt, a Federal agency shall notify the consumer not fewer than 3 times that the Federal agency will take such action.

“(2) FREQUENCY OF NOTIFICATIONS.—The second and third notifications described in paragraph (1) shall be made not less than 30 days after the date on which the previous notification is made.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 812 the following:

“812A. Debt collection practices for debt collectors hired by Federal agencies.”.

SEC. 604. UNFAIR PRACTICES.

Section 808 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692f) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) The collection of any amount (including any interest, fee, charge, or expense incidental to the principal obligation) unless—

“(A) such amount is expressly authorized by the agreement creating the debt or permitted by law; and

“(B) in the case of any amount charged by a debt collector collecting a debt described in section 803(5)(B), such amount is—

“(i) reasonable in relation to the actual costs of the collection;

“(ii) authorized by a contract between the debt collector and the Federal or State government; and

“(iii) not greater than 10 percent of the amount collected by the debt collector.”.

SEC. 605. GAO STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) **STUDY.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall commence a study on the use of debt collectors by Federal and State government agencies, including—

(1) the powers given to the debt collectors by Federal and State government agencies;

(2) the contracting process that allows a Federal and State government agency to award debt collection to a certain company, including the selection process;

(3) any fees charged to debtors in addition to principal and interest on the outstanding debt;

(4) how the fees described in paragraph (3) vary from State to State;

(5) consumer protection at the Federal and State level that offer recourse to those whom debts have been wrongfully attributed;

(6) the revenues received by debt collectors from Federal and State government agencies;

(7) the amount of any revenue sharing agreements between debt collectors and Federal and State government agencies;

(8) the difference in debt collection procedures across geographic regions, including the extent to which debt collectors pursue court judgments to collect debts;

(9) information regarding the amount collected by Federal and State government agencies through debt collectors, including the total amount and the percentage of the amount referred to the debt collectors;

(10) the full cost of outsourcing collection to debt collectors;

(11) government agency oversight of debt collectors to ensure that the rights of a consumer (as defined in section 803(3) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692a(3))) are protected and that any debt relief and payment options legally available to consumers is effectively communicated and made available;

(12) the extent to which Federal and State contracts with debt collectors reflect or omit effective measures to encourage debt collectors to align their practices with public policy concerns (including relief for consumers experiencing financial hardship) beyond maximizing debt collection;

(13) the extent to which debt collectors induce payment through use or threat of adverse government actions, such as arrest warrants or suspension of licenses or vehicle registration; and

(14) demographic data, including race and income information, regarding the individuals subject to private collection of debts owed to government entities.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the completed study required under subsection (a).

(c) **STATE DEFINED.**—For the purposes of this section, the term “State” has the meaning given the term section 803 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

TITLE VII—DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES HARMONIZATION ACT

SEC. 701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Debt Collection Practices Harmonization Act”.

SEC. 702. AWARD OF DAMAGES.

(a) **ADDITIONAL DAMAGES INDEXED FOR INFLATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 813 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692k) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “; or” and inserting the following: “with respect to any one action taken by a debt collector in violation of this subchapter; or”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking “or 1 per centum of the net worth of the debt collector; and” and inserting the following: “or 5 percent of the gross annual revenue of the debt collector; and”;

(B) in subsection (b), by inserting “the maximum amount of statutory damages at the time of noncompliance,” before “the frequency” each place it appears; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) **ADJUSTMENT FOR INFLATION.**—

“(1) **INITIAL ADJUSTMENT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Bureau shall provide a percentage increase (rounded to the nearest multiple of \$100 or \$1,000, as applicable) in the amounts set forth in this section equal to the percentage by which—

“(A) the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (all items, United States city average) for the 12-month period ending on the June 30 preceding the date on which the percentage increase is provided, exceeds

“(B) the Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period preceding January 1, 1978.

“(2) **ANNUAL ADJUSTMENTS.**—With respect to any fiscal year beginning after the date of the increase provided under paragraph (1), the Bureau shall provide a percentage increase (rounded to the nearest multiple of \$100 or \$1,000, as applicable) in the amounts set forth in this section equal to the percentage by which—

“(A) the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (all items, United States city average) for the 12-month period ending on the June 30 preceding the beginning of the fiscal year for which the increase is made, exceeds

“(B) the Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period preceding the 12-month period described in subparagraph (A).”.

(2) **APPLICABILITY.**—The increases made under section 813(f) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, as added by paragraph (1)(C) of this subsection, shall apply with respect to failures to comply with a provision of such Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) occurring on or after the date of enactment of this section.

(b) **INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.**—Section 813(d) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692k(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “In a civil action alleging a violation of this title, the court may award appropriate relief, including injunctive relief.”.

SEC. 703. PROHIBITION ON THE REFERRAL OF EMERGENCY INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE DEBT.

Chapter 3 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subchapter II, by adding at the end the following:

“§334. **Prohibition on the referral of emergency individual assistance debt**

“With respect to any assistance provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to an individual or household pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122 et seq.), if the Secretary of the Treasury seeks to recoup any amount of such assistance because of an overpayment, the Secretary may not contract with any debt collector as defined in section 803(6) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692a(6)) or other private party to collect such amounts, unless the overpayment occurred because of fraud or deceit and the recipient of such assistance knew or should have known about such fraud or deceit.”; and

(2) in the table of contents for such chapter, by inserting after the item relating to section 333 the following:

“334. Prohibition on the referral of emergency individual assistance debt.”.

TITLE VIII—NON-JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE DEBT COLLECTION CLARIFICATION ACT

SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Non-Judicial Foreclosure Debt Collection Clarification Act”.

SEC. 802. ENFORCEMENT OF SECURITY INTERESTS.

Section 803(6) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692a(6)) is further amended by striking “For the purpose of section 808(6), such term also includes any person who uses any instrumentality of interstate commerce or the mails in any business the principal purpose of which is the enforcement of security interests.”.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 901. DISCRETIONARY SURPLUS FUNDS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The dollar amount specified under section 7(a)(3)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 289(a)(3)(A)) is reduced by \$2,900,000,000.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on September 30, 2031.

SEC. 902. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services.

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

□ 1230

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2547 and to include extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my legislation, H.R. 2547, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act.

H.R. 2547 is a package of bills designed to bring new protections, fairness, accuracy, and transparency to the debt collection industry.

Individuals and families across this country have long struggled with debt, including medical debt, student loan debt, and other debts. They often face difficult decisions regarding how to pay off their debts.

During the pandemic crisis, which has harmed all of our communities, debt collectors have earned record profits. Their tactics are often divisive and predatory. Many debt collectors harass consumers with frequent phone calls, make threats, and provide misleading information to consumers. The debt collection industry is also plagued

by poor recordkeeping, resulting in many consumers being harassed for debts they do not owe.

Debt collection is among the top issues that the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau receives the most complaints about from consumers, and those complaints have risen since 2019.

This bill, H.R. 2547, brings new accountability to the debt collection industry and stronger protections for consumers from harassment and abuse, including by banning abusive confessions of judgment that have hurt small businesses, prohibiting debt collectors from harassing and threatening servicemembers, barring collection of medical debts from 2 years after the debt is incurred, prohibiting debt collectors from contacting consumers by email or text message without a consumer's affirmative consent, limiting egregious debt collection fees that have disproportionately hurt low-income and minority borrowers, and protecting consumers during a nonjudicial foreclosure proceeding.

Taken together, these protections will help the most vulnerable consumers, including servicemembers, student borrowers, people of color, and those struggling under the weight of medical debt during this unprecedented pandemic.

None of this is to say that people who owe lawful debts shouldn't pay them, but all Americans deserve to be free from harassment, undue pressure tactics, bullying, false information, threats, coercion, and other bad practices that debt collectors have used with relative impunity.

The last time Congress made major updates to Federal laws on debt collection was 1978, over 40 years ago. It is long overdue for Congress to act to provide stronger protections from abusive debt collection for consumers.

This comprehensive package includes a number of bills authored by several hardworking members of the Financial Services Committee, specifically bills sponsored by Representative VELÁZQUEZ, Representative DEAN, Representative TLAIB, Representative PRESSLEY, Representative CLEAVER, Representative MEEKS, and Representative AUCHINCLOSS.

I would like to thank all of them for their work on these bills, their contributions to this legislative package, and their leadership on these important reforms that will provide desperately needed relief and protection to consumers.

I would urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2547.

Let's just start off and call the bill what it is. It is another attempt by Democrats to socialize our financial system.

Once again, under the guise of consumer support, Democrats are trying to implement their long-held partisan priorities. That is what we have seen a lot of in this Congress.

Democrats are trying to sell H.R. 2547 to the American people as a necessary action to help families and small businesses hardest hit by the economic impacts of COVID-19. It is not.

The truth is, this bill is just a redo of several partisan bills that we had from last Congress, pre-COVID. If there was any question as to whether or not Democrats viewed the pandemic as a "tremendous opportunity to restructure things to fit their vision," this bill proves it.

This bill is more about catering to progressive lobbyists and stakeholders who have long sought to tear down the pillars of our credit markets and financial system.

First, it is clear that progressives want to eliminate a fundamental part of our free market system, the belief that you should be paid for services provided in a timely manner. The fact is, limiting the ability of businesses and individuals to be repaid for their services already provided will not benefit anyone. This is especially true for small businesses that have been hardest hit, frankly, from the pandemic shutdowns.

If enacted, this bill will also drive up the cost of credit for all borrowers, especially low-income borrowers, as well as limit their credit options.

There are commonsense ways to update and improve the process for collecting payments and to modernize the credit reporting regimes. This includes identifying ways to protect consumers and encourage them and their service providers or lenders to work out repayment plans.

In fact, just last month, the entire House voted to support the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania, Representative DEAN's bill to ensure that members of our military are not threatened with service-related consequences as they work to repay debts owed. That makes sense. It was a bipartisan bill with a great result.

But the further you dig into this bill, the more problematic it gets. For example, this bill will actually make healthcare in this country more expensive and will limit the medical services provided to those who need it most. I don't think that is the intention, but that is, in fact, the impact.

Making it more difficult for medical providers to seek payment for their services does not make them free, does not make the system less expensive. And excluding medical debt from an individual's credit report is not a way to support consumers or our healthcare providers, who have been, frankly, on the front lines of the COVID pandemic.

I have a bill that allows medical debt that results from nonelective services to be protected, and ensures that if it is repaid, it is eliminated from a consumer credit report's adverse actions.

I think that bill makes sense, right?

If people repay their medical debt, I think we should acknowledge that on credit reports.

But if it's elective surgery or if it is perhaps something medically of their own choosing, I think they should have to pay for that. And if they don't pay for those services, it should be on their credit report. I think these things make sense. I think there are ways we can ensure we have accurate reporting.

Accurate reporting and full repayment allows the credit markets to work smoothly and to accurately account for risk. This, in turn, allows the financial system to continue to provide low-cost credit to those who need it most.

Democrats also want to undermine the CFPB's work to finalize its debt collection rule last fall. This rule was the result of more than 7 years of research, analysis, data collection; and it clarifies the allowable uses of modern communication technology. I think it is a proper update to these long-held consumer protection laws that we have on the books.

This bill eliminates this positive step forward. This bill prohibits debt collectors from using 21st century methods of communication to reach consumers. That is insane. That is bad. That goes all against the whole movement post-COVID or in the midst of COVID, that we digitize our communication tools and enable people to do things more cheaply via technology.

This bill includes stopping consumers from being contacted via email or text message without explicit prior consent. Consumers should be able to communicate about their payment options privately in the way they prefer. This bill eliminates that choice. Restricting options like that makes it more difficult to contact consumers. It doesn't help anyone.

Perhaps the consumer doesn't know that they missed the payment, and this bill would say you can't text them to let them know they missed their payment. That is absurd. I don't think that is the bill author's intent, but that is the impact in the real market.

Just to reiterate, limiting the ability of individuals and businesses to seek repayment for services provided will undermine the ability to underwrite and thereby increase the risk to the financial system.

If you can't price for risk, you are going to have more risk. If we have more risk that is not appropriately priced, we will get bad outcomes in the financial system. This ultimately makes extending credit more expensive for all borrowers and may push the lowest income borrowers out of the system entirely.

That is a bad result. That is not what we want. Either side of the aisle, we don't want that. This bill has that harmful impact.

We all agree that consumers who owe a debt should be treated with respect and dignity and not be subject to abusive or harassing behavior. The law already upholds this. This bill is a Big

Government, anti-consumer, anti-small business solution in search of a problem.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill and the harmful impacts herein.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER).

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, let me, first of all, thank Chairwoman WATERS for including my legislation, my Debt Collection Improvement Act, into the Stop Debt Collection Abuse Act, which would, among other things, extend the protections in the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to debt owed to a Federal, State, territory, District of Columbia, and local government agency, and limit the excessive fees that debt collectors may charge.

The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act was enacted in 1978 to eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors and to ensure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices were not competitively disadvantaged.

Congress has found abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors, and Congress expressly found that abusive debt collection practices contribute to social ills. Those findings are still true today.

Unfortunately, when Congress enacted the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act in 1978, it did not apply the law to debt collectors hired by Federal Government entities. As one witness before the Financial Services Committee pointed out, extending the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to debt collectors hired by government entities is important because collection by or on behalf of the government is already unusually coercive as a result of the government's immense and unrivaled police power and other means of seizing citizens' assets.

This title within the bill also ensures that fees from debt collectors working on behalf of the Federal Government cannot be unreasonable, and requires the GAO to conduct a study into the use of third-party debt collectors by State and local governments. This title within the bill is supported by more than 20 civil rights organizations and consumer rights groups across the Nation.

The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act before us is a timely piece of legislation. America's hard-working families, small businesses, and students deserve to be treated with respect, integrity, and fairness, including those who owe debt to the Federal Government.

Americans currently find themselves in greater debt than at any other time in history, including prior to the great financial crisis of 2008. The debt burden stands at approximately \$14.56 trillion and includes all types of consumer secured and unsecured loans.

No American should have to deal with abusive, predatory practices from

debt collectors, especially when those debt collectors have been hired by the United States Federal Government.

This bill strengthens consumer protections by rectifying loopholes in existing Federal law that enables private companies hired by the Federal Government to unnecessarily harass individuals.

If Congress is going to set up fair debt collection practices to hold the private sector accountable, the Federal agency collecting a debt from consumers should be held to the same standard.

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Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON), my friend and colleague.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the surface-level intentions of those who support this bill, things like checking the abuse of the Federal Government's power. But this comprehensive package would leave both consumers and creditors worse off than they are today.

Certainly, there are elements that I do support, notably, language from the Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act. I was proud to cosponsor that particular bill when introduced by Ms. DEAN from Pennsylvania, which passed the House last month. The Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act would ensure that debt collectors won't be able to threaten military servicemembers with a reduction in rank or have their security clearances revoked. Frankly, that keeps our military focused on fighting and winning our wars, instead of being co-opted into debt collection.

But this is a truly partisan bill as packaged together, and it exemplifies what good work we can do when we work together in a bipartisan fashion, to see some of the components of it, and what can be done to undermine that work when it is all put together in the final package that we have before us here today.

Once I took a look and saw the rest of this bill, the excitement I had for the components that I do support quickly dissipated. Taken as a whole, this overwhelmingly partisan bill amounts to a direct attack on creditors and an indirect attack on consumers.

This bill would distort credit histories by removing predictive information from credit reports, including medical debt. While I recognize the implications that such information has on credit history, we must understand that removing predictive information only increases the cost of credit. When uncertainty is higher, it is priced into the cost, for individuals as well as all consumers with low or moderate income.

Furthermore, this bill restricts the ability of debt collectors to collect on unpaid debt. It does this by forbidding debt collectors from contacting consumers via simple communications, as

my colleague, Mr. MCHENRY, was highlighting. While I think we can all agree that debt collectors should be forbidden from carrying out abusive practices, we should certainly not forbid them from using traditional communication tools that are likely to succeed in contacting the person that owes the debt.

Additionally, in October of 2020, the CFPB issued a rule to modernize debt collection practices, and this rule reflects the technical precision needed to ensure that both consumers and debt collectors are protected. Rather than tying the hands of debt collectors, like this bill does, we should push for consistency with that CFPB rule from last fall.

In closing, I believe we should be clear on something. Consumers who owe a debt and businesses that are unable to collect the debt are both at a disadvantage when debt collectors are prohibited from contacting consumers.

Madam Speaker, I urge opposition to this bill.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I am a proud original cosponsor of H.R. 2547 and rise in its strong support. This important legislation contains my bill, the Small Business Lending Fairness Act, that prohibits the use of a confession of judgment in commercial loans at the Federal level.

As chair of the House Small Business Committee, I understand better than most how the COVID-19 pandemic has restricted access to capital and forced the closure of many of America's small businesses.

Unfortunately, some lenders and debt collectors are seeking to cash in on the pandemic. Whether it is a taxi driver in New York City pursuing the American Dream or a small business owner trying to make payroll, predatory lenders and collectors have been targeting small businesses with loans that have excessively high interest rates and unfair and abusive terms, like a confession of judgment.

Because cash flow is so vital to a business' survival, many owners feel they have no choice but to sign away their rights to save their businesses and provide for their employees. By signing a confession of judgment, borrowers essentially waive the legal rights regarding any legal dispute that might arise. And if one does arise, the lender can unilaterally declare a default and take actions against the small business owner.

Often, small business borrowers only find out about a judgment against them after the lender begins to seize bank accounts or other assets.

While confessions of judgment have been banned at the Federal level for consumer loans since 1985, these protections have not been extended to commercial loans. Passing this legislation here today will bring us one step closer to finally ending this abusive practice.

I want to thank Chairwoman WATERS for including this important language in her bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote “yes.”

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

Madam Speaker, I must say, for the RECORD, that I believe the bill’s sponsors are of sincere purpose here, but I am pointing out what I think are the deficiencies that we could have worked through in a bipartisan way if there was a goal to have a bipartisan outcome for this bill.

So while I oppose the bill, it is not for a lack of ideas on this side on how to improve it and actually how to come up with something reasonable to help our people and update our technology and laws.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER), the ranking member of the Task Force on Financial Technology.

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act, a partisan package of bills which threatens to limit access to credit and other financial products that Americans from all walks of life rely on.

Simply put, this legislation undermines the collections process, the very system that ensures that Americans can access credit in the first place.

Without a collections process, consumers’ ability to obtain credit cards or other forms of credit would be restricted, and, in many cases, limited to a cash-only basis. If adopted, this bill will limit Americans’ options and weaken our standard of living, a standard that every American deserves.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this misguided, partisan legislation and instead support policies that expand financial inclusion, strengthen our system of credit, and support businesses that fuel our economy.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY).

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act, which includes my bill—and I thank the chairwoman for that—the Ending Debt Collection Harassment Act.

Like many, my mother took pride in paying her bills and paying them on time. But after several life-disruptive events—the death of an immediate family member, a layoff, and a mandatory surgery—there came a point where she could no longer afford it. No matter how hard she worked, we owed everyone—the utility company, the landlord, the bank—and we were frequently harassed by debt collectors.

Our story is the story of millions of families.

Due to poverty wages, a lack of affordable healthcare, the absence of paid leave, and other policy failures which push working people to the margins, millions of people in America are

forced to take on significant debt to survive.

This is especially true during times of crisis, and debt collectors prey on that reality. They are making record profits during a pandemic, using aggressive tactics to scare and to exploit people.

Consumer complaints of shaming tactics, of intimidation, of harassment, especially from our elders, continue to rise year after year. This bill provides the needed protection from mistreatment and harassment.

I urge my colleagues to vote “yes.”

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIL).

Mr. STEIL. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this act.

American families’ access to affordable loans depends on ensuring financial institutions have accurate credit history and can collect debts.

The bill undermines both of those core requirements of our financial system. By making it harder for lenders to learn about borrowers and collect these unpaid loans, the bill will actually end up reducing access to credit and increasing prices. Let me repeat that. It is actually going to end up reducing access to credit and is going to increase prices.

In other words, the bill before us today will actually hurt the very people it is intended to help. I think that is a really critical point here. By actually implementing this bill, what we are going to do is see higher prices, make it more difficult for individuals to obtain loans, and actually hurt those people that this bill is intended to help.

I want more American families to have responsible access to the loans they need to be able to achieve their dreams.

As anyone who has bought a home or a car or started a small business knows, access to affordable credit can be a critical lifeline.

But, unfortunately, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, and in this bill in particular, they think that sometimes they know best. This bill, as a result, will actually hurt American families, it will hurt small businesses, and it will hurt the financial stability of our financial system. I urge my colleagues to oppose this legislation.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS).

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Speaker, Congress passed the American Rescue Plan, a tremendous investment to support millions of workers without a paycheck and behind on bills. As we begin work to build back a stronger economy post-pandemic, we must ensure that consumers are protected from bad faith debt collectors.

The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act was enacted in 1977, almost 45 years ago. Since then, much has changed, including the way we communicate, how we purchase goods, and the

credit products we use. Chairman WATERS’ bill, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act, provides much-needed updates to the FDCPA to fit the needs of consumers today, not in 1977.

This legislation includes my bill, the Non-Judicial Foreclosure Debt Collection Clarification Act, which closes the gap in the FDCPA so that homeowners facing non-judicial foreclosure proceedings are protected under the law. The FDCPA sets procedures for the way that debt collectors interact with consumers to protect their rights and their privacy. This includes ensuring that debtors aren’t paying more than they owe, that their debt information won’t be shared with their boss, and that they will not be harassed by collectors. These protections should not be limited to foreclosure proceedings that take place in a courtroom.

The legislation we are considering today includes other necessary consumer protection bills, like Congresswoman DEAN’s Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act, which would prohibit debt collectors from threatening a servicemember’s rank to collect a debt, and Congresswoman’s PRESSLEY’s bill, the Ending Debt Collection Harassment Act, which would prohibit debt collectors from contacting consumers electronically without consent.

We cannot rebuild an economy that works for everyone without protecting consumers. Making sure borrowers are treated with dignity and protected from unwanted and unnecessary practices is an important step to ensuring economic fairness moving forward. I am proud to support the bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2547.

First, I would like to thank and lift up Chairwoman WATERS for bringing up and authoring this important package, H.R. 2547, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act, and for including two of my bills in this legislation. We must work to ensure that debt collection is fair, transparent, and free from harassment.

One of my two bills is in this package. It is the Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act. It will protect our heroes from unfair and aggressive debt harassment. These debt collection practices are manipulative and can interfere with soldiers’ careers, like contacting their superior officers or threatening a rank reduction.

Unfortunately, these practices do not stop with the servicemember. Debt collectors also target military spouses, unfairly burdening our military families who have sacrificed so much.

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The language in this bill would specifically prohibit debt collectors from

conveying any threat to a servicemember, or his or her dependents, to have his or her rank reduced, their security clearance revoked, or prosecution occur under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

These tactics must stop; our servicemembers, men and women, make extraordinary sacrifices on our behalf. I thank all the veterans and servicemembers who work in my office, Tim, Dave, and Timmy, and my own two brothers who have fought to protect our country.

I recognize and appreciate the bipartisan support for this bill.

My second bill in this package was written to correct an unfair practice a constituent brought to our office's attention. A constituent reached out for help getting a private student loan discharged because her daughter had become completely and totally permanently disabled. The mother was left with the remaining balance of the daughter's private student loans as a cosigner.

The lending company said it was their policy to forgive the debt for the borrower but not for the cosigner of the original agreement. Further research by my office staff revealed there was no legal operating standard for discharging private student loans for cosigners after a permanent and total disability.

This is wrong. No one can anticipate permanent disability, and we should work to decrease the burden that these people and their families face, which is what the Private Loan Disability Discharge Act will accomplish.

This legislation will require private student loan lenders to discharge the loan balance for both the borrower and the cosigner if the borrower becomes totally and permanently disabled.

This bill does not punish private lenders; it ensures all lenders are following the same rules.

Both of these bills are about fairness and respect to the lender and consumer, following the spirit of the entire Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act.

This bill would protect servicemembers, small and minority-owned businesses, student loan borrowers, and those with disabilities, medical debt, and more.

This package will place consumers and people first.

Again, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her leadership, and I urge all of our colleagues to join me in supporting this important consumer and constituent protection legislation.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAI B).

Ms. TLAI B. Mr. Speaker, this bill is critically important to our families across the country.

I am proud that this bill includes a provision that I have introduced the past two sessions of Congress, the Con-

sumer Protection for Medical Debt Collection Act.

Nearly 20 percent of adults have one or more medical debt collections listed on their credit reports. That means one in five of our neighbors across the country may be denied housing, transportation, or other necessities because of a sudden health crisis or visit to the emergency room. That hits particularly hard in communities like mine, where residents already face so many challenges with access to credit.

Treating medical debt the same as other debt is just not right. It leads to irreparable harm to residents who simply just needed health and medical care.

Medical debt is the leading cause of personal bankruptcy in our country, and the pandemic has only made the medical debt crisis worse; 2.5 million people saw medical debt enter collections since the pandemic began, totaling \$2.2 billion in medical debt.

H.R. 2547 will provide protections and safeguards to our neighbors who, through no fault of their own, got sick and could not afford medical care due to the broken healthcare system.

This bill would prevent the collection of medical debt for 2 years from the date of medical billing and prohibits credit agencies from reporting all medical collections for a year.

Medical bills and reimbursements are often vague and confusing, so this gives our neighbors time to figure out what they actually do owe.

Finally, this bill would ban medical debt from a medically necessary procedure from ever appearing on your credit report.

No one chooses to get sick. Undergoing a medically necessary procedure should never haunt someone financially. It has no place on our credit reports.

I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her leadership on this vital legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as a practitioner, I rise.

Having practiced law, I saw firsthand how predatory debt collection works. I know of the threats to get persons demoted. I know of the threats to cause people to lose their jobs. I know of the many threats to cause people to go to jail if they didn't pay a debt.

This is unlawful. It ought not happen, but it does. We know that there is no debtors' prison in this country, but people still threaten people with going to jail if they don't pay debts.

Yes, servicemembers ought to be protected. I stand for them. But I also stand with the hardworking Americans who, through no fault of their own, will sometimes find themselves owing debts.

This must pass. I support H.R. 2547.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS).

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Chair WATERS' Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act and amendments that I have been able to make to the bill.

Our work in Congress must focus on how to make life better for the most marginalized in our communities. This bill centers that goal by ensuring fair debt collection and consumer protection. Today, I am offering two amendments to further advance that work.

Currently, a borrower's credit score isn't negatively affected if they miss a Federal student loan payment during the pandemic. This protection was made possible with bipartisan support. It is time that we extend the same protection to private student loan borrowers, and I am happy to have partnered with Congresswoman ALMA ADAMS to advance an amendment that does just that.

I also authored an amendment that commissions a report to analyze racial disparities in debt collection practices and recommend solutions. Additional study in this area will help us ensure greater equity going forward.

I urge my colleagues to support these amendments and the overall bill before us today.

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

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 2547.

This bill is misguided. It will not improve debt collection or credit reporting but will instead harm consumers and small businesses.

This bill would make extending credit more expensive for everyone, especially lower-income borrowers with thin or no credit files and who need it the most.

This bill is yet another giveaway to progressives who want to eliminate the core foundation of our credit market and financial system.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on H.R. 2547, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUOZZI). The gentlewoman has 10½ minutes remaining.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides urgently needed protections to individuals and families from unfair and abusive debt collection practices.

Consumers should not have to face harassment or threats from abusive debt collectors, especially in the midst of this unprecedented pandemic. It is long overdue for Congress to bring new accountability to the debt collection industry.

Because of the strong protections the bill creates for consumers, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act is supported by more than 85 consumer, civil rights, and small business organizations, including Americans for Financial Reform, Center for

Responsible Lending, Color of Change, Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, National Consumer Law Center, New York Taxi Workers Alliance, Public Citizen, Small Business Majority, and Student Borrower Protection Center.

Mr. Speaker, you have heard the debate and the discussion on this bill today. My colleagues on the opposite side of the aisle have tried in their presentation to have the people listening to this debate believe that the bill would hurt consumers. That is absolutely not true. My friends on the opposite side of the aisle seem more interested in protecting the debt collectors.

As I mentioned, we are still in the midst of a pandemic. Many of our consumers have been laid off from their jobs. Some businesses have closed down.

Americans like to pay their bills. They want to pay their bills. If they cannot pay their bills, we should not have debt collectors who are harassing them, calling the commanders of servicemembers and threatening to have them penalized in some way, using all the different platforms to harass.

One of the Members on the opposite side of the aisle tried to make us believe that somehow we are saying you can't use any of the platforms on the internet. We are not saying that. We are saying don't misuse them, don't abuse them. We are saying that this is about the Members of Congress who are sent here to represent their constituents being able to represent them at one of the most important times in this economy.

I would ask all Members, despite what you have heard from the opposite side of the aisle, to rise to this occasion and show our consumers we care about them and do not want them to be harassed and abused.

These predatory debt collectors must stop the way that they are harassing our consumers and work with them. They should be doing workouts. If you can't pay \$50 a month, you can have a workout that says you can pay \$10 a month or \$15 a month on your debt. Of course, the predatory debt collectors can do this if they wish.

One of the things you must understand is they have earned more in profits during this pandemic than any other time in recent years, so they are gouging, and they are harassing needlessly so.

I would ask the Members of Congress to please join us and vote "aye" on this very important legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Each further amendment printed in part B of House Report 117-29 not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 380, shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as

read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Financial Services or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of House Report 117-29, not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 380, I offer amendments en bloc No. 1.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, printed in part B of House Report 117-29, offered by Ms. WATERS of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. BONAMICI OF OREGON

Redesignate title IX as title X.
Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.
After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—SECURING CONSUMERS AGAINST MISREPRESENTED DEBT ACT
SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Securing Consumers Against Misrepresented Debt Act of 2021" or the "SCAM Debt Act".

SEC. 902. LEGAL ACTIONS BY DEBT COLLECTORS.

Section 811 of the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692i) is amended—

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

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

"(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR DEBT COLLECTORS.—A debt collector that takes legal action to collect or attempt to collect a debt shall comply with the following requirements:

"(1) Provide the consumer written notice of the intent to take legal action, sent to the consumer's last known address at least 30 days and not later than 60 days in advance of commencing the legal action, that shall include—

"(A) all methods that the consumer can use to contact the debt collector; and

"(B) all information contained in the notice required under section 809(a) (excluding the information described in paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of such section), updated to ensure correctness.

"(2) In the initial pleading filed by a debt collector to commence a legal action to collect a debt, include—

"(A) all information contained in the notice required under section 809(a) (excluding the information described in paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of such section), except any account numbers and any personally identifiable information, updated to ensure correctness;

"(B) the last four digits of the account number of the original debt;

"(C) admissible documentary evidence of—

"(i) the written agreement, contract, or instrument creating the debt, if any, or other documents showing that the consumer agreed to the agreement, contract, or instrument creating the debt;

"(ii) any terms and conditions relevant to the debt;

"(iii) that the consumer incurred the debt and the amount owed; and

"(iv) that there is a chain of title of the ownership of debt and the right to collect the debt, including documents showing the date of each transfer of ownership of the debt and the identity of each owner of the debt; and

"(D) a sworn affidavit stating—

"(i) that the applicable statute of limitations for collecting the debt has not expired and the date on which such statute of limitations expires; and

"(ii) that the debt collector personally reviewed all applicable records and documents relating to the debt to be collected."

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. ADAMS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Redesignate title IX as title X.
Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.
In section 1001, as redesignated, strike "This Act" and insert "Except as otherwise provided in this Act, this Act".

After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—TEMPORARY RELIEF FOR PRIVATE STUDENT LOAN BORROWERS
SEC. 901. TEMPORARY RELIEF FOR PRIVATE STUDENT LOAN BORROWERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A servicer of a private education loan shall not report an adverse item of information relating to the nonpayment of a private education loan that occurred during the covered period.

(b) CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES.—During the covered period, a consumer reporting agency—

(1) may not make a consumer report containing adverse information relating to the nonpayment of a private education loan by a covered borrower; and

(2) shall promptly remove, in a period of time as determined by the Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, from a consumer report any such adverse information reported during the covered period.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau may issue guidance or rules to implement this section, including—

(1) requiring any notifications and other requirements that may be necessary to carry out this section; and

(2) ensuring a covered borrower is aware of their rights under this section relating to the exclusion or removal of any relevant adverse information the consumer report of the consumer.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED BORROWER.—The term "covered borrower" means a borrower of a private education loan.

(2) COVERED PERIOD.—The term "covered period" means the period beginning on March 13, 2020 (the date the President declared the emergency under section 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 4121 et seq.) relating to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic) and ending on the date that is 30 days after the end of the incident period for such emergency.

(3) FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT DEFINITIONS.—The terms "consumer report" and

“consumer reporting agency” have the meanings given, respectively, in section 603 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681a).

(4) PRIVATE EDUCATION LOAN.—The term “private education loan” has the meaning given the term in section 140 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650).

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. BOWMAN OF NEW YORK

On page 18, line 19, strike “email and text messages” and insert “email, text messages, and direct messages through social media”.

On page 18, line 21, strike “TEXTS AND EMAILS” and insert “TEXTS, EMAILS, AND SOCIAL MEDIA MESSAGES”.

On page 19, strike lines 1 through 5 and insert the following:

“(7) Contacting the person electronically, including by email, text message, and direct message through social media, if—

“(A) the communication is required to be in writing and the person has not consented to receive the communication electronically in accordance with the requirements of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act;

“(B) the communication is governed by the Telephone Consumer Protection Act and the person has not consented to receive such communication in accordance with the requirements of such Act;

“(C) consent by the person to receive the communication was not provided directly to the debt collector;

“(D) consent by the person to receive the communication electronically has been withdrawn; or

“(E) the frequency of contact by the debt collector is greater than consented to by the person.”

On page 19, after line 5 insert the following:

(d) PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS FROM SOCIAL MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS IN DEBT COLLECTION.—Section 808(7) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692f) is amended by inserting the following before the period: “or through a social media platform if the communication is viewable by the general public or the person’s social media contacts”.

On page 19, line 6, strike “(d)” and insert “(e)”.

On page 19, line 19, strike “(e)” and insert “(f)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MS. BUSH OF MISSOURI

Redesignate title IX as title X.
Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.
After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—REPORTS

SEC. 901 REPORT ON COVID-19 PANDEMIC DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall submit a report to Financial Services Committee of the House of Representatives and Banking Committee of the Senate that—

(1) analyzes available data relating to consumer complaints about debt collection practices during the COVID-19 pandemic, including the collection of medical debt and the collection of debt from servicemembers;

(2) lists all enforcement actions taken by the Bureau during the COVID-19 pandemic that related to debt collection; and

(3) describes how the Bureau will use regulatory, supervisory and enforcement tools to combat predatory debt collection practices identified during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIRED INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall require each larger participant in the consumer debt

collection market (as such term is defined in section 1090 of title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations to provide to the Director information about any default judgments pursued by such larger participant through litigation during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(2) INCLUSION IN REPORT.—The Director shall compile all information received from larger participants under paragraph (1) and shall include such information in the report required under subsection (a)

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “Director” means the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

(2) The term “Bureau” means the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. COHEN OF TENNESSEE

Redesignate title IX as title X.
Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.
After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—FAIR DEBT COLLECTION IMPROVEMENT ACT

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Fair Debt Collection Improvement Act”.

SEC. 902. PROHIBITION ON COLLECTING TIME-BARRED DEBT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 811 the following:

“§ 811A. Prohibition on collecting time-barred debt

“A debt collector may not collect, or attempt to collect, any debt of a consumer with respect to which the statute of limitations has expired.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 811 the following:

“811A. Prohibition on collecting time-barred debt.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. CRAIG OF MINNESOTA

Add at the end the following:

TITLE X—RELEASE OF COSIGNERS ON PRIVATE STUDENT LOANS ON DEATH OF BORROWER

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Ryan Frascone Memorial Student Loan Relief Act of 2021”.

SEC. 1002. APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE TRUTH IN LENDING ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of enactment of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 115-174), section 601(b) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

“(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to private education loan agreements entered into before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.”.

(b) TREASURY LOAN PURCHASE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish a program under which the Secretary shall purchase and retire outstanding private education loans—

(A) where the borrower on such loan is deceased;

(B) where there remains a cosigner on the loan;

(C) that were entered into before the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act; and

(D) only upon an application from a holder of such loan pursuant to paragraph (2) that demonstrates the holder has suffered financial injury as a result of the amendment made by subsection (a).

(2) APPLICATION.—The holder of a loan described under paragraph (1) may apply to the Secretary of the Treasury to have the Secretary purchase and retire such loan by submitting an application in such form and manner as the Secretary may require.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury \$5,000,000 to carry out this subsection.

(4) TRUTH IN LENDING ACT TERMS.—In this subsection, the terms “cosigner” and “private education loan” have the meaning given those terms, respectively, under section 140 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650)

(c) SEVERABILITY.—The provisions of this Act are severable. If any part of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, that declaration shall not affect the part which remains.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. NEWMAN OF ILLINOIS

Redesignate title IX as title X.

Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.

After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—CONSUMER BILL OF RIGHTS

SEC. 901 CONSUMER BILL OF RIGHTS AGAINST ABUSIVE DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall, in consultation with relevant stakeholders and experts that specialize in consumer financial protection with respect to debt collection practices, maintain a webpage on the website of the Bureau that outlines consumer rights, protections, and remedies with respect to debt collection practices.

(b) ACCESSIBILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall ensure that the webpage established pursuant to subsection (a) is easily accessible and understandable.

(2) LANGUAGES.—The Director may, as determined appropriate by the Director, make the website available in languages other than English.

(c) CONTENTS.—The website established pursuant to subsection (a) may include—

(1) a description of acceptable and unacceptable practices that debt collectors may engage in while attempting to collect debt; and

(2) know your rights information that—

(A) outlines actions a consumer may take if they are experiencing abusive or inappropriate debt collection practices;

(B) provides resources to take action to prevent or stop abusive or inappropriate debt collection practices;

(C) contact information and other available resources for a consumer to learn more to prevent or stop such abusive practices; and

(D) any other information the Bureau deems appropriate to better inform consumers of their rights with respect to debt collection practices.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “Director” means the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

(2) The term “Bureau” means the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF MINNESOTA

Redesignate title IX as title X.

Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.

In section 1001, as redesignated, strike “This Act” and insert “Except as otherwise provided in this Act, this Act”.

After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—REPORT ON EXPERIENCES OF DELINQUENT BORROWERS OF PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS

SEC. 901. REPORT ON EXPERIENCES OF DELINQUENT STUDENT LOAN BORROWERS.

Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection Bureau shall carry out a study and submit to Congress a report on the consumer experiences and financial impacts of debt collection practices on delinquent borrowers of private education loans (as defined in section 140(a) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650(a)) and such report shall include an analysis of—

(1) the frequency and nature of private student lenders challenging undue hardship bankruptcy petitions made by borrowers of private education loans; and

(2) whether private student lenders disproportionately challenge undue hardship petitions made by low-income or otherwise vulnerable borrowers of private education loans.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. PAYNE OF NEW JERSEY

Page 17, line 24 strike “and”.

Page 17, after line 24 add the following:

“(11) an analysis of the number of people unable to pay a debt because a debt collector is unable to accept a cash payment; and”.

Page 18, line 1, strike “(11)” and insert “(12)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MS. ROSS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Redesignate title IX as title X.

Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.

After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—REPORTS

SEC. 901. REPORT ON USE OF ELECTRONIC AND TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS IN THE DEBT COLLECTION INDUSTRY.

Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate that—

(1) analyzes trends and impacts associated with the use of electronic and telephone communications in the debt collection industry, including a study of the annoyance, abuse, and harassment of consumers by debt collectors, and methods for reducing the frequency of electronic and telephone communications by debt collectors to consumers; and

(2) contains specific regulatory and legislative proposals to accomplish those goals.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MS. WILLIAMS OF GEORGIA

Redesignate title IX as title X.

Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.

After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—REPORTS

SEC. 901 REPORT ON DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES AND RACIAL DISPARITIES.

Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall submit a report to the Financial Services Committee of the House of Representatives and Banking Committee of the Senate that—

(1) identifies and analyzes racial disparities relating to debt collection practices; and

(2) provides administrative and legislative recommendations to address such disparities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 380, the gentlewoman from California (Ms.

WATERS) and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

□ 1315

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this set of amendments that will strengthen the protections in my bill, H.R. 2547, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act.

I thank Representatives ADAMS, BONAMICI, BOWMAN, BUSH, COHEN, CRAIG, NEWMAN, OCASIO-CORTEZ, OMAR, PAYNE, ROSS, and WILLIAMS for their work on their amendments to improve the bill and provide additional protections for consumers.

These amendments would create a Consumer Bill of Rights Against Abusive Debt Collection Practices, putting in plain language what debt collection protections and remedies a consumer has; require CFPB strategy to use their enforcement and other tools to combat abusive debt collection during the pandemic; study racial disparities in debt collection and develop solutions to address these disparities.

Several amendments would also help students by providing private student loan borrowers with the same credit reporting protections that Federal student loan borrowers have during the pandemic; releasing cosigners in the event of the death of a private student loan borrower, regardless of when that debt occurred; studying practices and additional reforms to better protect private student loan borrowers.

Finally, these amendments address new forms of communication specifically prohibiting debt collectors from harassing a consumer on social media, and studying electronic communications and developing recommendations to further protect consumers from harassment.

Together, these amendments will protect our constituents from abusive debt collectors. So I urge Members to vote “yes.”

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

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I claim the time in opposition, and I am opposed to this en bloc.

Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that people are hurting. There is no doubt that many Americans continue to feel the weight of the pandemic in their daily lives. Yet Republicans know that preventing individuals and businesses from being paid for services rendered will not help those individuals and families who need it the most.

This bill will not benefit consumers or businesses, particularly those small businesses that are the backbone of our economy. In fact, if enacted, this bill and the amendments will drive up the cost for all borrowers and will make credit less accessible to the borrowers

who need it the most. Many of these amendments were not even considered during markup, and could result in unintended consequences and conflict with existing law and regulations.

For example, this en bloc makes it harder to collect on payment for services. It creates more confusion. This en bloc requires duplicative actions and is in conflict with current CFPB rules. This results in consumers receiving varying and inconsistent information. It also imposes specific requirements on the process and content of legal actions—some in direct conflict with existing laws and court procedures.

All of these have potential consequences and deserve to be debated through regular order, not in the 11th hour on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, this en bloc continues the Democrats’ goal of bringing all student loan borrowers under the Federal student loan portfolio, this time under the guise of COVID relief. In expanding the Federal student loan profile, this en bloc fails to address the underlying issues related to the Federal student loan debt crisis, which was already exacerbated by the Democrats’ goal of nationalizing student lending in 2010.

This en bloc fails to recognize the success of the private student loan market. Approximately 98 percent of student loans are repaid in the private market.

This en bloc continues to ignore the work that the CFPB did when it finalized its debt collection rule last fall. This final rule reflects more than 7 years of research and analysis, and clarifies the allowable uses of modern communication technology.

This en bloc prohibits debt collectors from contacting consumers by email or text message without explicit prior consent from the consumer. Under this amendment, social media messages are also prohibited. This approach ignores the fact that the final rule allows consumers to opt out of specific means of communications used by debt collectors.

Republicans believe that consumers should be able to communicate about their payment options privately and using the methods that they want to communicate.

This is yet another example of Democrats attempting to hamstring the ability to modernize the regulatory framework to account for modern technology and consumer preference.

Finally, this en bloc requires the CFPB to produce a prescriptive report on the debt collection process. The CFPB, in consultation with the FTC, already issues an annual oversight report on debt collection, which includes data on consumer complaints and enforcement actions.

The point is, constraining debt collection will undermine the underwriting system and increase risk to the financial system. This ultimately makes extending credit more expensive for all borrowers and may exclude the lowest income borrowers entirely.

There are commonsense ways to update and improve the process for debt collection and credit reporting.

Republicans believe that consumers who owe a debt should be treated with respect and dignity and are not subjected to abusive or harassing behaviors. While there are commonsense ways to update and improve the debt collection process, the law already upholds this notion.

Mr. Speaker, this en bloc is another partisan wish list of progressive policies in search of a problem. I urge my colleagues to oppose this en bloc.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI).

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this en bloc amendment.

I have done financial counseling for low-income clients at Legal Aid and I learned firsthand that people don't struggle by choice.

I was an attorney at the Federal Trade Commission where my work involved enforcing the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act. I have seen how predatory debt collection tactics hurt our families and our communities. Consumers face harassment at home and at work. They frequently get misinformation about debts they might not even legally owe. The problems around debt collection are pervasive.

Data from the Urban Institute shows that 68 million Americans had a debt in collection before the pandemic, and most consumers sued by collection agencies don't have legal representation.

My amendment will update the law so consumers get advance notice of legal action against them and accurate details about what they legally owe. Strengthening protections for consumers will help individuals and families get through this economic crisis and beyond.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support the en bloc amendment and the underlying bill. I thank Chairwoman WATERS and Chairman PERLMUTTER for their leadership.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. BUSH).

Ms. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her and the committee's leadership on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, St. Louis and I rise today in support of the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act, critical legislation that would enhance debt collection protections for consumers, students, servicemembers, and small businesses.

This pandemic has devastated Black and Brown communities, like mine in St. Louis. As someone who was uninsured during this pandemic, got sick, and is still struggling with those medical bills, I know the hardship faced

every day by people across this country.

My amendment to this bill would require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to present a report to Congress that analyzes debt collection practices using consumer complaint data. Debt collectors should not be able to call, email, text you to the point of harassment. Your medical debt should not be reported on your credit, especially in the wake of a global pandemic.

The CFPB has an obligation to protect our seniors, protect our frontline workers, protect our service workers, and protect our families by developing tools to combat predatory debt collection practices.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN).

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, 80 percent of Americans have debt, and we punish people for it. But the shame should actually be on policies that incentivize debt and predatory behavior in debt collection. The lack of protections in place for borrowers is a reflection of those harmful policies.

Debt collectors today can use virtually any means available to harass borrowers, even in the middle of a global pandemic that has taken nearly 600,000 American lives, increased unemployment, and left millions unsure of how they will put food on the table.

Debt collectors can call you, email you, text you, and even contact you on social media. My amendment will help rein in this endless harassment by prohibiting collectors from contacting borrowers on social media without explicit permission.

Mr. Speaker, while there is still more work to be done on this front, this an important place to start, and I encourage my colleagues to support the amendment.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her important work on this bill and for helping with my amendment to be included therein.

The amendment that I have is co-sponsored by Representatives OCASIO-CORTEZ and BONAMICI. It adds a section to the law that says, if you have got a debt that is beyond the statute of limitations, that debt collection companies can't go after you.

There is a statute of limitations because sometimes over a period of time, the facts become kind of vague in people's minds. So the proof isn't strong, and they want to make sure that this could be an appropriate subject matter for a court case.

Also, sometimes debts are sold and debt collection agencies buy them, and

they don't really know the facts, the amounts, and all of that. So if a debt is over the statute, this prohibits the debt collectors from going after someone.

I think I found this about 8 years ago in an AARP magazine, which I read, and they said how awful this was. And I thought it was, too. It took 8 years to get it here because it took a Democratic team to bring it to the floor to look out for debtors.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate all the support we have got from my cosponsors, and I hope we pass the bill.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. CRAIG).

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for yielding and for including my amendment in this en bloc.

Mr. Speaker, years ago, a bright and talented young man from Eagan named Ryan Frascone took out student loans to enroll in classes at Metro State University. Ryan studied engineering. He was a kind, engaging, and hardworking young man. But, in 2013, Ryan passed away—one of thousands who have tragically fallen victim to the opioid epidemic plaguing this Nation.

□ 1330

In the midst of that tragedy, I am sure student loans were the last thing on his parents, Julie and Mark's minds. But to this day, 8 years after losing their son Ryan, his parents must still write a check every month to pay for his student loans.

I think we can all agree that the last thing that any American parent should have to undergo is a monthly reminder of such tragedy and loss in the form of a student loan payment. Today, we have an opportunity to right that wrong with this amendment.

Please join me in supporting the Ryan Frascone Memorial Student Loan Relief Act. And to Mark and Julie, I want to say to you, on the anniversary of his death this week, we are going to make this right in this country.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, these amendments offered by our colleagues make H.R. 2547 even stronger for our constituents who deserve to be treated fairly. I would like to again thank Representatives ADAMS, BONAMICI, BOWMAN, BUSH, COHEN, CRAIG, NEWMAN, OCASIO-CORTEZ, OMAR, PAYNE, ROSS, and WILLIAMS for their work on these amendments to H.R. 2547.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support these amendments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time, and I urge my colleagues to oppose this en bloc.

Mr. Speaker, this en bloc will not improve debt collection or credit reporting, but will instead harm consumers and small businesses. It will make extending credit more expensive for everyone, especially lower income borrowers with thin or no credit files and who need it the most.

The intent is clear, the Democrats want to eliminate the core foundation of our credit market and financial system.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this en bloc, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 380, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS.
WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 380, I offer amendments en bloc No. 2.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 4 and 8, printed in part B of House Report 117-29, offered by Ms. WATERS of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS OF TEXAS

Strike section 901 and insert the following:
SEC. 901 EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date that is the later of—

(1) the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) the date on which the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to Congress that the enactment of this Act will not—

(A) limit the availability of debt products for Americans who do not have a credit history, who have a poor credit history, or who are from lower socio-economic backgrounds" part to apply to both parts; or

(B) increase the cost of debt products for Americans who do not have a credit history, who have a poor credit history, or who are from lower socio-economic backgrounds.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR.
LUETKEMEYER OF MISSOURI

Redesignate title IX as title X.
Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.
Strike section 1001 and insert the following:

SEC. 1001. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date on which the Comptroller General of the United States issues a report pursuant to section 901.

After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—REPORTS

SEC. 901. GAO REPORT.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act submit to the Financial Services Committee of the House of Representatives and the Banking Committee of the Senate a study that identifies any impacts that imposing restrictions on debt collection will have on low- to moderate-income and minority borrowers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 380, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendments offered by Representatives LUETKEMEYER and BURGESS. Representative BURGESS' amendment does not provide any new protections for low-income consumers or consumers with no credit or poor credit history.

Instead, this is an attempt to prevent my bill, H.R. 2547, from being implemented at all. Under the guise of a certification standard, Mr. BURGESS' amendment would create a legal loophole for unscrupulous debt collectors to challenge and potentially block not just some, but all of the protections included in this bill for servicemembers, student borrowers, borrowers with a medical debt, and so many more.

This is not a serious attempt to have low-income borrowers, it is an attempt to protect debt collectors who are making record profits during this pandemic.

I do not support this poison pill amendment. Representative LUETKEMEYER's amendment to study and delay misses the mark on what is needed to protect consumers from the harm of ongoing, unfair debt collection practices.

Copious research has been shown that debt collection harassment and mistreatment have created undue stress and financial burdens on consumers, especially for low-income people, and in communities of color.

My bill does not restrict debt collection, but rather ensures consumer protection for those who are facing harassment or other abusive tactics used by debt collectors.

Millions of consumers are still struggling to make ends meet during this tragic public health pandemic. Instead of considering the amount of stress consumers feel when they get sick, need medical care, and face harassment from a debt collector, Mr. LUETKEMEYER's amendment would commission a study and delay implementation of my bill by a full year.

H.R. 2547 would already provide the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau with a sensible 6-month implementation period, during which the Bureau can give all stakeholders guidance on how to comply.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose both of these amendments, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I am not opposed to this en bloc.

Mr. Speaker, these amendments will ensure that we know the true consequences of this bill before it is enacted into law. These amendments direct the Treasury Department and the GAO to separately study the impacts this bill will have on low-to-moderate income, minority, or thin-or no-credit-file consumers.

Payment for services rendered is a fundamental premise of our free market system. Republicans understand this concept and work hard to ensure legislation does not cut off access to credit or price large swaths of Americans out of the consumer credit market.

Moreover, we should not be limiting small businesses' ability to collect payments at any time, but especially when they are already hurting from the pandemic-related shutdowns.

The point is, constraining debt collection will undermine the underwriting system and increase risk to the financial system. This ultimately makes extending credit more expensive for all borrowers, and may exclude the lowest income borrowers entirely.

There is bipartisan consensus that a consumer who owes a debt should be treated with respect and dignity and not be subjected to abusive or harassing behavior. The law already upholds this notion.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this en bloc, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the chairwoman, the gentlewoman from California for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this is a stupendous effort, and I did not want to miss the opportunity to speak on behalf of my constituents, for debt blocks you from living your life as a family, as a recent college graduate, as a veteran, and as an enlisted person. All of these people are in my congressional district. Texas has the highest number of military personnel.

Have you ever had them come into your house, excuse me, into your office—sometimes it is like my house because I live there, almost—and tell you about the inability to access credit, or the eviction notice, or the repossessing of the car, and therefore, impacting on their credit, but more importantly, being threatened to lose benefits by outside debt collectors.

So the legislation here, and might I rise to oppose the amendments that are en bloc at this time, but I thought it was important to be able to discuss the importance of this particular combination of legislation that goes to the very needs and hearts of our district by prohibiting the use of confession of judgment as an unfair credit practice, and providing the opportunity, as I said, to ensure that we are protecting those individuals that are military.

According to the CFPB, in the past year, debt collection accounted for 27 percent of all complaints received, 49 percent of which were for attempts to collect a debt not owed. During COVID-19 people suffered economically.

For example, in April 2020, Kate Boatswain, Texas resident and grandmother of three, had been laid off from work due to the pandemic. Her savings account had held a \$4,900 tax refund. But when she checked her account, it showed a negative balance. Ms. Boatswain drove to her credit union to find out what happened, only to be told that staff members were not allowed to explain. She was given a number to a debt collection law firm. They had taken her money.

So this legislation that protects military persons, grandmothers, small business owners, is extremely crucial, and I ask my colleagues to support this legislation, H.R. 2547. Let's stop debt and let's make sure Americans can thrive.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the rule governing debate of H.R. 2547, the "Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act," which is an incredibly important comprehensive bill that clarifies and expands the rights of Americans facing all forms of debt collection, and also extends existing consumer protections to small businesses, prohibits debt collectors from threatening service members with a reduction in rank or loss of security clearance, restricts contact to consumers by email or text messages, and requires discharge of private student loans in the case of permanent disability for the borrower.

H.R. 2547 better protects vulnerable consumers by enacting a wide variety of critical reforms, including:

Prohibiting the use of confessions of judgment as an unfair credit practice that eliminate notice and the right to be heard;

Prohibiting certain abusive collection practices directed at servicemembers, including threats to reduce rank or revoke security clearance;

Requiring discharge of private student loans due to total and permanent disability;

Prohibiting collection of medical debt for the first two years and credit reporting of debt arising from any medically necessary procedures;

Requiring debt collectors to obtain consent before using electronic communications and provide written validation notices;

Amending the FDCPA to expand and clarify coverage, including extending coverage for all federal, state, and local debts collected by debt collectors;

Adjusting statutory damages in the FDCPA for inflation and indexing them to index for inflation in the future; and

Clarifying FDCPA coverage for non-judicial foreclosures.

An estimated 77 million Americans have a debt that has been turned over to a private collection agency, and predatory debt collection affects communities and families across the country.

The debts owed can be as small as a few dollars, and they can involve every kind of consumer debt, from car payments to utility bills to student loans to medical fees.

Debt in collection can wreak havoc on individuals, subjecting them to harassing debt collection calls and potential lawsuits.

Annually, hundreds of thousands of individuals face threats, harassment at home and the workplace, and abusive litigation from unscrupulous debt collectors.

While all Americans are covered by laws barring debt collectors from overly aggressive or deceptive tactics, these laws are insufficient in many cases, and protections for Americans must be improved.

Debt collectors use predatory tactics that undermine citizens' rights with misleading and confusing information.

Each year, millions of lawsuits are filed by "lawsuit mills," and in some cases, thousands of affidavits are filed in a single day that have inaccurate information about the debt and the debtors.

Consumers are often not even given the chance to defend themselves because collectors hire process servers that falsely certify documents have been delivered.

Most consumers are not represented by an attorney and debt collectors overwhelmingly seek default judgments against them in these cases.

This past year has seen a rise in aggressive debt collections due to the impact of COVID-19, according to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB").

Despite the enactment of the FDCPA in 1977, debt collection remains a frequent source of complaints to the CFPB.

According to the CFPB, in the past year debt collection accounted for 27 percent of all complaints received, 49 percent of which were for attempts to collect a debt not owed.

These trends devastate communities across the country as unmanageable debt and household financial crises become ubiquitous across the country during this pandemic, and they impact Black and LatinX communities most harshly due to longstanding racial and ethnic gaps in poverty and wealth.

The COVID-19 pandemic has been among the most disruptive long-term events we will see in our lifetimes, and it is not surprising that the shockwaves it sent across the planet were felt deeply in the consumer financial marketplace.

Texans have the second-highest rate of debt in collections in the country and are uniquely vulnerable because the state's consumer protections for bank account garnishments are virtually nonexistent.

For example, in April 2020 Kate Boatswain, Texas resident and grandmother of three, had been laid off work due to the pandemic.

Her savings account had held a \$4,900 tax refund, but when she checked her account, it showed a negative balance.

Ms. Boatswain drove to her credit union to find out what happened, only to be told that staff members were not allowed to explain why.

She was given a number to a debt collection law firm, and a man at the firm tersely explained that she had owed money to Wells Fargo since 2006.

The debt was now owned by a client of the law firm who was trying to collect, and the client was not interested in solutions—telling Ms. Boatswain that, "We already have your money."

In a time of national crisis and economic hardship, Ms. Boatswain was left without money for her mortgage and for her family.

As we work to bolster our national economic recovery, Americans must have better safeguards against predatory debt collection actions like this.

This bill offers comprehensive reforms against predatory debt collection efforts in several ways, and I would like to touch on two protections included in these reforms—those reforms offered for our small business owners and members of the military.

Since at least 2018, an arcane legal document called a confession of judgment has targeted our hard-working small businesses and forced financial ruin on tens of thousands of contractors and small business owners.

Before many small business owners get a loan, they are forced to sign a statement called a confession of judgment which gives up their right to defend themselves if the lender takes them to court.

Armed with this confession of judgment, a lender can, without proof, accuse borrowers of not paying and legally seize their assets before they know what has happened—a practice that has not surprisingly been abused by some lenders.

Then, without contacting the borrower, lenders can immediately withdraw the value of the loan, including the full interest payments, from their accounts.

By requiring the borrower to accept any and all liabilities and damages pertaining to the loan, it undermines and circumvents the entire judicial process.

The borrower has no legal right to dispute these claims or prove their compliance with the terms of the loan contract, making them virtually powerless to reclaim—what often ends up being—their life's savings.

Although Congress banned the use of confessions of judgment for consumers in 1985, small businesses were left exposed and remain particularly susceptible to this unfair debt collection practice.

H.R. 2547 fixes this oversight by extending the ban on confessions of judgment to commercial loans nationally by amending the Truth in Lending Act and closing the loophole that has allowed thousands of American small businesses to be seized and brought down by dishonest lenders.

Military members and their families face particular financial challenges requiring extra protections: in service to their country, they relocate frequently, deploy overseas and are a prime target for scammers.

Military members are also more vulnerable to debt collectors in some instances, and debt collectors have taken advantage of this vulnerability by targeting members of the Armed Services through calling their superior officers, threatening reduction in rank and even court-martial.

Nearly 40 percent of complaints filed by servicemembers with the CFPB concern debt collection—as compared to only 26 percent by non-servicemembers.

Our servicemen and servicewomen make extraordinary sacrifices on our behalf, and they should not be forced to confront aggressive and manipulative debt collectors who capitalize on the strains required of them in the course of their duties.

We must address this fact and protect the women and men who have served our country and remove the unethical methods debt collectors use to prey upon our servicemembers.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all members to support this legislation, because it is critical for

the United States' Congress to stand with our small business owners, students, the women and men who have served our country, and millions of Americans to address unfair and predatory debt collection efforts.

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

Mr. Speaker, this en bloc will ensure that we know the true consequences of this bill before it becomes effective. Payment for services rendered is a fundamental premise of our credit-based free market system.

Republicans want to ensure legislation passed by this House will not limit access to credit, price large swaths of Americans out of the consumer credit market, or restrict small businesses' ability to collect payments for services provided.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this en bloc, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, Representatives BURGESS and LUETKEMEYER proposed amendments would not provide stronger protections for consumers who are saddled with debt, while navigating the various challenges they have faced, through no fault of their own, by this terrible pandemic.

Instead, these amendments would needlessly delay or prevent my bill, H.R. 2547, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act, from being implemented.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject these amendments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 380, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

□ 1345

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MRS. WAGNER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part B of House Report 117-29.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise as the designee of Ranking Member MCHENRY, and I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. REQUIREMENT FOR CONFESSIONS OF JUDGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 2 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1631 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 140B. Unfair credit practices

“In connection with the extension of credit or creation of debt in or affecting commerce, as defined in section 4 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 44), including any advance of funds or sale or assignment of future income or receivables that may or may not be credit, no person may take or receive from another person an obligation that constitutes or contains a cognovit or confession of judgment (for purposes other than executory process in the State of Louisiana), warrant of attorney, or other waiver of the right to notice and the opportunity to be heard in the event of suit or process thereon unless the other person provides to the lender a written affidavit describing the nature of the default and the date on which such default occurred.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 103, by adding at the end the following:

“(ff) The term ‘debt’ means any obligation of a person to pay to another person money—

“(1) regardless of whether such obligation is absolute or contingent if the understanding between the parties is that any part of the money shall be or may be returned;

“(2) that includes the right of the person providing the money to an equitable remedy for breach of performance if the breach gives rise to a right to payment; and

“(3) regardless of whether the obligation or right to an equitable remedy described in paragraph (2) has been reduced to judgment, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, secured, or unsecured.”; and

(2) in section 130(a), by striking “creditor” each place the term appears and inserting “person”.

SEC. 2. ENHANCED PROTECTION AGAINST DEBT COLLECTOR HARASSMENT OF SERVICEMEMBERS.

(a) COMMUNICATION IN CONNECTION WITH DEBT COLLECTION.—Section 805 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING SERVICE-MEMBER DEBTS.—

“(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘covered member’ means—

“(A) a covered member or a dependent as defined in section 987(i) of title 10, United States Code; and

“(B)(i) an individual who was separated, discharged, or released from duty described in such section 987(i)(1), but only during the 365-day period beginning on the date of separation, discharge, or release; or

“(ii) a person, with respect to an individual described in clause (i), described in subparagraph (A), (D), (E), or (I) of section 1072(2) of title 10, United States Code.

“(2) PROHIBITIONS.—A debt collector may not, in connection with the collection of any debt of a covered member—

“(A) threaten to have the covered member reduced in rank;

“(B) threaten to have the covered member's security clearance revoked; or

“(C) threaten to have the covered member prosecuted under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).”.

(b) UNFAIR PRACTICES.—Section 808 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) The representation to any covered member (as defined under section 805(e)(1)) that failure to cooperate with a debt collector will result in—

“(A) a reduction in rank of the covered member;

“(B) a revocation of the covered member's security clearance; or

“(C) prosecution under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).”.

SEC. 3. GAO STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the impact of debt collection on covered members (as defined under section 805(e)(1) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, as added by section 201), which shall—

(1) identify types of false, deceptive, misleading, unfair, abusive, and harassing debt collection practices experienced by covered members and make recommendations to eliminate these practices;

(2) identify collection practices of creditors and debt collectors experienced by covered members;

(3) discuss the effect of these practices on military readiness; and

(4) discuss any national security implications, including the extent to which covered members with security clearances would be impacted by uncollected debt.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the completed study required under subsection (a).

SEC. 4. PROTECTIONS FOR OBLIGORS AND CO-SIGNERS IN CASES OF DEATH OR TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 140(g) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “IN CASE OF DEATH OF BORROWER”;

(B) in subparagraph (A), by inserting after “of the death”, the following: “or total and permanent disability”; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by inserting after “of the death”, the following: “or total and permanent disability”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) DISCHARGE IN CASE OF DEATH OR TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY OF BORROWER.—

The holder of a private education loan may, upon request of the estate of a deceased student obligor or, in the case of a student obligor who incurs a total and permanent disability, upon certification by a medical professional of such total and permanent disability, discharge the liability of the student obligor on the loan and may not, after such a discharge—

“(A) attempt to collect on the outstanding liability of the student obligor; and

“(B) in the case of total and permanent disability, monitor the disability status of the student obligor at any point after the date of discharge.

“(4) TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY DEFINED.—For the purposes of this subsection and with respect to an individual, the term ‘total and permanent disability’ means the individual is totally and permanently disabled, as such term is defined in section 685.102(b) of title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations.”.

(b) RULEMAKING.—The Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection may issue rules to implement the amendments made by subsection (a) as the Director determines appropriate.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. EXCLUSION OF PAID MEDICAL DEBT.

Section 605(a) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) Paid debt arising from the receipt of medically necessary, non-elective medical services, products, or devices which from the date of payment, antedate the report by more than 1 year.”.

SEC. 6. OPT-OUT NOTICE FOR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS OR ATTEMPTS TO COMMUNICATE.

Section 805 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692c), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) OPT-OUT NOTICE FOR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS OR ATTEMPTS TO COMMUNICATE.—A debt collector who communicates or attempts to communicate with a consumer electronically in connection with the collection of a debt using a specific email address, telephone number for text messages, or other electronic-medium address shall include in such communication or attempt to communicate a clear and conspicuous statement describing a reasonable and simple method by which the consumer can opt out of further electronic communications or attempts to communicate by the debt collector to that address or telephone number. The debt collector may not require, directly or indirectly, that the consumer, in order to opt out, pay any fee to the debt collector or provide any information other than the consumer’s opt-out preferences and the email address, telephone number for text messages, or other electronic-medium address subject to the opt-out request.”.

SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided, this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 380, the gentleman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

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

Mr. Speaker, since taking the majority in the House last Congress, Democrats have attempted to undermine the financial system through a partisan wish list that is focused on one thing: undermining the pillars of our financial system. Now with one party dominating, they are jamming through a bill that will not only hurt the very borrowers they claim they are trying to help, but it will bring down our credit markets.

There is no doubt that individuals and families are hurting. There is no doubt that the pandemic brought on additional challenges. But undermining our financial system is not the way to help Americans.

Our financial system needs strong underwriting practices to keep it strong and reduce risk when extending credit. This is what makes credit more available at a lower cost to more borrowers. This is not to say that the system is perfect. Republicans agree there are some improvements that can be made to the way the system operates.

The gentleman’s amendment would replace the underlying bill with several

targeted approaches to improve the debt collection and credit reporting framework.

First, this amendment requires the inclusion of a clear disclosure when a confession of judgment, or COJ, is part of a business lending contract. It also requires lenders to obtain a written affidavit containing the date and nature of a borrower’s default in order to execute a confession of judgment. This will help to ensure small businesses know the full terms and conditions of their agreement and help to crack down on reported misuse of COJs while allowing these important repayment tools to remain in use.

This amendment preserves the servicemember protection bill sponsored by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. In fact, I would remind my colleagues that we just passed this bill on suspension 3 weeks ago. We should focus on getting this bill enacted into law rather than packaging it up in a wish list of partisan policies.

This amendment would allow the estate of a deceased or permanently disabled student loan borrower to request a discharge of the student loan debt. This change would codify the current practice used by private lenders to ensure that student loan borrowers are indeed protected.

This amendment would also address concerns with medical debt. It would eliminate the inclusion of paid, medically necessary, nonelective medical debt in credit reports. This provision is a responsible way to address the challenges that many face in repaying medical debt. At the same time, it does not make healthcare more expensive or services less available.

Finally, this amendment acknowledges the work of the CFPB. What my colleagues won’t tell you is that the final debt collection rule was the culmination of more than 7 years of research and analysis. It clarified the allowable uses of modern communication technology.

This amendment, unlike the underlying bill, is a commonsense approach to improve the consumer experience in debt collection and credit reporting. It will strengthen our financial system while increasing options and choices for consumers when they owe debt.

I hope my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will recognize this effort to make improvements that will benefit consumers and small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the ranking member’s amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the substitute amendment offered by our committee’s ranking member, Mr. MCHENRY.

Mr. MCHENRY’s partisan proposal is a nonstarter and not a serious attempt to find common ground with bipartisan support. The Republican substitute amendment does not include several important elements of my bill, H.R. 2547, and fundamentally weakens many essential protections in the few provisions he included.

For example, Mr. MCHENRY included a prohibition on confessions of judgment based on title I. However, he included a harmful provision related to written affidavits, effectively undermining the prohibition on confessions of judgment, and severely reducing protections for small businesses struggling during this pandemic.

The Federal Trade Commission banned confessions of judgment more than 35 years ago in 1985 for consumer loans. Our committee learned that small business owners, like taxicab drivers, have unwittingly waived their typical due process rights when it comes to debt collection because these harmful confessions of judgment terms were tucked into their small business loan.

Representative VELÁZQUEZ has been leading the effort on this in the House, working in a bipartisan fashion with Senators BROWN and RUBIO. However, if we take the approach proposed by Mr. MCHENRY, small businesses will continue to be ripped off.

Moreover, I would add H.R. 2547 includes several other bipartisan provisions, including title II, which is based on a bill by Representative DEAN to protect servicemembers from harassment and threats from debt collectors. The House has unanimously passed title II as a standalone bill twice, both last year and this year.

Additionally, title VI would enhance protections related to Federal agency debts based on a bill by Representative CLEAVER that has been bipartisan for a number of years, but when we tried to move it on the suspension calendar last year, Republicans changed their mind.

Unfortunately, at a time when consumers are suffering while debt collectors make record profits during the pandemic, the House Republican alternative is not a serious effort to reform and modernize our debt collection laws.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject the McHenry substitute amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS).

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I reject the amendment from the ranking member, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I reject it because it undermines the premise of the chairwoman’s bill. The premise of the chairwoman’s bill is not prudential underwriting as a core premise of our economy which, of course, we need. It is not about payments for goods and services

which is obviously a pillar of the United States system of business.

It is about fairness. It is about fairness in the allocation of credit and fairness in the collection of debt.

What the chairwoman has put forward and what the amendment from the ranking member would undermine is a bill that recognizes that people should not be punished for circumstances outside of their control. They should not be precluded from accessing credit for something that happened to them that they did not wish upon themselves, and that they had no volition in doing.

For example, this bill would ensure that medical debts do not prohibit people's access to credit. The senior Senator from my home State of Massachusetts famously demonstrated that medical bankruptcies were plaguing the middle class and the working class in this country. Indeed, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has reported that medical debt has a significant impact on consumer credit. After Americans undergo lifesaving treatment, they should not have to worry about the impact of a necessary medical procedure that they will have to stay at home to convalesce will have on their ability to then restart their life, start a business, or care for their family.

H.R. 2547 seeks to give consumers time to fully recover until they are able to pay their bills. Nobody chooses to get sick, Mr. Speaker, and being sick should not show up on your credit report as you seek to access credit in the future.

This bill is also about fairness in how we collect debts. There, of course, should be payments for goods and services, but there does not need to be and there should not be harassment.

As a former marine officer, it deeply concerns me that servicemembers who need to concentrate on the mission at hand might be distracted, and, indeed, might even be demoted for debts outside of their control.

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

Mr. Speaker, this amendment replaces the underlying bill with targeted approaches to improve the debt collection and credit reporting framework. This amendment preserves options for consumers and ensures that small businesses are paid for services that they provide. This amendment will ensure our financial system remains safe and sound.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 380, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER).

The question is on the amendment.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 1, printed in part B of House Report 117-29, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 210, nays 202, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 138]

YEAS—210

Adams	Doggett	Lynch
Aguilar	Doyle, Michael	Malinowski
Allred	F.	Maloney,
Auchincloss	Escobar	Carolyn B.
Axne	Eshoo	Maloney, Sean
Barragán	Españat	Manning
Bass	Evans	Matsui
Beatty	Fletcher	McBath
Bera	Foster	McCollum
Bishop (GA)	Frankel, Lois	McEachin
Blumenauer	Gallego	McGovern
Blunt Rochester	Garamendi	McNerney
Bonamici	Garcia (IL)	Meeks
Bourdeaux	Garcia (TX)	Meng
Bowman	Gomez	Mfume
Boyle, Brendan	Gonzalez,	Morelle
F.	Vicente	Moulton
Brown	Gottheimer	Mrvan
Brownley	Green, Al (TX)	Nadler
Bush	Grijalva	Napolitano
Bustos	Harder (CA)	Neal
Butterfield	Hayes	Neguse
Carbajal	Higgins (NY)	Newman
Cárdenas	Himes	Norcross
Carson	Horsford	O'Halleran
Carter (LA)	Houlahan	Ocasio-Cortez
Cartwright	Hoyer	Omar
Case	Huffman	Pallone
Casten	Jackson Lee	Panetta
Castor (FL)	Jacobs (CA)	Pappas
Castro (TX)	Jayapal	Pascarell
Chu	Jeffries	Payne
Cicilline	Johnson (GA)	Perlmutter
Clark (MA)	Johnson (TX)	Peters
Clarke (NY)	Kahele	Phillips
Cleaver	Kaptur	Pingree
Clyburn	Keating	Pocan
Cohen	Kelly (IL)	Porter
Connolly	Khanna	Pressley
Cooper	Kildee	Price (NC)
Correa	Kilmer	Quigley
Costa	Kim (NJ)	Raskin
Courtney	Kind	Rice (NY)
Craig	Kirkpatrick	Ross
Crist	Krishnamoorthi	Roybal-Allard
Crow	Kuster	Ruiz
Cuellar	Lamb	Ruppersberger
Davids (KS)	Langevin	Rush
Davis, Danny K.	Larsen (WA)	Ryan
Dean	Larson (CT)	Sánchez
DeFazio	Lawrence	Sarbanes
DeGette	Lawson (FL)	Scanlon
DeLauro	Lee (CA)	Schakowsky
DeBene	Lee (NV)	Schiff
Delgado	Leger Fernandez	Schneider
Demings	Levin (CA)	Schrader
DeSaulnier	Levin (MI)	Schrier
Deutch	Lofgren	Scott (VA)
Dingell	Luria	Scott, David

Sewell	Swalwell	Veasey
Sherman	Takano	Vela
Sherrill	Thompson (CA)	Velázquez
Sires	Thompson (MS)	Wasserman
Slotkin	Titus	Schultz
Smith (WA)	Tlaib	Waters
Soto	Tonko	Watson Coleman
Spanberger	Torres (CA)	Welch
Speier	Torres (NY)	Wexton
Stanton	Trahan	Williams (GA)
Stevens	Trone	Wilson (FL)
Strickland	Underwood	Yarmuth
Suozzi	Vargas	

NAYS—202

Aderholt	Gohmert	Moolenaar
Allen	Gonzales, Tony	Mooney
Amodei	Gonzalez (OH)	Moore (AL)
Armstrong	Good (VA)	Moore (UT)
Arrington	Gooden (TX)	Mullin
Babin	Gosar	Murphy (NC)
Bacon	Granger	Nehls
Baird	Graves (LA)	Newhouse
Balderson	Graves (MO)	Norman
Banks	Green (TN)	Nunes
Barr	Greene (GA)	Oberholte
Bentz	Griffith	Owens
Bergman	Grothman	Palazzo
Bice (OK)	Guest	Palmer
Biggs	Guthrie	Pence
Bilirakis	Hagedorn	Perry
Bishop (NC)	Harris	Pfluger
Boebert	Harshbarger	Posey
Bost	Hartzler	Reed
Brady	Hern	Reschenthaler
Brooks	Herrell	Rice (SC)
Buchanan	Herrera Beutler	Rodgers (WA)
Buck	Hice (GA)	Rogers (AL)
Bucshon	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (KY)
Budd	Hill	Rose
Burchett	Hinson	Rosendale
Burgess	Hollingsworth	Rouzer
Calvert	Hudson	Roy
Cammack	Huizenga	Rutherford
Carl	Issa	Salazar
Carter (GA)	Jackson	Scalise
Carter (TX)	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Cawthorn	Johnson (OH)	Scott, Austin
Chabot	Johnson (SD)	Sessions
Cheney	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NE)
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Clyde	Katko	Smucker
Cole	Keller	Spartz
Crawford	Kelly (PA)	Stauber
Crenshaw	Kim (CA)	Steel
Curtis	Kinzinger	Stefanik
Davidson	Kustoff	Steil
DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Steube
Diaz-Balart	Lamborn	Stewart
Donalds	Latta	Taylor
Duncan	LaTurner	Tenney
Dunn	Letlow	Thompson (PA)
Emmer	Long	Tiffany
Estes	Loudermilk	Timmons
Fallon	Lucas	Turner
Feenstra	Luetkemeyer	Upton
Ferguson	Mace	Valadao
Fischbach	Malliotakis	Van Drew
Fitzgerald	Mann	Van Duyne
Fitzpatrick	Massie	Wagner
Fleischmann	Mast	Walberg
Fortenberry	McCarthy	Walorski
Fox	McCaul	Waltz
Franklin, C.	McClain	Weber (TX)
Scott	McClintock	Wenstrup
Fulcher	McHenry	Westerman
Gaetz	McKinley	Williams (TX)
Gallagher	Meijer	Wittman
Garbarino	Meuser	Womack
Garcia (CA)	Miller (IL)	Young
Gibbs	Miller (WV)	Zeldin
Gimenez	Miller-Meeks	

NOT VOTING—18

Beyer	Kelly (MS)	Murphy (FL)
Comer	LaHood	Simpson
Davis, Rodney	Lesko	Stivers
Golden	Lieu	Webster (FL)
Jacobs (NY)	Lowenthal	Wild
Jones	Moore (WI)	Wilson (SC)

□ 1430

Mr. MEIJER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Ms. DEAN and Mr. HORSFORD changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I arrived a moment too late to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 138.

Mr. JONES. Madam Speaker, due to personal reasons, I was unable to record my vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 138.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Stevens)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Ruppersberger (Raskin)
Cardenas (Gallego)	Lawson (FL)	Rush (Underwood)
Correa (Vargas)	(Evans)	(Underwood)
Crenshaw (Pfluger)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Sewell (DelBene)
Eshoo (Thompson (CA))	Meng (Clark (MA))	Torres (CA) (Barragan)
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Napolitano (Chu)	Van Drew (Norman)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Payne (Pallone)	Wilson (FL)
	Porter (Wexton)	Wilson (FL)
	Ruiz (Aguilar)	(Hayes)

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 2, printed in part B of House Report 117-29, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 208, nays 214, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 139]

YEAS—208

Aderholt	Clyde	Good (VA)
Allen	Cole	Goode (TX)
Amodi	Comer	Gosar
Armstrong	Crenshaw	Gothheimer
Arrington	Curtis	Granger
Babin	Davidson	Graves (LA)
Bacon	Davis, Rodney	Graves (MO)
Baird	DesJarlais	Green (TN)
Balderson	Diaz-Balart	Greene (GA)
Banks	Donalds	Griffith
Barr	Duncan	Grothman
Bentz	Dunn	Guest
Bergman	Emmer	Guthrie
Bice (OK)	Estes	Hagedorn
Bilirakis	Fallon	Harris
Bishop (NC)	Feenstra	Harshbarger
Boebert	Ferguson	Hartzler
Bost	Fischbach	Hern
Brooks	Fitzgerald	Herrell
Buchanan	Fitzpatrick	Herrera Beutler
Buck	Fleischmann	Hice (GA)
Bucshon	Fortenberry	Higgins (LA)
Budd	Fox	Hill
Burchett	Franklin, C.	Hinson
Burgess	Scott	Hollingsworth
Calvert	Fulcher	Hudson
Cammack	Gaetz	Huizenga
Carl	Gallagher	Issa
Carter (GA)	Garbarino	Jackson
Carter (TX)	Garcia (CA)	Johnson (LA)
Cawthorn	Gibbs	Johnson (OH)
Chabot	Gimenez	Johnson (SD)
Cheney	Gohmert	Jordan
Cline	Gonzales, Tony	Joyce (OH)
Cloud	Gonzalez (OH)	Joyce (PA)

Katko	Moore (AL)	Smith (NE)
Keller	Moore (UT)	Smith (NJ)
Kelly (PA)	Mullin	Smucker
Kim (CA)	Murphy (NC)	Spanberger
Kinzinger	Nehls	Spartz
Kustoff	Newhouse	Staubert
LaHood	Norman	Steel
LaMalfa	Nunes	Stefanik
Lamborn	Obernolte	Steil
Latta	Palazzo	Steube
LaTurner	Palmer	Stewart
Lesko	Pence	Stivers
Letlow	Perry	Taylor
Long	Pfingler	Tenney
Loudermilk	Posey	Tiffany
Lucas	Reed	Timmons
Luetkemeyer	Reschenthaler	Turner
Mace	Rice (SC)	Upton
Malliotakis	Rodgers (WA)	Valadao
Mann	Rogers (AL)	Van Drew
Massie	Rogers (KY)	Van Duyne
McCarthy	Rose	Wagner
McCaul	Rosendale	Walberg
McClain	Rouzer	Walorski
McClintock	Roy	Waltz
McHenry	Rutherford	Weber (TX)
McKinley	Salazar	Wenstrup
Meijer	Scalise	Westerman
Meuser	Schweikert	Williams (TX)
Miller (IL)	Scott, Austin	Wilson (SC)
Miller (WV)	Sessions	Wittman
Miller-Meeks	Sherrill	Womack
Moolenaar	Simpson	Young
Mooney	Smith (MO)	Zeldin

NAYS—214

Adams	Doyle, Michael	Maloney, F.
Aguilar	F.	Carolin B.
Allred	Escobar	Maloney, Sean
Auchincloss	Eshoo	Manning
Axne	Espallat	Matsui
Barragan	Evans	McCath
Bass	Fletcher	McCollum
Beatty	Poster	McEachin
Bera	Frankel, Lois	McGovern
Beyer	Gallego	McNerney
Biggs	Garamendi	Meeks
Bishop (GA)	Garcia (IL)	Meng
Blumenauer	Garcia (TX)	Mfume
Blunt Rochester	Gomez	Moore (WI)
Bonamici	Gonzalez, Vicente	Morelle
Bourdeaux	Green, Al (TX)	Moulton
Bowman	Grijalva	Mrvan
Boyle, Brendan	Harder (CA)	Nadler
F.	Hayes	Napolitano
Brown	Higgins (NY)	Neal
Brownley	Himes	Neguse
Bush	Horsford	Newman
Bustos	Houlahan	Norcross
Butterfield	Hoyer	O'Halleran
Carbajal	Huffman	Ocasio-Cortez
Cardenas	Jackson Lee	Omar
Carson	Jacobs (CA)	Pallone
Carter (LA)	Jayapal	Panetta
Cartwright	Jeffries	Pappas
Case	Johnson (GA)	Pascroll
Casten	Johnson (TX)	Payne
Castor (FL)	Jones	Perlmutter
Castro (TX)	Kahele	Peters
Chu	Kaptur	Phillips
Cicilline	Keating	Pingree
Clark (MA)	Kelly (IL)	Pocan
Clarke (NY)	Khanna	Porter
Cleaver	Kildee	Pressley
Clyburn	Kilmer	Price (NC)
Cohen	Kim (NJ)	Quigley
Connolly	Kind	Raskin
Cooper	Kirkpatrick	Rice (NY)
Correa	Krishnamoorthi	Ross
Costa	Kuster	Roybal-Allard
Courtney	Lamb	Ruiz
Craig	Langevin	Ruppersberger
Crist	Larsen (WA)	Rush
Crow	Larson (CT)	Ryan
Cuellar	Lawrence	Sanchez
Davids (KS)	Lawson (FL)	Sarbanes
Davis, Danny K.	Lee (CA)	Scanlon
Dean	Lee (NV)	Schakowsky
DeFazio	Leger Fernandez	Schiff
DeGette	Levin (CA)	Schneider
DeLauro	Levin (MI)	Schrader
DelBene	Lieu	Schrier
Delgado	Lofgren	Scott (VA)
Demings	Lowenthal	Scott, David
DeSaulnier	Luria	Sewell
Deutch	Lynch	Sherman
Dingell	Malinowski	Sires
Doggett		Slotkin

Smith (WA)	Titus	Velazquez
Soto	Tlaib	Wasserman
Speier	Tonko	Schultz
Stanton	Torres (CA)	Waters
Stevens	Torres (NY)	Watson Coleman
Strickland	Trahan	Welch
Suozi	Trone	Wexton
Swalwell	Underwood	Wild
Takano	Vargas	Williams (GA)
Thompson (CA)	Veasey	Wilson (FL)
Thompson (MS)	Vela	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—8

Brady	Jacobs (NY)	Thompson (PA)
Crawford	Kelly (MS)	Webster (FL)
Golden	Murphy (FL)	

□ 1502

Mr. TAKANO, Mes. PRESSLEY, SLOTKIN, CASTOR of Florida, Messrs. NEAL, COOPER, RYAN, SUOZZI, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Messrs. CASTRO of Texas and SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. GROTHMAN, ARRINGTON, BARR, LOUDERMILK, and ROUZER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the en bloc amendments were rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Stevens)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Porter (Wexton)
Cardenas (Gallego)	Lawson (FL)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Correa (Vargas)	(Evans)	Ruppersberger (Raskin)
Crenshaw (Pfluger)	Lieu (Beyer)	Rush (Underwood)
Eshoo (Thompson (CA))	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Sewell (Del Bene)
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Lowenthal	Strickland (DelBene)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	McEachin (Wexton)	Torres (CA) (Barragan)
Jones (Jacobs (CA))	Meng (Clark (MA))	Van Drew (Norman)
	Moore (WI) (Beyer)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
	Napolitano (Chu)	
	Payne (Pallone)	

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MRS. WAGNER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACOBS of California). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 9, printed in part B of House Report 117-29, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 199, nays 224, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 140]

YEAS—199

Aderholt	Bentz	Bucshon
Allen	Bergman	Budd
Amodi	Bice (OK)	Burchett
Arrington	Bilirakis	Burgess
Babin	Bishop (NC)	Calvert
Bacon	Bost	Cammack
Baird	Brady	Carl
Balderson	Brooks	Carter (GA)
Banks	Buchanan	Carter (TX)
Barr	Buck	Case

Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden (TX)
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler

NAYS—224

Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Wilson (SC)
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernoilte

Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schradler
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dуйne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowe
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone

Golden
Gosar
Jacobs (NY)

Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin

NOT VOTING—7
Kelly (MS)
Murphy (FL)
Rogers (AL)

□ 1535

Mr. NORCROSS changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. GROTHMAN and TIMMONS changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. STAUBER. I was recorded as a “no” roll-call 140 and intended as a “yes.”

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Stevens)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Porter (Wexton)
Cárdenas (Gallego)	Lawson (FL)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Correa (Vargas)	(Evans)	Ruppersberger (Raskin)
Crenshaw (Pfluger)	Lieu (Beyer)	Rush (Underwood)
Eshoo (Thompson)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	(Underwood)
(CA)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Sewell (DelBene)
Grijalva (García)	McEachin (Wexton)	Strickland (DelBene)
(IL)	Meng (Clark)	Torres (CA)
Johnson (TX)	(MA)	(Barragán)
(Jeffries)	Moore (WI)	Van Drew (Norman)
Jones (Jacobs)	(Beyer)	Wilson (FL)
(CA)	Napolitano (Chu)	(Hayes)
	Payne (Pallone)	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 207, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 141]

YEAS—215

Adams	Gomez	Ocasio-Cortez
Aguilar	Gonzalez,	Omar
Allred	Vicente	Pallone
Auchincloss	Gottheimer	Panetta
Axne	Green, Al (TX)	Pappas
Barragán	Grijalva	Pascarell
Bass	Harder (CA)	Payne
Beatty	Hayes	Perlmutter
Bera	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Beyer	Himes	Phillips
Bishop (GA)	Horsford	Pingree
Blumenauer	Houlahan	Pocan
Blunt Rochester	Hoyer	Porter
Bonamici	Huffman	Pressley
Bourdeaux	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Bowman	Jacobs (CA)	Quigley
Boyle, Brendan	Jayapal	Raskin
F.	Jeffries	Rice (NY)
Brown	Johnson (GA)	Ross
Brownley	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Bush	Jones	Ruiz
Bustos	Kabele	Ruppersberger
Butterfield	Kaptur	Rush
Carbajal	Keating	Ryan
Cárdenas	Kelly (IL)	Sánchez
Carson	Khanna	Sarbanes
Carter (LA)	Kildee	Scanlon
Cartwright	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Casten	Kim (NJ)	Schiff
Castor (FL)	Kind	Schneider
Castro (TX)	Kirkpatrick	Schrier
Chu	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
Ciilline	Lamb	Scott, David
Clark (MA)	Langevin	Sewell
Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Cleaver	Larson (CT)	Sherrill
Clyburn	Lawrence	Sires
	Lawson (FL)	Slotkin
	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)
	Lee (NV)	Soto
	Leger Fernandez	Spanberger
	Levin (CA)	Speier
	Levin (MI)	Stanton
	Lieu	Stevens
	Lofgren	Strickland
	Lowenthal	Suozi
	Luria	Swalwell
	Lynch	Takano
	Malinowski	Thompson (CA)
	Maloney,	Thompson (MS)
	Carolyn B.	
	Maloney, Sean	
	Manning	
	Matsui	
	McBath	
	McCollum	
	McEachin	
	McGovern	
	McNerney	
	Meeks	
	Meng	
	Mfume	
	Moore (WI)	
	Morelle	
	Moulton	
	Mrvan	
	Nadler	
	Napolitano	
	Neal	
	Neguse	
	Newman	
	Norcross	
	O'Halleran	

NAYS—207

Aderholt	Bice (OK)	Burchett
Amodei	Biggs	Burgess
Armstrong	Bilirakis	Calvert
Arrington	Bishop (NC)	Cammack
Babin	Boebert	Carl
Bacon	Bost	Carter (GA)
Baird	Brady	Carter (TX)
Balderson	Brooks	Cawthorn
Banks	Buchanan	Chabot
Barr	Buck	Cheney
Bentz	Bucshon	Cline
Bergman	Budd	Cloud

Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill

NOT VOTING—8

Allen
Golden
Jacobs (NY)

□ 1607

Mr. SCHRADER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. VEASEY, COSTA, and KEATING changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 141.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Stevens)
Cárdenas
Correa (Vargas)
Crenshaw
Eshoo
Lawson (FL)
Evans
Lieu (Beyer)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Lowenthal
McEachin
Wexton

Meng (Clark)
Moore (WI)
Napolitano (Chu)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Ruiz (Aguilar)
Ruppersberger
Torres (CA)
Van Drew

BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION GUIDELINES ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). 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. 2877) to amend the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop best practices for the establishment and use of behavioral intervention teams at schools, 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 New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 323, nays 93, answered "present" 2, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 142] YEAS—323

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Costa
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DelBene
Dingello
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Eshoo
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Garamendi
Cohen
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (CA)
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kabele
Kaptur

Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Norcross
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Porter
Posey
Price (NC)
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin

NAYS—93

Banks
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brooks
Brown
Buck
Burchett
Bush
Cárdenas
Carter (LA)
Chu
Clarke (NY)
Cline
Cloud
Courtney
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
DeLauro
DeSaulnier
Escobar
Espallat
Evans
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallego
Garcia (TX)
Good (VA)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Hayes
Horsford
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jones
Jordan
Kelly (IL)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Levin (MI)
Massie
McClintock
McEachin
McGovern
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Moore (WI)
Newman
Norman
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Payne
Perry
Pocan
Pressley
Raskin
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rush
Scanlon
Scott (VA)
Sessions
Sewell
Smith (WA)
Strickland
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Velázquez
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Castro (TX)
Torres (NY)

NOT VOTING—12

Garcia (CA)	Murphy (FL)	Vela
Golden	O'Halleran	Weber (TX)
Jacobs (NY)	Quigley	Webster (FL)
Kelly (MS)	Speler	Zeldin

□ 1648

Messrs. DAVIDSON, HORSFORD, DESAULNIER, BEYER, and ROSE changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Ms. CHENEY, Messrs. ARRINGTON, SCHNEIDER, CLYDE, and MOORE of Alabama changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. CASTRO of Texas changed his vote from "yea" to "present."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from votes today due to the Mississippi National Guard obligations. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 141, "nay" on rollcall No. 138, "yea" on rollcall No. 139, "yea" on rollcall No. 140 and "yea" on rollcall No. 142.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Stevens)	Lawson (FL)	Ruppersberger
Cárdenas	(Evans)	(Raskin)
(Gallego)	Lieu (Beyer)	Rush
Correa (Vargas)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	(Underwood)
Crenshaw	Lowenthal	Sewell (DelBene)
(Pfluger)	(Beyer)	Strickland
Eshoo	McEachin	(DelBene)
(Thompson)	(Wexton)	Timmons
(CA)	Meng (Clark)	(Gonzalez)
Grijalva (Garcia)	(MA)	(OH)
(IL)	Moore (WI)	Torres (CA)
Johnson (TX)	(Beyer)	(Barragán)
(Jeffries)	Napolitano (Chu)	Van Drew
Jones (Jacobs)	Payne (Pallone)	(Norman)
(CA)	Porter (Wexton)	Wilson (FL)
Kirkpatrick	Ruiz (Aguilar)	(Hayes)
(Stanton)		

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 13, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 13, 2021, at 11:31 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1585.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

HONORING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Alcorn State University on their 150th anniversary.

Founded in 1871, Alcorn State University is the oldest historically Black land-grant institution in the United States and the second-oldest supported institution of higher learning in the State of Mississippi.

Alcorn State University is one of the most important institutions to nurture and develop African Americans. Alcorn has laid the foundation for many professionals by giving them a valued education. Their mission is to intellectually develop young Americans, produce graduates to be lifelong learners, prepare them to be well-rounded leaders of high character, while equipping them with the necessary skills to be successful in a global marketplace.

Alcorn's vision is to develop diverse students into globally competitive leaders that will benefit communities, States, nations, and the world. I know Alcorn State University will continue to provide students with the tools they need to claim success.

As Alcorn celebrates its 150th anniversary, their reservation is well-suited for many more successful years.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO STEVE ROSE

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my dear friend, Steve Rose, who passed away on December 14, 2020.

He lived his whole life in Knoxville, served our country in the U.S. Marine Corps, and went on to graduate from Fulton High School after he left the Corps and attend the University of Tennessee.

Steve was known around town as a hell-raiser who never did anything halfway. He was an adrenaline junkie who enjoyed things like boxing and motocross racing, and he lit up Knoxville's music scene playing the drums with local bands around town.

Above all else, Steve had a ferocious love for his friends and family. He showed an unconditional love to Janice, his devoted wife of 52 years, until the moment he passed away with her by his side. He was an amazing father to his children, Amy, Michael, and Tracy; and he spent many years working hard to get Amy the best possible care for her cerebral palsy.

Five years ago, a stroke left his body broken, but his strong-willed spirit stayed intact. He never let his condition dampen his attitude, and he kept on loving friends and family with the same vigor he always had.

Mr. Speaker, he will be truly missed by those who knew him.

JUVENILE CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as we speak about criminal justice reform, sometimes children and juveniles are missing—many in the juvenile criminal justice system.

Today, in the Committee on the Judiciary, we had a powerful hearing that spoke about the integrating of juveniles into a new system and to ensure that we move forward on preventing juveniles from serving in the same facilities as adults; to not in any way cede to a sentence of a life without parole; and to realize the best life for juveniles who may have had a detour, who may have been traumatized, who may have, because of the non-maturity of their brain, done something wrong.

But there is a life after. And we should look for those systems that integrate that juvenile back into society. Intervention. And after the incarceration, to be able to bring them to a point where they can be contributing to our society.

That is what we are going to move on, the House Committee on the Judiciary. I encourage my colleagues to join us, because our juveniles are not our tomorrows; they are our todays.

HONORING JERRY CLARK

(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, I rise today to honor my uncle, Jerry Clark, who, sadly, passed away on May 5 at the age of 88.

Uncle Jerry was born and raised in Des Moines, Iowa, and graduated from Johnstone High School in 1950. Soon after, he was drafted in the U.S. Army and served until 1955. Following his discharge, he was a Des Moines firefighter, retiring after 33 years of service. And while working for the fire department, he also worked for Sears, and he retired from Sears after 30 years.

He will be remembered for his kindness, his vibrant smile, and for the love of his grandchildren.

I got a chance to see my Uncle Jerry back in August of 2019. And before that, it was back in 1999, at my mom—his sister—my mom, Sally's, funeral.

It is a sorrow loss for our family and everyone who had the pleasure of knowing him. My wife, Shannon, our kids and I send our thoughts and prayers to my Aunt Jeannene; my cousins Craig, Kevin, Jonathan; his grandchildren Caleb, Kayla, Rose, and Sterling; and his sister, my Aunt Joyce.

Uncle Jerry, may you rest in peace.

VIOLENCE IN ISRAEL

(Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ asked and was given permission to address

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

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to declare unwavering and steadfast support for the State of Israel.

Hamas and Islamic Jihad are single-handedly responsible for the escalation that has led to the bloodshed of Israelis and Palestinians.

These terrorist organizations do not care about people or peace. They seek only to destroy the Jewish state. Israel has every right to defend herself. No nation should be subject to a barrage of rocket fire, like what we see on this easel on a civilian population.

Without the Iron Dome air defense system, the loss of life would be worse than the nightmare before us today. Congress must ensure the lifesaving missile defense systems continue to get the support and funding needed to keep civilians safe.

Israel has taken serious steps to de-escalate the conflict while Hamas has only escalated its attacks. So it is especially irresponsible to demonize Israel's conduct while ignoring her right to self-defense.

America unequivocally stands by our key democratic ally, Israel. I pray for peace and security in the region, and I mourn the loss of all lives—Israeli and Palestinian. I urge the cessation of all intentional acts of violence and a return to working toward a viable two-state solution. Everyone deserves to live in peace from terrorism.

NATIONAL NURSES APPRECIATION 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, I rise today to recognize National Nurses Appreciation Week and to celebrate America's hard-working and professional caregivers, our nurses.

National Nurses Week is celebrated annually from May 6 to May 12, during which time was the birthday of Florence Nightingale, the founder of modern nursing.

Now, more than ever, nurses deserve our collective gratitude. Our country has faced unprecedented challenges in the wake of COVID-19, and nurses across the country selflessly stood ready to assist their communities and neighbors in need. They spend countless hours away from their families and loved ones while placing themselves on the front line of our national response to the pandemic.

Nursing is a science and an art, reserved for those among us who are the most giving, caring, and passionate about helping others. Nurses are there for major milestones in patient's lives, from birth of a child to the challenges of an aging patient. Patients and family members can count on their compassion, guidance, and care.

Mr. Speaker, I thank each and every nurse for the hard work they do. Their contributions have not gone unrecognized, especially during some of our most trying times.

□ 1700

ISRAEL-HAMAS CONFLICT

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

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as millions of Israeli citizens are reeling from a barrage of more than 1,500 rockets fired throughout the country by the terrorist group Hamas in Gaza.

In case there was any confusion, Hamas is a terrorist organization designated by the United States, dedicated to the destruction of Israel, in which Congress has and must condemn for killing innocent civilians and using women and children as human shields.

No one here should make excuses for a terrorist organization.

Who is the next target of their sympathy?

ISIS? Al-Qaida? Hezbollah?

Even though we may not always agree about Israel's policies, we should be very clear that nothing, nothing justifies a terrorist organization firing rockets at our ally. And between terrorists and a democracy, we should always choose the democracy.

Our commitment to Israel's security and its right to defend itself from terrorists is ironclad. I am glad President Biden, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense have stood with our key democratic ally, insisted that Hamas stop firing rockets, and engaged regional partners to end this crisis.

No matter our disagreements, there should be no false equivalences or excuses made by anyone on behalf of a foreign terrorist organization.

As we stand together with our historic ally, Israel, we continue to call for an end to the violence and for calm in the region for the sake of our children and families and for the sake of peace.

SOS NICARAGUA

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

Ms. SALAZAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention on the crisis in Nicaragua in Central America.

SOS Nicaragua is our motto. SOS Nicaragua is the rallying cry of millions of Nicaraguans yearning for freedom, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, just like what we have.

Managua is closer to Miami than Miami is to D.C., as Ronald Reagan once said on national television. What happens in Central America has a direct impact on my community in south Florida, home of hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans.

Since April of 2018, Daniel Ortega's Sandinista regime has carried out a repressive crackdown and killed over 325 peaceful protesters, while thousands of Nicaraguans have fled to neighboring Costa Rica and to the United States, escaping Ortega's reign of terror.

This November, Nicaragua is scheduled to have Presidential elections, yet Daniel Ortega and his wife, Rosario Murillo, are actively undermining the electoral process and persecuting opposition candidates to outright steal the upcoming Presidential election.

The Nicaraguan people have liberated themselves from the shackles of socialist tyranny once before, and they can do it again.

For that reason, the United States must stand with the people of Nicaragua in their struggle for freedom by demanding a free and fair election this November. For that reason, Congressman ALBIO SIREs and myself have introduced my bipartisan RENACER Act, and I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill and stand with the people of Nicaragua.

ISRAEL-HAMAS CONFLICT

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

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Speaker, throughout history, the Jew has never been safe. People have demonized, ostracized, and murdered Jews for millennia. From the ashes of the Holocaust, the massacre of 6 million of our brethren, Jews return to their ancestral home to build an oasis in the desert and a democracy of their own.

Jews persisted, even in the face of ultimate evil. And, today, in their rightful homeland, they are attacked from within. Some call them villains for defending their home and their families; for not turning a cheek and a blind eye to terror, bombings, and missiles raining down.

Who would turn a cheek when their mere right to exist is questioned? Or turn a blind eye when history has been so unkind?

Not you and not the Israelis.

And we as Americans, and me as an American and a Jew, must stand for what is right. We must declare that Israel has a right to exist; that Israel has the inherent right to defend itself; that we have a duty, as Americans, to stand by the side of Israel in the face of attacks from terrorists and suicide bombers and malign regimes, who, again, have the same goal in mind, to kill Jews.

Now is the time to stand with Israel.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. CARL. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to thank my colleague from Florida, Mrs. CAMMACK, aka Cat, for organizing tonight's Special Order hour to recognize our National Police Week.

This morning, I had the privilege of joining Leader MCCARTHY and several of our colleagues at the National Law Enforcement Memorial to show our respect for the fallen and our support for the men and women in uniform.

Last year was one of the deadliest years on record for law enforcement officers. So now, more than ever, we need to back the blue and show our continuous support for law enforcement.

When I was a child, I can remember my grandfather telling me: If you ever get in need or get scared, go to a police officer.

Law enforcement has not changed. I still encourage my children and my grandchildren to do the same. I think we have changed the way we view law enforcement.

To all law enforcement officers in this country: Please know that I support you. You are making a difference in our community. You are helping the American people, and we are forever grateful.

On this National Police Week, I encourage all Americans to honor the sacrifices that are made by men and women in uniform, and thank every police officer for the job they are doing.

ISRAEL-HAMAS CONFLICT

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, tonight, because of Hamas terror rockets, millions of people in Israel, Gaza, and the West Bank, including frail seniors and young children, are huddled in fear, worried about their loved ones, and uncertain about what tomorrow will bring.

Hamas and other terrorist groups are relentlessly attacking Israel, launching more than 1,500 rockets just since Monday, targeting Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Be'er Sheva, and every community in between.

Israel is rightfully responding to these attacks, protecting its citizens and defending its borders. Civilians are dying, Arabs and Jews. My heart breaks for all innocents killed and injured. It is true that more have died in Gaza, but Israel goes out of its way to minimize civilian casualties. Hamas, conversely, goes out of its way to target civilians in Israel, while launching its rockets from civilian areas in Gaza.

Israel has overwhelming resources to defend herself, yet shows restraint. Hamas has rockets intended only for death and terror. Thankfully, with Iron Dome, Israel has the technology to protect the lives of its citizens, which, in turn, protects Palestinian lives as well.

The U.S. stands with Israel, and we must do all we can to end Hamas' terror attacks and swiftly restore calm to the region.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

(Mr. GUEST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, the men and women of law enforcement live by a creed that sets them apart from all other professions. Unfortunately, that creed, to serve and to protect, often places them in harm's way.

While Scripture does not speak directly about law enforcement, we see that Christ said, "blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God."

The peacemakers we honor today are not only law enforcement officers, but they are mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. They are leaders who face danger on a daily basis to help transform their communities to be better places to live and to worship and to raise a family.

Their service, their love of fellow officers, their love of community, and the sacrifice of law enforcement must not be forgotten. That is why I am proud to join Congresswoman JULIA LETLOW from Louisiana to introduce the resolution expressing support for recognizing National Police Week. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful that over 90 of our House colleagues have joined this effort.

The men and women of law enforcement will always be remembered as heroes.

ISRAEL-HAMAS CONFLICT

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

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Hamas has fired 1,600 rockets into Israel. Each rocket is a war crime, for each was fired solely for the purpose of killing as many civilians as possible.

President Biden has declared, unwaveringly, our support for Israel's right to defend itself. We grieve every civilian death, Israeli and Palestinian. We cannot accept at face value reports of Palestinian deaths since they come from Hamas, a terrorist organization, recognized as such by both the U.S. and the EU.

Hamas has caused many Palestinian deaths since one-quarter of its rockets aimed at Israel actually explode in Gaza, and because Hamas locates its military operations in civilian neighborhoods, using human shields.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Israel for its efforts to avoid civilian casualties while striking successfully at terrorists. I want to commend this Congress for funding Iron Dome, which has successfully avoided so many Israeli civilian deaths.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Ms. LETLOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during National Police Week to

honor the 394 law enforcement officers whose names have been forever engraved into the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial here in Washington, D.C.

I am honored to join Congressman MICHAEL GUEST and 90 of my Republican colleagues in introducing a resolution to recognize these brave men and women who made the ultimate sacrifice. The surviving families of these officers are now left to walk through the unimaginable path of pain and loss. My prayers are with them every day as they grieve for their loved ones.

My district and State, like so many of my colleagues, did not escape loss. Fifteen law enforcement officers from Louisiana were killed in the line of duty in 2020, including four from the Fifth Congressional District:

Kejuana Artez Bates with the Vidalia Police Department;

Kietrell Michael Pitts with the Tangipahoa Sheriff's Office;

Randy Michael Vallot with the Richland Parish Sheriff's Office; and

Marshal Lee Walter, Jr., with the Mangham Police Department.

These officers swore an oath to uphold the public trust. We remember them not just today or this week, but for years to come. We thank all law enforcement officers and their families for their sacrifice, and ask God to bless each and every one of you.

The people of our country are forever grateful.

□ 1715

AMERICA STANDS WITH ISRAEL

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

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, moral clarity—that is what this moment calls for. Terrorists launch rockets at civilians and launch rockets from schools and hospitals, putting kids at risk. They use humans as shields.

Hamas is a terrorist organization sworn to wiping out the only Jewish state on Earth, and the House of Representatives previously declared it shall be the policy of the United States to officially and publicly condemn Hamas for violating the international law of armed conflict by exploiting civilians.

Democracies, on the other hand, act to limit civilian casualties and do everything they can to defend their own citizens. Israel is a democracy. It is the only Jewish state in the world, and our friend and ally in Israel has a right to defend her citizens.

At this moment as more than 1,750 rockets rain down on Israel, we must stand with our ally and stand against Hamas terrorism.

Please don't be fooled by false choices: Israel or Hamas.

But if I am asked to choose between a terrorist organization and our democratic ally, I will stand with Israel

every day of the week, and so will you, and so will you, and so will you.

Mr. Speaker, America stands with Israel.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Speaker, this week is National Police Week, a time to express our enduring gratitude for the incredible bravery and sacrifice of American law enforcement officers across the country. I stand here today to honor our men and women in law enforcement in the well of the U.S. House of Representatives because we must never forget all they do to keep Americans safe.

Recently, an NYPD officer from West Islip in my district showed us all what it means to protect and serve. When gunfire rang out in the middle of Times Square, Officer Alyssa Vogel, a neighborhood coordination officer, immediately rushed to the aid of an injured 4-year-old girl. Officer Vogel quickly applied an emergency tourniquet to the young girl's leg, gathered her in her arms, and ran her to safety where the girl's injuries were treated in a nearby ambulance.

Officer Vogel is a 4½-year veteran of the NYPD. She is a wife, a mother, and, as is evident by her bravery and quick thinking, she is a hero that Long Islanders can be proud to call their own.

This is just one example of the extraordinary acts that police officers in my district and across the country do every single day in the line of duty.

May God bless and watch over them as they serve.

AMERICA STANDS WITH ISRAEL

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

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I rise in solidarity with our staunch ally, Israel. For days, Israel has been under attack by Hamas terrorists who have fired more than 1,700 rockets from Gaza, targeting civilians and targeting Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Were it not for the Iron Dome missile defense system, the loss of life would be enormous.

Thousands of Israelis—Jews and Arabs alike—have taken cover in bomb shelters. I have been in Israel when rockets were fired from Gaza into Sderot. I know the terror of running for cover with sirens blaring overhead, not knowing whether I would make it in time. My heart goes out to the Israeli people.

Yesterday, I attended an IDF briefing. Unlike Hamas, the Israeli defense forces target the terrorists, their rocket launchers, weapons stocks, and command centers—not civilians. When a democratic country is attacked by ter-

rorists, it has the right and indeed the duty to protect its people.

We must continue to stand with Israel. I pray for peace and all those who have lost loved ones.

AMERICA'S ENERGY PIPELINES

(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 today to discuss the importance of pipelines to our Nation's energy use and national security. It should be obvious, but with Colonial Pipeline being out of commission this week and the resulting gas shortages, price spikes, and long lines at the gas pump, this highlights the importance of this method of transit. Pipelines offer guaranteed, reliable delivery and are cheaper and safer than any other delivery method.

The extremely rare event of a pipeline being out of commission shows how much we often take them for granted. We have 2½ million miles of energy-related pipeline in this country. If it can be completed, the Keystone Pipeline, the fourth phase, only 1,179 miles, would make our energy security even stronger. I am hopeful that the events of the past week will cause the Biden administration and many of my friends across the aisle to rethink their hostility toward this project.

Let's work on protecting these systems from cyberattacks. Let's work to build redundancy systems to operate when these attacks get through. But let's also remember what the alternative is when dogmatic policies get in the way and take options off the table. We will continue to need these fuels for the foreseeable future, and I hope we can agree to smart courses of action to embrace the most efficient and safe manner of delivery.

HONORING U.S. CAPITOL POLICE AND MPD OFFICERS DURING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during National Police Week to honor the service of the law enforcement officers who protected Members of Congress, Capitol employees, and staff on January 6.

On that day the U.S. Capitol Police and the Washington Metropolitan Police repelled an attack on our democracy. Bear spray, American flagpoles, fire extinguishers, and their own riot shields and Tasers were used against them. More than 100 police officers were injured that day—their eyes gouged, their ribs cracked, and their spinal disks were shattered; and countless more are grappling with terrible trauma.

In the wake of the attack, these men and women have faced increased pres-

sure, scrutiny, and threats. But, Mr. Speaker, if you walk out of this Chamber, you will see them standing strong—staying committed to their duty, their country, and their fellow Americans.

On behalf of the people of central Virginia, and on behalf of a grateful Nation, I thank the Capitol Police and the Washington Metropolitan Police for their heroism and their bravery. I honor the lives and the legacies of those we have lost: Officer Brian Sicknick, Officer Howard Liebengood, Officer Billy Evans, and Officer Jeffrey Smith.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. CAWTHORN. Mr. Speaker, National Police Week presents a unique opportunity to honor police officers nationwide. In my district, we have great respect for law enforcement, and we honor those who gave their lives in the line of duty.

Today, I wanted to draw attention to the Law Enforcement Officer Memorial Service being observed this weekend in my hometown in Henderson County. Ten North Carolina officers made the ultimate sacrifice this year in defense of their communities and loved ones. Their memory will never be forgotten.

In my district, Deputy Sheriff Ryan Hendrix lost his life in a gunfight this year bravely protecting his community from harm. His family are personal friends of mine, and my heart goes out to them as we remember his bold sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, I now call for a moment of silence to honor the 10 North Carolina officers who have lost their lives this year in the line of duty.

CONGRATULATING MARIA ESTHER ESTRADA CAMPOS

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate my friend, Maria Esther Estrada Campos, on receiving an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from the University of Houston.

Esther has been a trailblazer in public education and is a public servant and a champion for civil rights. After Jefferson Davis—now Northside—High School, she went to the University of Houston. While raising four children of her own, Esther completed her degree and became one of the first bilingual instructors hired by the Houston Independent School District, and later was a counselor and an assistant principal—something that was almost unheard of back in the fifties. All of this was nearly unheard of, but she continued on.

She retired early from HISD to win a seat on its board of trustees. In Houston, if people were organizing for the

betterment of the Latino community, Esther Campos was there. Esther continued her own education and began earning a Ph.D., but serious family challenges made it impossible for her to finish. We hope that an honorary degree from her alma mater serves as a recognition for all she has done.

Congratulations to Esther for her great work.

Felicidades. Bien hecho.

HONORING LINDA LELIA SUSAN MORONEY

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

Mrs. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Linda Lelia Susan Moroney, known to all of us as Muffie, who died recently in her home at the age of 77.

Muffie was born here in Washington, D.C. during World War II, but she was raised in and around Houston, and she was a Texan through and through. A lawyer by training and an advocate at heart, she fought to make our community, our country, and our world, a better place.

A mother, a lay leader, and a champion, Muffie worked for equality for all, dignity for all, and justice for all, especially for women; and she did so while treating everyone she met with respect, including those who saw things differently.

Her spirit will live on in her sons, Justin and Robert, in her grandchildren, and in the work she did, the groups she organized, the causes she championed, and the things that she did for all of us in Texas and for all Americans.

AMERICA STANDS WITH ISRAEL

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

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in light of the recent rocket attacks launched by Hamas against our close friend and ally, Israel. Those of us who have visited Israel many times know that Israelis like to say that they live in a tough neighborhood. It is a volatile region with hostile neighbors.

Israeli citizens and children live under the shadow of an everlasting threat of rocket attacks, suicide bombings, and looming violence. Israel is really the only true democracy in the region, and they have a right to defend themselves from attacks, and they must. These attacks over the last weeks are just the most recent examples. They mark the worst escalation of the conflict since 2014 resulting in the deaths of over 70 people.

As Hamas' incessant rocket barrages continue, more civilian lives are put at risk, including innocent Palestinians. They also further endanger any possibility of peace. That is their goal.

As a key ally in the region and a longtime friend of the United States, we must support Israel's right to defend itself and deescalate the violence and use our influence to do whatever we can to support our friend.

AMERICA STANDS WITH ISRAEL

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

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, a 63-year-old grandmother, Leah, was sitting in her house near Tel Aviv. Ido, a 5-year-old boy, was home with his big sister and his mom in a small Israeli city near Gaza. Nadine, an Arab-Israeli 10th grader, was driving with her mom and dad outside Jerusalem.

What did they have in common?

Their families are shattered and heartbroken. Leah, Ido, and Nadine were all murdered by Hamas rockets bombarding Israeli cities. In the last few days, Hamas terrorists have launched over 1,500 rockets—blowing up homes, schools, and buses.

Thankfully, Iron Dome has stopped most. Still, millions of Israelis are forced to sleep and eat in bomb shelters as red alert sirens blare across the country.

The violence is a cynical Hamas power grab using policy disputes as an excuse for terrorism.

Let me make it clear: I agree with President Joe Biden: Israel has a right to defend itself when you have thousands of rockets flying in your territory.

Hamas must end its attack, and the United States and allies must help bring calm.

□ 1730

RECOGNIZING THE YEADON POLICE DEPARTMENT

(Ms. SCANLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Yeadon Police Department, which recently started the first police-community garden in the country as part of an ongoing program to develop positive relationships between police and community members.

The garden gives officers and residents an opportunity to meet in a cooperative environment, to open lines of communication and foster understanding.

Officers and residents work together in the garden throughout the growing season, and the food grown there is shared with those who work the soil, as well as area food banks. They hope to start six or seven more gardens through the community.

The mayor of Yeadon, Rohan Hepkins, says that his community has seen a decrease in crime during the

pandemic. He credits police outreach efforts, including the department's reliance on community-oriented policing and outreach to the school district and younger folks so that they look at the police not as enemies but as allies.

I commend Police Chief Anthony "Chachi" Paparo and Mayor Hepkins for their efforts to improve community policing and to ensure that everyone in the community feels safe.

SUPPORTING ITA AND ITC

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

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, as the co-chairman of the Congressional Steel Caucus, I was honored last week to help facilitate a letter to the Appropriations Committee. This letter expressed our support for the International Trade Administration and the International Trade Commission, which are incredibly important to the success of the American steel industry and its workforce.

The letter encouraged the committee to build on its previous efforts to provide adequate resources to the ITA and the ITC, so they may ensure timely and objective responses to trade remedy complaints and investigations.

Their work is essential to upholding our trade laws and ensuring that all American workers can compete on a level playing field.

I look forward to continuing to work with the members of the committee and the Steel Caucus to support these agencies and the strength of American steelworkers and manufacturers.

COMMEMORATING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MRVAN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and honor the police officers across our country.

As we commemorate National Police Week, I can't help but think about the barrage of attacks that our LEOs have come under in recent months and years.

Police officers have constantly been vilified by the media and those in left-wing politics for just simply doing their jobs. It is a job that comes with significant challenges and dangers and is often thankless, at best.

At this time, I would like to thank my colleagues here today for joining me for this Special Order to honor our heroes in blue.

I would like to take the opportunity to thank our police officers all across this Nation for their work and sense of duty. They walk the beat and meet people at their worst moments, all while maintaining professionalism and a steadfastness to the rule of law.

This is a job that affects not only the individual officer but their entire family. Husbands, wives, sons, and daughters worry if their loved ones will return home from a shift. This fear is very real and very raw.

As the wife of a first responder, I, too, have felt this fear and dread as my husband, Matt, drives to a SWAT call-out.

Too often, these brave men and women in uniform don't make it back after that shift. They pay the ultimate price for their bravery, and their families are left to pick up the pieces.

Just this year alone, we have lost too many brave officers in the line of duty. I will honor them here today by saying each of their names. Their memories and bravery will be recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and etched into the archives of American history.

Their names are as follows:

Sergeant Gordon Best, Sergeant Daniel Mobley, Lieutenant Jeff Bain, Deputy Sheriff Nicholas Howell, Sergeant Randall Sims, Deputy Sheriff Jonathan Price, Officer Jay Hughes, Officer Brian Sicknick, Sergeant David Crumpler, First Sergeant Timothy Howell, Lieutenant William Gardner, Conservation Officer Steven Reighard, Officer Arturo Villegas, Officer Tyler Britt, Master Corporal Brian LaVigne, Agent Luis Marrero-Diaz, Agent Luis Salaman-Conde, Agent Eliezer Hernandez-Cartagena, Officer Melton Gore, Sergeant Frederick Cameron, Detective Sergeant Stephen Desfosses, Officer Hector Moya, Chief of Police Tony Jordan, Corporal Christine Peters, Constable Sherry Kay Langford, Lieutenant Treva Preston, Officer Alfred Jiminez, Officer Jerry Hemphill, Sergeant Edward Marcurella, Lieutenant John Reynolds, Officer Joseph Martini, Deputy Sheriff Adam Gibson, Officer Brandon Stalker, Warrants Officer Toby Keiser, Deputy Sheriff Jacinto Navarro, Officer Byron Shields, Lieutenant Robert Van Zeyl, Lieutenant Frank Arnold, Special Agent Wayne Snyder, Captain Michael Garigan, Lieutenant Juan Rafael Rivera-Padua, Deputy Sheriff Frank Gonzalez Holguin, Auxiliary Sergeant Louis Livatino, Director of Field Operations Beverly Good, Sergeant Tommy Cudd, Sergeant Jeffrey Smith, Special Agent Robert Mayer, Sergeant William Brautigam, Correctional Officer Juan Llanes, Sergeant Grace Bellamy, Lieutenant Michael Boutte, Special Agent Laura Ann Schwartzberger, Special Agent Daniel Alfin, Detention Officer Robert Perez, Deputy Sheriff Jack Gwynes, Agent Juan Rosado-Lopez, Pa-

trolman Darian Jarrott, Detective Pedro Mejia, Officer Cesar Sibonga, Deputy Sheriff Ross Dixon, Officer Vicky James, Investigator Eddie Hutchinson, Chief of Police Timothy Sheehan, Deputy Sheriff Donald Gilreath, Police Officer Mitchell Penton, Officer Genaro Guerrero, Corrections Officer Tawiwo Obele, Major Esteban Ramirez, Deputy Constable Manuel Phillipe De La Rosa, Sergeant Richard Brown, Deputy Sheriff Michael Magli, Police Officer Horacio Dominguez, Lieutenant Eugene Lasco, Officer Jasaan Lagore, Parole Officer Troy Morin, Officer Carlos Mendoza, Deputy Sheriff Thomas Albanese, Reserve Deputy Constable Martinus Mitchum, Police Officer Dominic Winum, Captain Justin Bedwell, Police Officer Jose Anzora, Corrections Officer Tracey Adams, Officer Crispin San Jose, Officer Jesse Madsen, Sergeant Barry Henderson, Deputy Sheriff Stanley Burdic, Police Officer Gary Hibbs, Border Patrol Agent Alejandro Flores-Banuelos, Police Officer Kevin Valencia, Sergeant LaShonda Owens, Police Officer Matt North, Police Officer Eric Talley, Chief of Police Fred Posavetz, Corrections Officer Robert McFarland, Senior Master Trooper Todd Hanneken, Corporal Kyle Davis, Trooper Joseph Gallagher, Sergeant Shane Owens, Reserve Deputy Sheriff James Driver, Trooper Chad Walker, Officer Luis Hernandez, Officer William Evans, Lieutenant James Kouski, Officer Brent Hall, Deputy Sheriff Joseph Gore, Deputy Sheriff Christopher Knight, Sergeant James Smith, Deputy Sheriff Thomas Barnes, Deputy Sheriff Carlos Hernandez, Border Patrol Agent Christopher Simpkins, Detention Deputy Mark Anderson, Officer Jimmy Garcia, Officer David Parde, Deputy Sheriff Terry Dyer, Deputy Sheriff Alexander Gwosdz, Officer Anastasio Tsakos, Corporal Keith Heacock, Sergeant Chris Ward, Deputy Sheriff Logan Fox, Officer Christopher Farrar, Detective Luca Benedetti, Deputy Sheriff Samuel Leonard, Deputy Sheriff Stephen Jones, and Officer Jimmy Inn.

I would also be remiss if I didn't mention our K9 officers that also gave their lives in the line of duty: K9 Figo, K9 Riley, K9 Luna, K9 Joker, K9 Kozmo, and K9 Jango.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in a moment of silence to remember these heroes.

As you can see, that is a pretty lengthy list. I hope that, even though I may have mispronounced some of their names, their families seek comfort in knowing that their names will forever be remembered.

Again, these are just some of the heroes that we have lost this year. It is May, and this list takes up four pages of paper. May we always remember their names and recognize their service in keeping law and order for our communities.

To the brave men and women who we just named: Rest easy. We've got the watch.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD), a good friend and sheriff of the great city of Jacksonville.

□ 1745

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I deeply appreciate Mrs. CAMMACK having read all of those names. That is a promise that we make to these officers. I really congratulate Congresswoman CAMMACK and thank her so much for this opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, this morning, as I was laying a wreath at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, I couldn't help but remember that this week, National Police Week, is really about promises made and promises kept.

These 22,000-plus officers, whose names appear at the national memorial, although they all died in different ways, they all lived for the same purpose.

They made this promise: "As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality, and justice."

Mr. Speaker, that is the first paragraph of the Law Enforcement Officer's Code of Ethics. That is a promise made by every law enforcement officer in the United States. That promise is kept every day when they put on that uniform and they go out to protect the peaceful against violence and disorder.

Last year, in 2020, 394 of those officers gave their last full measure of devotion to the communities they served after having taken that oath. They kept their promise.

During this National Police Week, we will keep our promise to them that we will never forget their names and that of their families.

Mr. Speaker, every year at this time we pause to remember their lives; not just their deaths and the way they died, but the way they lived.

This morning, I couldn't help but think of the words of Ralph Waldo Emerson as I thought about these officers. He wrote: "The purpose in life is not to be happy. It is to be useful, to be honorable, to be compassionate, to have it make some difference that you have lived and lived well."

Those more than 22,000 names that are on those memorial walls over there, those men and women lived well. Their names will never be forgotten. Of the names on the wall at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, 113 of them are from my district.

Just this year, we will add another 394 names to that memorial wall. These officers kept their promises. Tonight, at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, we will keep our promise and remember their names.

God bless and keep these officers and their families, who are their survivors.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, former sheriff from Jacksonville, Mr. RUTHERFORD.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN), a true friend to law enforcement, a fellow Floridian, and veteran.

Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during National Police Week when America joins our law enforcement community to honor our fallen officers.

Sadly, our police force faces unprecedented attack. Last year, 394 law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty, nearly double the amount from 2019. In only one year in all of American history, 1930, were there more law enforcement deaths.

Despite these staggering losses, some in this body are seeking to defund the police, diminishing their ability to protect and defend our communities and themselves.

While we must be ever vigilant to root out the bad apples, we cannot forget the overwhelming majority who put themselves in harm's way every day and serve with honor and integrity.

I am grateful for the efforts of the excellent law enforcement officials in my district. I stand with these incredible sheriffs and chiefs and the officers they lead, and I thank them for their service on behalf of the citizens of Florida.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS), my good friend, who is also a law enforcement officer and great patriot.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, to be a police officer, it is not something we do; it is someone that we are. I was a military police officer in the Army and went on to serve for 12 years as a uniformed police officer, 12 years as a SWAT operator, and I buried far too many brothers.

There is a time in every man's heart where we have to make a decision of what we are going to do with our life that day, that week, that month, with our families, with our career, with our life.

As I reflect upon my career as a police officer prior to my congressional service, I think about the 8½ years of night shift and the exchange that my wife and I would have every evening as she returned from work and I was preparing to leave. She would have my little meal prepared, a brown bag, to take with me. And she would say: "Be safe. Come home to me." And I would say: "Don't worry about me. Worry about the other guy."

Every police officer has a little exchange like that with their loved one before they begin their shift, because we don't know if we are coming home.

We recognize that the life we have chosen to serve our fellow man is an effort somehow to become better men ourselves. It is an effort to serve a Lord that we are not quite worthy of.

I have trained or helped train many officers through the years, and they

would ask me sometimes about this section of the manual or that section of the manual, and I would always tell them the same: Your manual is 1,483 pages. Seek to be a better man, do the right thing, and you will be worthy of the job and career that you have chosen. Forget that, and you will not.

We are human. We have failed and fallen in some way, every one of us.

This can be said as well about the Members of this body. We wear a small pin upon our lapel that identifies us as Congressmen and Congresswomen. We are proud to serve and humbled to serve, and we do our best every day to be worthy of that service.

This job began with an oath. Imperfect, though, we be; varied, though, we be in our ideological perspective or our political affiliation, we do our best every day.

There are a million police officers across this country who don't have a little lapel pin. They wear a badge like this. And the mourning band upon that badge is in memory of the brothers and sisters of the thin blue line who we have lost.

It used to be a rare thing to find your mourning band and put it on your badge. Now, these days, you can't get it off. Police officers out there know what I am talking about.

So I will say, Mr. Speaker, in closing, that the journey that we are upon in this life is a chosen path that all of us embrace, for better or for worse. We attempt to become better men and women, better children of God.

Police officers are no different. I ask you to hear my heart, feel my spirit. The men and women that wear a badge deserve your respect, your love, and your support. In this special time this week, we memorialize forever those who we have lost who wear the badge.

I thank Congresswoman CAMMACK for allowing me to address the House this day. I extend my love to the thin blue line.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLS), another great friend of law enforcement; the former sheriff of Fort Bend County, Texas, who knows truly what it is to be a man of the law.

Mr. NEHLS. Mr. Speaker, as a 30-year law enforcement veteran, I have seen the very best of our law enforcement officers, brave men and women who put their lives on the line each and every day to protect and serve our communities.

I have seen law enforcement officers jump into flood waters to save a pet, run into a fiery crash to save an unconscious victim, resuscitate and save the life of a criminal who had just tried to shoot and kill them.

I have also seen the dangers of serving in law enforcement. Hundreds of law enforcement officers are killed every year in the line of duty across our country. In 2021, 394 names of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty were added to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, right

here in Washington, D.C., and 59 of those brave men and women were from my home State of Texas.

How many people in this Chamber or watching at home can name any of the officers who died in the line of duty this year?

I would say a very small percentage, if any at all.

But how many know the name of George Floyd or Freddie Gray or Breonna Taylor?

I would say the vast majority.

What does that say about our media? What does it say about our culture?

□ 1800

I think it is a testament to just how divided our country is today, a time where some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle actually believe defunding or abolishing the police is a good idea. My friends, it is not rocket science to conclude that the society, our society is built on rule of law and it requires law enforcement.

Rather than recognize the bravery and service of the over 800,000 law enforcement officers in this country who do their job honorably, the far left has sought to demonize and defund our law enforcement, based off the actions of a few—a few—who have failed to uphold their oath.

Their hateful rhetoric has led to violence and destruction in cities across our country. We saw it in Seattle, Minneapolis, Portland. City blocks burned, businesses destroyed, and lives ruined forever. When faced with this violence in the streets, the far left doubled down on their hateful anti-law enforcement rhetoric and encouraged even more destruction.

It may come as a surprise to many, but there are over 10 million—yes, 10 million—arrests in our country every year. Most Americans never hear a word about the millions of arrests that happen without incident. And why is that? Because it doesn't sell headlines. It doesn't sell headlines, and it doesn't fit the left's narrative.

Darian Jarrott of New Mexico, Chris Ward of North Carolina, James Smith of Iowa, and Chad Walker from the great State of Texas. Know their names? I am sure you don't, because their death didn't fit the left's narrative or sell headlines. All four of them were murdered in the line of duty for just trying to protect their communities.

Are their years of service or sacrifice not worthy of remembrance or recognition? The media doesn't seem to think so. But the Republican Party, we stand with law enforcement. We support law enforcement. We celebrate law enforcement. We are the party of law enforcement.

That is why I am proud to stand here today as a 30-year law enforcement veteran during National Police Week to say to all my brothers and sisters in blue, we have got your back.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Thank you to our sheriff from the great State of Texas. I

appreciate your remarks and thank you for your service, not just to Fort Ben, but to the great State of Texas and our country. Thank you.

At this time, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS), my good friend who may be the smallest in stature in our conference but has the biggest heart.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, this is National Police Week, and it is an excellent time to say thank you to the heroic men and women who put their lives at risk every day to keep us safe.

These officers and their families have sacrificed so much to serve others that we must be doing more to keep them safe, well funded, and supported.

This past year has been challenging for all of us, but our police officers have been hit especially hard. Imagine what we have gone through with the pandemic, but being a police officer and first responder during these difficult times.

Many of my colleagues have called to reform, defund, and even abolish police departments. While I do believe that our policing system is in need of serious bipartisan and commonsense reforms, I will never support defunding or abolishing the police. Those calling for defunding or abolishment of the police as serious policy are flat out wrong.

Our communities need police to stay safe. They must be fully funded, and they deserve our respect and gratitude.

Defunding or abolishing the police would make our communities less secure and more vulnerable to criminal activity, putting all of our families at risk.

We must produce constructive ways to reform and improve our policing system, not strip departments of critical funding for training, equipment, community engagement programs, and body cameras.

To reform our police system, we should focus on real solutions, like empowering police chiefs to fire bad cops and improving police training and accountability in line with best practices, similar to the reforms I proudly supported as a State senator in Iowa.

Earlier today, I signed on as a cosponsor to the bipartisan Defund Cities that Defund the Police Act. Introduced by Representatives FITZPATRICK, GOLDEN, STAUBER, and LAMB, this piece of legislation would prevent jurisdictions that defund the police from receiving certain Federal grants, stopping specific Federal taxpayer dollars from bankrolling jurisdictions that intentionally make their communities less safe.

Under this legislation, any jurisdiction that chooses to defund the police is choosing to defund themselves of Federal assistance. Municipalities around the country that wish to defund or abolish the police will only harm their communities.

America does not need to defund or abolish the police. We need to fund and support law enforcement.

It is interesting to me and ironic that here I am in this building as a U.S. Congresswoman, and my first tour of this building and the White House was my brother, who was a Secret Service agent in this city.

We especially need to honor our fallen police officers, including Iowa State Patrol Officer Jim Smith, U.S. Capitol Police Officers Sicknick, Evans, Liebgood, Green, and Smith. We also need to honor the selfless sacrifice of Officer Goodman.

Police officers are true public servants and protectors of our communities who deserve our respect and appreciation. I am proud to back the blue this week and every week.

Thank you, Congresswoman CAMMACK, for your fierce advocacy for our police officers and for organizing tonight's Special Order.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, during this National Police Week, we have highlighted many officers who have met the call of duty with courage and unmatched service. Two such officers I would like to highlight today are from my district in the great little tiny town of High Springs, Sergeant Gary Moore and Officer Mayuly Nodarse.

On April 28, these two officers of the High Springs Police Department responded to a call about suspicious activity. Upon arriving on scene, they observed a suspect standing in the bathroom of a house with a knife and a victim yelling for help.

After these two officers gave multiple commands, they forced entry into the bathroom and found the armed suspect who was uncooperative. Based on their training and experience, they were able to disarm the suspect. Everyone on scene lived to see another day, thanks to the work and quick thinking of these officers.

For their bravery and professionalism, they have been awarded the Medal of Valor. I thank these two officers for their quick thinking and decisive action. They show us what proper training and a well-funded police force can do to keep our communities safe.

As I stand here today, I know my husband is watching, on shift, from the station. So, a quick hello to my husband Matt, and thank you. I also would like to thank my colleagues for joining me here today and a big thank you to every officer who gets up every day, puts on their vest, puts on their badge, walks out that door not knowing if they will make it home at the end of their shift. To the families, thank you for your service alongside our men and women in uniform.

As we have listed the names here today of those that we have lost this year, rest easy, know that we have to watch.

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

THE LONG-TERM PROBLEMS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND PALESTINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of Jan-

uary 4, 2021, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, today's Special Order hour is not just about the violence that has occurred in the last week in Israel and Palestine. It is not about the activities of the last month, including the displacement of Palestinian families in Sheikh Jarrah, that have been largely overlooked in this region. But, in many ways, it is about what has happened over the last year, the last decade, the last several decades that has dehumanized and violated the human rights of too many people in this important region.

No one should have to face the reality of missiles shot at them. Hamas is causing great danger to the very people it purports to want to protect in Gaza by doing so, and those missile attacks should be condemned.

But that doesn't make it a "both sides" issue. We must acknowledge and condemn the disproportionate discrimination and treatment that Palestinians face versus others in this region.

No one should suffer the loss of life, liberty, or dignity that the Palestinian people have suffered under the Netanyahu and previous administrations in Israel during the 50-year occupation of the West Bank.

When serious human rights abuses compound, such as the recent attacks on places of worship, like the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the forced removal of people from their homes, most recently in East Jerusalem, but ongoing in the West Bank for way too long, the jailing and military court trials for Palestinian children, the dehumanization of the lives of the Palestinians by having roads and entrances that are separate for some people—which all too often looks like a former South Africa, the blockade and open-air prison conditions for the people in Gaza, where food and clean water is often scarce.

When those types of human rights abuses occur, we are not just putting the lives of Palestinians and Israelis at risk, but we are also putting the United States at greater jeopardy, and eventually, that could mean the lives of men and women from the United States getting involved in a greater escalation of violence in the region, which none of us want to see.

Today, we want to talk about the very long-term problems that have been, for too long, ignored by U.S. policies in the region. Fortunately, now more and more Members of Congress

are wanting to address peace in this region in a more forthright way.

As human rights giant South African Desmond Tutu said, “If you are neutral in situations of injustice, you have chosen the side of the oppressor.”

We must treat everyone in Israel and Palestine with equal respect and dignity. That is the U.S. policy that we are speaking out for.

I am pleased to be joined by a number of my colleagues tonight who have taken leadership positions in talking about peace in the Middle East for all people.

I now yield to my colleague from Michigan (Ms. TLAI B), the first Palestinian American to serve in Congress.

Ms. TLAI B. Mr. Speaker, I believe I am actually the second, but I am the only Palestinian-American Member of Congress now, and my mere existence has disrupted the status quo. This is so personal for me. I am a reminder to colleagues that Palestinians do, indeed, exist, that we are human, that we are allowed to dream. We are mothers, daughters, granddaughters, we are justice seekers and are unapologetic about our fight against oppressions of all forms.

Colleagues, Palestinians aren’t going anywhere, no matter how much money you send to Israel’s apartheid government.

If we are to make good on our promises to support equal human rights for all, it is our duty to end the apartheid system that, for decades, has subjected Palestinians to inhumane treatment and racism.

Reducing Palestinians to live in utter fear and terror of losing a child, being indefinitely detained or killed because of who they are, and the unequal rights and protections they have, under Israeli law, it must end.

One of Israel’s most prominent human rights organizations, B’Tselem, has declared Israel an apartheid state. Human Rights Watch recently recognized it, too. This is what Palestinians living under Israel’s oppression have been telling us for decades.

□ 1815

I have been told by some of my colleagues who dispute the truth about segregation, racism, and violence in Israel toward Palestinians that I need to know the history.

What they mean, unintentionally or not, is that Palestinians do not have the right to tell the truth about what happened to them during the founding of Israel. They, in effect, erase the truth about the ethnic cleansing of Palestinians in Israel that some refer to as the Nakba, or catastrophe.

As Palestinians talk about our history, know that many of my Black neighbors and indigenous communities may not know what we mean by Nakba, but they do understand what it means to be killed, expelled from your homeland, made homeless, and stripped of your human rights.

My ancestors and current family in Palestine deserve the world to hear

their history without obstruction. They have a right to be able to explain to the world that they are still suffering, still being dispossessed, still being killed as the world watches and does nothing.

As Peter Beinart, an American of Jewish faith, writes: “When you tell a people to forget its past, you are not proposing peace. You are proposing extinction.”

The Palestinian story is that of being made a refugee on the lands you called home.

We cannot have an honest conversation about U.S. military support for the Israeli Government today without acknowledging that, for Palestinians, the catastrophe of displacement and dehumanization in their homeland has been ongoing since 1948.

To read the statements from President Biden, Secretary Blinken, General Austin, and leaders of both parties, you would hardly know Palestinians existed at all.

There has been no recognition of the attack on Palestinian families being ripped from their homes in East Jerusalem right now or home demolitions; no mention of children being detained or murdered; no recognition of a sustained campaign of harassment and terror by Israeli police against worshipers kneeling down and praying and celebrating their holiest days in one of their holiest places; no mention of Al-Aqsa being surrounded by violence, tear gas, and smoke while people pray.

Can my colleagues imagine if it was their place of worship filled with tear gas? Could you pray as stun grenades were tossed into your holiest place?

Above all, there has been absolutely no recognition of Palestinian humanity. If our own State Department can’t even bring itself to acknowledge that the killing of Palestinian children is wrong, well, I will say it for the millions of Americans who stand with me against the killing of innocent children no matter their ethnicity or faith.

I weep for all the lives lost under the unbearable status quo, every single one, no matter their faith or their background. We all deserve freedom, liberty, peace, and justice, and it should never be denied because of our faith or ethnic background.

No child, Palestinian or Israeli or whoever they are, should ever have to worry that death will rain from the sky.

How many of my colleagues are willing to say the same, to stand for Palestinian human rights as they do for Israelis?

There is a crushing dehumanization to how we talk about this terrible violence.

The New York Post reported the Palestinian death toll as Israeli casualties.

ABC says that Israelis are “killed” while Palestinians simply “die,” as if by magic, as if they were never human to begin with.

Help me understand the math. How many Palestinians have to die for their lives to matter?

Life under apartheid strips Palestinians of their human dignity.

How would you feel if you had to go through dehumanizing checkpoints two blocks from your own home to go to the doctor or travel across your own land? How would you feel if you had to do it while pregnant, in the scorching heat, as soldiers with guns controlled your freedom?

How would you feel if you lived in Gaza, where your power and water might be out for days or weeks at a time, where you were cut off from the outside world by an inhumane military blockade?

Meanwhile, Palestinians’ rights to nonviolent resistance have been curtailed and even criminalized.

Our party leaders have spoken forcefully against BDS, calling its proponents anti-Semitic, despite the same tactics being critical to ending South African apartheid mere decades ago.

What we are telling Palestinians fighting apartheid is the same thing being told to my Black neighbors and Americans throughout America who are fighting against police brutality here: There is no form of acceptable resistance to state violence.

As long as the message from Washington is that our military’s support for Israel is unconditional, Netanyahu’s extremist, rightwing government will continue to expand settlements, continue to demolish homes, and continue to make the prospects for peace impossible.

Mr. Speaker, 330 of my own colleagues, Democrats and Republicans, 75 percent of the body here, signed a letter pledging that Israel shall never be made to comply with basic human rights laws that other countries that receive our military aid must observe.

When I see the images and videos of destruction and death in Palestine, all I hear are the children screaming from pure fear and terror.

I want to read something a mother named Eman in Gaza wrote 2 days ago. She said: “Tonight, I put the kids to sleep in our bedroom. So that when we die, we die together and no one would live to mourn the loss of one another.”

That statement broke me a little more because my country’s policies and funding will deny this mother’s right to see her children live without fear and to grow old without painful trauma and violence.

We must condition aid to Israel on compliance with international human rights and an end to apartheid. We must, with no hesitation, demand that our country recognize that the unconditional support of Israel has enabled the erasure of Palestinian life and the denial of the rights of millions of refugees, and it emboldens the apartheid policies that Human Rights Watch has detailed so thoroughly in their recent report.

I stand before you not only as a Congresswoman for the beautiful 13 District Strong but also as a proud daughter of Palestinian immigrants and the

granddaughter of a loving Palestinian grandmother living in the occupied Palestine.

You take that and combine it with the fact that I was raised in one of the most beautiful, Blackest cities in America, a city where movements for civil rights and social justice are birthed, the city of Detroit.

So, I can't stand here silent when injustice exists and where the truth is obscured. If there is one thing Detroit instilled in this Palestinian girl from Southwest, it is you always speak truth to power even if your voice shakes.

The freedom of Palestinians is connected to the fight against oppression all over the world.

Lastly, to my Sity in Palestine, "aqaf huna bsbik." I stand here because of you.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her very personal words about the situation in Palestine.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR).

Ms. OMAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I extend my gratitude to MARIE NEWMAN for helping lead this important discussion, and I thank all the Members who are here and showed up in solidarity.

Mr. Speaker, as someone who has experienced war firsthand, I have a deep understanding of the suffering that comes along with it. As a child, I lived through a violent civil war that destroyed my home, ripped my family apart from each other, and killed many of my family and friends.

I can still remember, at just 8 years old, hiding under the bed, hearing bombs go off outside my window, and wondering if we were going to be hit next.

It is trauma I will live with for the rest of my life.

So, I understand, on a deeply human level, the pain and the anguish families are feeling in Palestine and Israel at the moment, and the helplessness people feel here in the United States who have family in the region, including many of my constituents. And it is for this reason that I abhor violence.

Whether rocket attacks or airstrikes, violence does nothing to make people more secure. It only furthers the interests of the powerful while costing lives, futures, and families.

But we must speak out truthfully and forcefully about the seeds of this conflict and about what is happening today. The truth is that this is not a conflict between two states. This is not a civil war. It is a conflict where one country, funded and supported by the United States Government, continues an illegal military occupation over another group of people.

This is not my description of it. This is the description of conservative Israeli leader Ariel Sharon, who, in 2003, said: "To hold 3.5 million Palestinians under occupation is, in my opinion, a very bad thing for us and for them."

"It is occupation," he said. "You might not like this word, but it is really an occupation."

To understand what is taking place at this moment, we must understand how it began.

In 1948, 700,000 Palestinians were forcefully removed and uprooted from their homes in what has come to be known as the Nakba, or the catastrophe. Seventy-eight percent of their land was taken from them. Now, consider that: 78 percent of their land was taken from them.

Since then, 5.6 million Palestinians have been continually displaced from their homes in one of the largest and longest-lasting refugee crises in human history.

For decades, the United States, the United Nations, and many Israelis and Palestinians have pushed for a Palestinian state in which the Palestinians can enjoy the same rights afforded to their Israeli counterparts. But in the past several years, that hope has increasingly slipped away.

The Israeli Government and the far-right ethnonationalist leader Benjamin Netanyahu have legally razed Palestinians' ancestral homes, leveled entire neighborhoods, and violently suppressed any resistance.

This is all to make way for illegal Israeli settlement outposts designed to displace Palestinians from their homes and prevent a future Palestinian state.

Since 1993, when the first Oslo peace accord was signed, illegal settlements have increased by nearly 400,000. And Netanyahu has made explicit his goal to annex much of the West Bank, home to over 3 million Palestinians.

□ 1830

On top of that, Palestinian movement, speech, and economic activity are severely limited. Palestinians are not allowed to leave the Gaza Strip except in extreme cases.

Medical shortages are rampant. Youth unemployment was already at 40 percent before the pandemic hit. People who protest, including young children, are routinely shot by the IDF soldiers—often killed—with no consequences in Israeli courts.

As a recent report by Human Rights Watch detailed, this can only be described as an apartheid.

All of which brings us to the current crisis. This week, the Israeli authorities were planning more forced displacement in Sheikh Jarrah, a Palestinian neighborhood in East Jerusalem—home to Palestinian refugees who had already been displaced.

On Thursday, settlers began harassing and attacking Palestinians who were breaking their Ramadan fast during a protest vigil in Sheikh Jarrah.

The deputy mayor of Jerusalem joined to mock Palestinians, saying to one protestor: "Did they take the bullet out of your ass?" "It is a pity it didn't go here," pointing to his head.

Then, on the last Friday of the holy month of Ramadan, Israeli military

forces stormed al-Aqsa mosque, one of the holiest sites in Islam, firing stun grenades, teargas, and rubber bullets. Over 300 people were injured; 200 of them were hospitalized.

What happened next is well known: Hamas fired rockets into Israel, which has taken the lives of six Israelis. And the Israeli military launched air strikes into Gaza, targeting civilian buildings, which have already killed 69 people, including 16 children.

Let me be clear: Every single death in this conflict is a tragedy. Every rocket and bomb that targets civilians is a war crime.

I feel the pain of every child who is forced to hide under their beds because they fear for their life, and every parent who deals with that anguish. And I wish we, as a nation, treated that pain equally; but right now we are not.

And instead of condemning blatant crimes against humanity and human rights abuses, many Members of Congress have instead fallen back on a blanket statement defending Israel's air strikes against civilians under the guise of self-defense, without even a mention of the children getting killed, much less what happened at al-Aqsa or in Sheikh Jarrah.

When the 15-member United Nations Security Council proposed a resolution this week calling on the Israeli Government to cease settlement activities, demolitions and evictions, and urging general restraint, the United States reportedly blocked it from happening.

We are currently blocking the United Nations Security Council from calling on ceasefire. And to this day, we, as Members of Congress, have not had yet a hearing or a briefing on this conflict or gotten answers on whether our weaponry or money is being used to commit human rights abuses.

So I must ask: When we defend the Israeli citizens' right to peace and security, how can we at the same time ignore the 5 million Palestinians living under occupation?

When we say that Israel has the right to self-defense, how can we ignore the home demolitions, settlement violence, and forced annexation of Palestinian land that is happening?

And how can we say they, themselves, do not have the right to defend themselves?

How can we pay lip service to a Palestinian state, yet do absolutely nothing to make that state a reality while the Israeli Government we fund tries to make it impossible?

I will end with this: Today is Eid, the final day of Ramadan, one of the joyous days in the Muslim calendar. And while I would rather be spending it with my family, I know there are families who are mourning the death of their children because of this, and I owe it to them to speak out on their behalf.

So I am here today to stand for our common humanity, to say that every child deserves a life free of violence and oppression. Every child deserves

advocates for their humanity, for their safety, and for their security. And it should not be controversial to say the same for Palestinian children.

Eid Mubarak.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative OMAR for those words.

As we speak, it was just announced a little while ago that the Israeli military was going into Gaza. It is not clear if it is going after rocket attacks or Hamas leaders or what is happening. But that is happening at this very moment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), a senior, a very powerful Member of this Congress, the chair of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations, and a lifelong advocate for equality for Palestinians and for Israelis.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. POCAN, for his kind remarks and for being one of the organizers for tonight's Special Order.

Tonight, I am here to condemn violence. I am here to speak out in support of human rights, political rights, and peace. For days, Hamas and extremists in Gaza have been firing rockets into Israel that have caused death, destruction, and fear among Israeli citizens.

I condemn Hamas' actions. These attacks must stop.

For 54 years, Israel has been enforcing a brutal military occupation in the West Bank that has terrorized Palestinian families. And I condemn Israeli's occupation of Palestine. Israel's occupation must end.

What we are witnessing in Israel, East Jerusalem, Gaza, and the West Bank are the bitter fruits of discrimination that has empowered Jewish extremists and Palestinian extremists. People seeking justice, equality, and peace, and opportunity are sidelined, silenced, and dismissed.

We are witnessing the all too familiar cycle of violence between Israel and Hamas. And, today, we are witnessing Israeli cities at war. Israeli citizens are attacking each other. Israeli citizens, who are Jewish and Palestinian, are fighting each other. Adding to this hatred is Israel's nation-state law and other structural policies of discrimination that treat Palestinians as second-class citizens.

Now, I want to be clear. Israel has the right to have their security, and it must be able to defend itself against rockets. But Palestinians have universally recognized human rights, rights that are not recognized under Israeli military occupation.

Palestinians have become people without a nation. Palestinians have no government to defend them when they seek justice when their children are abused or tortured by Israeli military security forces. Palestinian families cannot defend themselves when Israeli bulldozers destroy their homes and turn their land over to Jewish settlers.

Israel is an ally of the United States, and Congress supports Israel by pro-

viding military aid. And I vote for that aid package. The Iron Dome missile defense system that is stopping Hamas rockets is funded out of the Committee on Appropriations' Defense Subcommittee, which I chair. And I support funding for Iron Dome and it will be in the bill that I write this year.

However, Congress sends \$3.8 billion to Israel in the form of military aid to be unrestricted and unconditioned. No limits. Proponents of this unrestricted aid to Israel wrote to the Committee on Appropriations: "U.S. support of Israel makes the region safer and bolsters diplomatic efforts at achieving a negotiated two-state solution, resulting in peace and prosperity for both Israelis and Palestinians."

To those who support that statement, here are the facts: There are no diplomatic efforts to achieve a two-state solution. The Prime Minister of Israel has repeatedly stated he is committed to annexing Palestinian lands. There is no peace for Palestinians in East Jerusalem or the West Bank. There is an Israeli military occupation that abuses and tortures Palestinian children, demolishes Palestinian homes, and steals Palestinian land.

The unrestricted, unconditioned \$3.8 billion in annual U.S. military aid enables—it gives a green light to Israel's occupation of Palestine because there is no accountability and there is no oversight by Congress. This must change. Not one dollar of U.S. aid to Israel should go towards the military detention of Palestinian children, the annexation of Palestinian lands, or the destruction of Palestinian homes.

I support everyone's universal human rights, including Palestinian rights, to live in freedom; to live with equality, with security, with opportunity. I want peace for the people of Israel and the people of Palestine, and I am willing to do my part to work for justice.

Rockets fired from Gaza must stop. The eviction of Palestinian families from East Jerusalem must stop. The burning of synagogues and Arab businesses must stop. And the rightwing extremists that chant "Burn the Arabs," well, that must stop, too.

There is enough hate and there is enough blame to go around. And this conflict will not end until there is responsible leadership on both sides. Peace will not take root until the United States stands up for human rights and security for all people, and that includes human rights and security for the Palestinian people.

The Biden administration must work for peace and direct some tough love to the Israeli Government and to the Palestinian Authority. End the violence. End the discrimination. End the occupation. Israel deserves security, and Palestinians deserve self-determination and freedom.

Tonight, no child should go to bed under the constant fear of violence. We should all want every Israeli and every Palestinian child to live with peace, opportunity, hope for the future. And

that is what I am working to achieve with my colleagues.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative MCCOLLUM very much for those words.

Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 26 minutes remaining.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY), my colleague.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the deep trauma and loss of life perpetuated by systems of oppression here in the United States and globally.

Many times I have stood at this dais and affirmed that our destinies are tied. That was clear when protestors took to the streets in the face of police murders, seeking to build a nation where Black lives matter.

That was clear when our democracy and our lives were put at risk by violent white supremacists, who shattered glass and broke doors while wearing anti-Semitic phrases on their chests, carrying the Confederate flag, erecting a noose on the west lawn.

That was clear when students protesting to end poverty and oppression in the streets of Bogota were shot dead.

That was clear when families kneeling during this holy month at the third holiest site in Islam were met with teargas, rubber bullets, and hand grenades.

Our destinies are tied. As a Black woman in America, I am no stranger to police brutality and State-sanctioned violence. We have been criminalized for the very way we show up in the world.

Last summer, when Black Lives Matter protestors took to the streets to demand justice, they were met with force. They faced teargas, rubber bullets, and a militarized police, just as our Palestinian brothers and sisters are facing in Jerusalem today.

Palestinians are being told the same thing as Black folks in America: There is no acceptable form of resistance.

We are bearing witness to egregious human rights violations. The pain, trauma, and terror the Palestinians are facing is not just the result of this week's escalation, but the consequence of years of military occupation.

In Sheikh Jarrah, the Israeli Government is violently dispossessing yet another neighborhood of Palestinian families from homes they have lived in for decades.

We cannot stand idly and complicitly by and allow the occupation and oppression of the Palestinian people to continue. We cannot remain silent when our government sends \$3.8 billion of military aid to Israel that is used to demolish Palestinian homes, imprison Palestinian children, and displace Palestinian families.

A budget is a reflection of our values. I am committed to ensuring that our government does not fund state violence in any form anywhere.

Many say that "conditioning aid" is not a phrase that I should utter here,

but let me be clear: No matter the context, American Government dollars always come with conditions.

The questions at hand are: Should our taxpayer dollars create conditions for justice, healing, and repair? Or should those dollars create conditions for oppression and apartheid?

□ 1845

Now, while I hold due space for the storied history and the unique lived experiences on the ground globally, there is a through line here.

And whether we are talking about the militarization of our communities or weapons of war, the question is the same. If our budgets are a statement of our values, what do we value? Whose lives do we value? We have seen footage of Israeli and Palestinian children huddled fearfully while rockets blanket their homeland. No child should live in fear. No child should grow up in the midst of a conflict that robs them of a childhood. And Palestinian children do not have the same protections afforded to them.

Without the U.S. exerting pressure on Israel to deescalate, the explosive situation in Jerusalem is igniting further violence not just in the city, but beyond. It is clear there is a grave asymmetry of power here. Palestinians do not have a sovereign state and the protections that come with it.

Following forceful violence against the Palestinians simply seeking to remain in their family homes, militant groups in Gaza have launched rockets at Israeli cities, resulting in seven deaths, including a child. In response, the Israeli military has launched severe attacks on Gaza, killing 83 people, 17 of whom are children. This is devastating.

The destinies of the Israeli and Palestinian people are tied. Our outrage at the pain, violence, and oppression they face must be clear and unapologetic. Equal outrage for violence perpetrated against all people, and moral clarity when state-sanctioned violence is claiming the lives of innocent mothers, fathers, daughters, and sons.

From Jerusalem to Boston, from Randolph to Gaza, from Colombia to Yemen, our destinies are tied, and everyone deserves to live from fear and to know peace.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for those remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to ask the rest of my colleagues if we can try to keep it to 3 to 4 minutes each. The good news is there are many people who are very passionate about human rights in the Mid-East, the problem is we have an hour total, and I would appreciate that consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, I know this has been a very difficult week for us as a global community, as communities that are concerned for human rights, all human rights in gen-

eral, and in particular, the rights of Palestinians and Israelis alike that have been impacted by the fear and violence of this week.

Now, what I think is, you know, important is that—I will start with a story. As a little girl, my family comes from the island of Puerto Rico, and I grew up visiting my family on the island of Vieques, communities on the island of Vieques, where the United States bombed its own territories, its own communities.

And I would go to sleep as a little girl to the sound of U.S. bombs detonating. Practice is what it was called at the time. Practice. And when I saw those air strikes that are supported with U.S. funds, I could not help but wonder if our communities were practice for this.

This is our business because we are playing a role in it. And the United States must acknowledge its role in the injustice and human rights violations of Palestinians. This is not about both sides. This is about an imbalance of power.

When I first got here in 2019, the Israeli Government refused to admit two Members of the United States Congress, RASHIDA TLAIB and ILHAN OMAR, into the country. They banned Members of this very body because of who they were. They said it was a sign of weakness.

We have to have the courage to name our contributions, and sometimes I can't help but wonder if the reason we don't do that, if we are scared to stand up to the incarceration of children in Palestine, is because maybe it will force us to confront the incarceration of children here on our border.

If by standing up to the injustices there, it will prompt us to stand up to the injustices here. We have a responsibility. And if we have historically said and committed to a role as an honest broker, then we must fulfill that role. That means we have to be honest with ourselves, with what our aid supports. We have to be honest and ask ourselves questions like why we are using our veto power on the U.N. Security Council in preventing statements from being released about concerns for this violence alike.

The President and many other figures this week stated that Israel has a right to self-defense, and this is a sentiment that is echoed across this body. But do Palestinians have a right to survive? Do we believe that? And, if so, we have a responsibility to that as well.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for those words.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. BUSH).

Ms. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, St. Louis and I rise in solidarity with the Palestinian people and in memory of our brother, Bassem Masri, a Ferguson activist who was with us on the front lines of our uprising for justice following the police murder of Michael Brown, Jr.

Bassem was a St. Louis Palestinian. Bassem also lived in Jerusalem, Palestine. Bassem was one of us. He showed up ready. As a Palestinian, he was ready to resist, to rebel, to rise up with us as our St. Louis community mourned Mike Brown, Jr.'s state-sanctioned murder, and as we demanded an end to the militarized police occupation of our communities.

Palestinians know what state violence, militarized policing, and occupation of their communities looks like, and they have lived that reality of having to go through checkpoints while trying to live their lives. They know this reality and the reality of so much more.

So when heavily militarized police forces showed up in Ferguson in 2014, Bassem and so many others of our St. Louis Palestinian community, our Palestinian siblings showed up, too.

I remember sitting in a circle on the grass near where Michael Brown, Jr., was murdered, and I remember them describing to us what to do when militarized law enforcement shot us with rubber bullets or when they tear-gassed us. I remember learning that the same equipment that they use to brutalize us is the same equipment that we can send to the Israel military to police and brutalize Palestinians.

I remember Bassem putting his life on the line with us. I remember him live-streaming for the whole world to see our struggle. I remember our solidarity. And I remember the harassment, the extortion, the brutalization he faced for resisting with us.

That harassment, that extortion, that brutalization by heavily-armed militarized presence in our community, that is what we fund when our government sends our tax dollars to the Israeli military.

St. Louis sent me here to save lives. Bassem's loved ones in his community, our St. Louis community, sent me here to save lives. That means we oppose our money going to fund militarized policing, occupation and systems of violent oppression and trauma.

We are anti-war. We are anti-occupation. We are anti-apartheid. Period.

If this body is looking for something productive to do with \$3 million, instead of funding a military that polices and kills Palestinians, I have some communities in St. Louis City and in St. Louis County where that money can go, where we desperately need investment, where we are hurting, where we need help. Let us prioritize funding there. Prioritize funding life, not destruction.

So, today, we remember Bassem. We remember his resistance in the face of militarized police occupation as a St. Louisan and as a Palestinian.

We lost him to a health crisis, but we remember his words today. Until all our children are safe, we will continue to fight for our rights in Palestine and in Ferguson. We stand with you in solidarity.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time we have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 13 minutes remaining.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), a great colleague and mentor of mine.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am horrified and saddened by the ongoing escalation of violence in Gaza and in Israel.

We have now seen over 1,800 rockets being fired indiscriminately at Israel's citizens, who are now fleeing for their lives. Yes, I believe that Israel does have a right to defend herself.

Now, 103 Palestinians and seven Israelis are dead, including children. It is so painful. The cycle of violence that we see over and over again. Yes, I believe Israel does have the right to defend herself. But in the end, there are no winners.

The United States can play a role. The Biden administration has dispatched the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, his name is Hady Amr, to Israel, and his job is to deal with the situation in Israel and Palestine. I am hopeful that we will see a deescalation and a ceasefire. But a return to status quo is simply not enough.

Earlier this week, prior to the attacks, I was deeply disturbed by the intentional and the intended evacuation of Palestinian families, some of whom have been in their homes for decades. The Biden administration, through its National Security Advisor, Jake Sullivan, has also conveyed its consternation, its concern, about the evictions, and has called and has urged the administration to remain heavily involved, to address the root causes of this violence, including ongoing evictions, displacement, and occupation, as it works to secure a ceasefire.

The violence must end now, and we must work to enable dialogue that can lead to a just, safe, and secure future for both Israelis and Palestinians.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for those words.

□ 1900

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA).

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative POCAN for yielding.

To Members of the body, the occupation must end, and there must be a just solution for both peoples. We cannot keep turning a blind eye to the practices that rob people of their generational homes or detaining children. Israeli and Palestinian families want to raise their children in safety and in peace, and we have got to take firm, diplomatic steps to support those goals.

While the evictions in west Jerusalem and the hostilities around Al Aqsa Mosque seem to have provoked the latest escalation in violence. We have got to take a hard look at how the situation has changed in recent

years. The Biden administration must reverse Trump's detrimental actions and take steps to ensure that U.S. aid to Israel cannot be used for the seizure or destruction of Palestinian homes. We have also got to continue humanitarian aid to Palestinian territories.

The use of war-grade weapons and the killing of civilians must stop. I have always strongly supported a rights-based approach and a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and the current situation makes it more crucial than ever to pursue viable pathways toward equality, self-determination, and peace.

I sincerely thank Mr. POCAN and the Progressive Caucus for putting this Special Order hour together. I hope and pray that the death and self-destruction will end and that we may work toward a peaceful solution centered on the humanity and the rights of all involved.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for those words.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the State of Indiana (Mr. CARSON). He is extremely patient because he has been here nearly an hour to speak.

Mr. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with the Palestinian people as they face grave injustices, violence, and certainly abuse. I join the countless people around the world, Mr. Speaker, who are vehemently opposed to the planned, forced evictions of Palestinians in Sheikh Jarrah and saddened by the escalating violence that threatens Israelis and Palestinians alike.

We must condemn all forms of violence and mourn the loss of both Palestinian lives and Israeli lives.

I stand here today as one of the three Muslims serving in Congress on Eid day, heartbroken to see the attacks on the worshippers at the Al-Aqsa Mosque, one of the holiest sites of Islam in our holiest month of the year by the Israeli Government.

For decades, Israel has violated international law and basic human rights through its systematic displacement of Palestinians. For too long, America has looked the other way as Israel has engaged in this horrific campaign against Palestinians.

Israel is our security partner. In fact, the U.S. alone gives Israel billions of dollars per year. But we must make sure that our taxpayer dollars are not being used to fund human rights violations.

Enough is enough.

America has a moral obligation to use our influence to protect the victims of human rights violations including the Palestinian people. We must work to strengthen our work to bring peace to this region. This is our moral responsibility to do the right thing. It is not about Jews versus Muslims or Israel versus its neighbors. It is about right versus wrong.

Let me be clear: Israel's decade of forced displacement is wrong. That is

why we are working hard in Congress to make things right. Our American Government must enforce international law and our own foundational principles, and our allies, like Israel, must be held accountable for human rights violations.

Now, we are going to keep working hard in Congress to pass much-needed legislation that achieves accountability, equality, and justice for all.

America is great and powerful—probably the greatest nation in recorded history. But America is complex. It is a complicated work in progress. For centuries she has engaged in and enabled the mistreatment of countless people from the slavery enshrined in its Constitution against Africans to the taking of land from Native Americans, or the shameful support of dictators beyond our shores. But today we face an inflection point, a reckoning of whether we will stand up for the values we claim to cherish or if we will turn a blind eye to repeated violations of human rights.

We cannot turn our backs now. We must recognize that this is an international struggle and stick by the words of Dr. King when he said that injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

I am thankful for Dr. King and for the long list of great Americans who have helped bend the arc of the moral universe toward justice. We stand on the shoulders and march in their footsteps as we advance their legacy and boldly stand up to protect the human rights of the Palestinian people. By working together, we can ensure that America uses her power for good in Palestine and around the world.

Let's keep up this momentum. Let's help secure justice for the Palestinian people. Let's work for peace. Let's never give up.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his words.

I know we are short on time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with grave concern about the ongoing violence in Israel and Palestine. The events of the last week and the deaths of so many Israeli and Palestinian civilians, including many children, are heartbreaking. My condolences to their families and my thoughts are with those in Israel and Gaza who continue to live in fear.

Rocket attacks by Hamas and other militant groups that intentionally target civilians are, of course, reprehensible, and I condemn them unequivocally. The escalation of violence is not in the interest of Israelis or Palestinians, but only extremists who thrive on conflict. The Biden administration needs to call on the Israeli Government to agree to a cease-fire and put pressure on Hamas to do the same.

I have consistently supported security assistance to Israel and voted to fund the Iron Dome, which is saving

lives as we speak. Yet Israel's disproportionate response to Hamas' attacks, destroying entire buildings and public spaces, is exacerbating this horrible cycle of violence. These air strikes, which have already resulted in the deaths of civilians and at least 38 women and children, must stop. We need a cease-fire now, and the United States must help bring one about.

Beyond stopping the immediate violence, the United States must also urge Israel to support the creation of a Palestinian state—the only way to end this cycle of violence for good. The status quo of occupation and creeping de facto annexation is unjust and not sustainable. The forced evictions of Palestinian families in east Jerusalem are wrong, and it is not the first time that events like we saw last week in Sheikh Jarrah have happened.

I will wrap up by saying that I hope and pray for peace. I want to thank my colleague, RASHIDA TLAIB. I think part of what has been missing in Congress is hearing Palestinian voices.

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

ECONOMICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, tonight, I am going to actually try to do something that is a little tricky, but I am going to first sort of explain the theme, and then I am going to sort of walk through some of the backup material.

We understand right now, our brothers and sisters on the left have, what, another \$4½ trillion of spending—maybe it is 5—in the pipeline, a couple major multi-spending of that, let's call it that \$4½ trillion over the next 10 years. They claim to have about \$3 trillion in tax increases coming to pay for it. The reality—and hopefully I will be able to do this over the next couple of weeks as we try to get more details and work through it line by line—it also requires that you hit every mark on the revenue raised, that all sorts of programs expire, which is really unlikely around here, and also certain spending expires.

It is just not real. So our top-of-the-napkin math right now is at best over the 10 years it is a couple trillion dollars in new revenues.

Well, one of the sets of revenues that is being discussed is, well, let's tax the wealthy. Okay. Except when you walk through the math there, let's raise capital gains tax, let's raise basis, let's raise individuals' income tax, and also then you add in let's raise taxes on corporations, fine, but we are already starting to see the data coming in saying that just going to the 28 percent on the corporate tax rate is 1 million jobs over the next 24 months.

Okay, so the Democratic Party wipes out 1 million jobs and takes, oh, I

think it was a little less, like \$119 billion or something off just the GDP from those 2 years, and you start to lay out—that is just the corporate income tax. Now start to do the capital gains which the beauty of capital gains is it is risk-taking. It is the type of investment that makes the working poor less poor. It is the type of investment that takes risks that makes us more productive, because, Mr. Speaker, you all remember your high school economics class.

What are the two ways a worker gets paid more?

Inflation, which means you got paid for more but it didn't get you anything, or productivity. Without that risk capital, Mr. Speaker, you lose that productivity investment.

So, if the Democrats really intend to spend that much money and really intend to keep driving up the debt and deficits the way they are, then I want to make a modest proposal of where they can find some offsets. I am shocked this isn't discussed more around here. Instead of marching in and saying that we are going to tax rich people, even though much of that money actually goes to create jobs, investment, economic growth, and productivity growth for our brothers and sisters who are in the hardworking class, why don't we stop subsidizing the rich?

I am going to show a number of boards here today on how this government takes some of the very, very, very wealthiest in this country and on one hand says: Pay the taxes and, oh, by the way, we are going to hand you back the cash.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to show you one board where individuals with multi, multi, multi-million dollar houses on the beach then get dramatically subsidized flood insurance from the Federal general fund and over and over and over.

If this is the path the Democrats intend to go, could they consider cutting spending?

Because cutting that spending would be much less distortionary—that is an actual word—distorting the economy because the taxes being discussed right now are going to hurt the economy. They are going to hurt working people, and they are going to really hurt the working poor.

So, if you need this much revenue—and our back-of-the-napkin math right now is about \$1,400,000,000,000 over the 10 years in subsidies that could be cut for that very top fraction of income earners and wealth holders in the United States. So there is a place to get your revenue without creating the economic distortion being discussed right now.

So let's first talk about the reality of where we are at as a people, as a society, and as a country.

How many actually right now know the latest numbers from CBO on how much trouble we are in just on Medicare?

The 30-year window right now on Medicare is a \$71 trillion shortfall just in Medicare.

□ 1915

Remember, in Medicare only, it has the A, B, C, D. But part A, which is the hospital portion, is the only part we collect as part of your FICA tax. Everything else, ultimately, comes out of the general fund.

We always talk about part B and part D because part C is the managed care portion. But if you look at the actual outlays of the program and then look at the interest costs and remove part A, the hospital portion, it is \$71 trillion, and it is just Medicare.

I am just stunned more Members of Congress don't understand this or are willing to tell their constituents the truth. That Medicare number represents 67 percent of the deficit debt shortfall over that 30 years. Once again, the Medicare shortfall is 67 percent of the debt we are going to be in, in 30 years.

So, we take that. Now, let's add in Social Security. Social Security is in better shape. It functionally has only about a \$28 trillion shortfall over the next 30 years because you reach in and you take the portion of the trust fund.

Here is the trust fund portion. You see the green sliver?

Then, the rest are what we predict as incoming payroll taxes. Here are the programs' outlays, and then the interest on the shortfall.

Work with me. If Medicare is \$71 trillion, Social Security is \$28 trillion, right there, you are at—what?—\$99 trillion of the debt is driven by just Social Security and Medicare.

Well, the good news is—if it is that—the rest of the budget over that 30-year window is only about \$3 trillion short. So, in a perverse way, the rest of the budget is out of balance by only \$3 trillion. It is pretty close to being in balance, in the type of numbers we are using here in Washington today.

There should be just a fixation, if this body cared about retirement security, cared about the future, cared about everyone from my 5-year-old daughter, who is going to be paying these taxes, to, hopefully, myself, who will be receiving some of these benefits. If we actually cared, there should be an absolute fixation on these numbers.

Instead, there is a fixation here on spending more money and spending money that we can show you is going to shrink the economy and unemploy a lot more Americans.

I am trying to speak as an economist with some passion. If you look at post-tax reform, post-some of the regulatory rationalizations, and maybe with some good luck, if you look at 2018–2019, that should be the goal, to get back to what was happening in the economy in those years. Because if you take a look, after the tax reform, workers were receiving a substantially larger portion of the value of that tax reform. It was substantially a miracle.

But I want to show you one of my favorite slides here. If you look at the number of Americans in 2018, 2019, who were in poverty, do you realize we had a couple of the lowest years—actually, the lowest years in history of our brothers and sisters, our fellow Americans, in poverty. You look at the lines for African Americans, Hispanics, Anglos, this is supposed to be the goal.

You do understand we had a couple of years where income inequality dramatically shrank, and it didn't shrink because rich people were getting less rich. It shrank because poor people, particularly the working poor, were getting less poor, and fairly dramatically less poor.

Here is maybe a perverse reason the left is fixated on wanting, on one hand, to raise the taxes on the wealthy and, on the other hand, hand them a bunch of subsidies. Well, there is also a very ugly political reason. When you hand people subsidies, maybe they help your campaign, maybe they pay attention to you.

But if you take a look at 2013 to 2016, see the orange bar here? That was the gain of wealth of the wealthy. The blue was the poorest portion of Americans.

The income inequality gap under those Obama years actually grew dramatically. The rich did get richer. The poor did get poorer.

When Republicans provided tax reform, when we cleaned up much of the regulatory system, you know what happened? The value of working people's labor went up fairly dramatically. Our brothers and sisters who we refer to often as blue collar, the working poor, they got substantially wealthier. Their income—their labor became much more valuable.

The rich didn't even keep close. It was like three times the differential.

When someone tells you during the last administration, well, the rich were getting richer and the poorer were getting poorer, they are lying to you. They are just not looking at the math.

It turns out tax reform—regulatory reform, actually—made the poor much less poor. It didn't shrink the pie. It actually made prosperity across the country.

Then, we hit this damn virus.

So, we look at the brilliance of what we have done in this last year, and you start to realize the economic violence we are committing on the poor.

Actually, before we do this board, what are some of the things you can do to really crush the working poor in your country? Open up the borders, and make those who may not have finished high school—what they sell is their talents and their labor. They may not have high skill sets, and for so long, that skill set didn't have enough value in this economy. Then, in 2018 and 2019, we saw the working poor get dramatically less poor because their labor became much more valuable.

When you open up the border, you flood the marketplace with those who compete with them with similar skill sets.

We have lots of data. A couple of weeks ago, I showed some charts that showed one of the most vicious things, the economic violence you can commit on the working poor with having an open border.

What is the number two thing? It is what we have been hearing about the last couple of days. When you see this type of inflation on gasoline, on commodity foods, on being able to put a roof over your head, the middle class, it hurts. The upper classes, they make money because they hold lots of assets. They are getting richer now.

But if are you part of that working poor, that blue-collar working class that did so well in the previous couple of years, they are getting their heads kicked in right now because we have pumped in so many dollars chasing so few goods. We are kicking the poor in their heads, and it is the policies coming out of this place that are doing it to them.

Yet, the third leg of how you make the poor less poor is work, that attachment to the value of their labor that businesses, concerns, others that need them, that help them raise their skill sets, that help them build their seniority.

Yet, we have a system right now where, as you can see in this chart, in much of the country, we are paying people more money to stay home than take the employment.

You do realize right now you may be a hero if you are a Member of Congress and you have been voting to do enhanced unemployment benefits. But in the future, when those things start to run out, and they have lost a year to 2 years of skills, of seniority, of moving up in the organization they are employed by, you explain to them why their lifetime wages have been crushed.

Some of this is also driven by the teachers' unions playing games of not opening up.

Do we understand the level of economic dislocation that these policies are going to give us, not this year, not next year, but maybe for the coming decade?

Let's go back to my previous theme. We see that economic robustness, vitality, opportunity, economic growth is moral. If this place truly cares and claims they care about workers and the working poor—now, we are about to do the next round of economic kick-in-the-head. We are going to call it taxing the wealthy, but we are also going to remove the very capital out of the markets that go to the investments that make us more productive, that make it so we can hire and pay people.

You already saw the one study—I have it right over here on the chair—that says that just the corporate tax hike will unemploy 1 million Americans in the first 24 months.

Let's walk through and see how bold and economically literate the left is around here. Here is the National Flood Insurance Program. It turns out that if you look at the chart over here,

where much of the subsidized spending is coming from the general fund, it is for the folks who are 165 percent of the mean income and up.

We were trying to work out another chart that showed it was some of the top 1, 2, 3 percent of income earners and wealth holders in the entire country who were actually getting the substantial portion of the subsidized flood insurance.

If you need more money to keep spending, maybe cut some of the spending where you are subsidizing the very people you are threatening to tax. It is a really creative, simple idea: Cut some spending. And you can cut the spending on the very people who you vilify so much.

Look, a couple of these are uncomfortable, but it is still the math. If you look at some of the top wealth households in the Nation, and you take a look at how much money will go to those individuals in everything from Social Security, Medicare, other types of programs—you really need to understand. Does it make sense to play this shell game of saying Democrats are going to raise taxes on the rich? Okay, but we are going to turn around and hand you all these benefits and hand you all these subsidies through the other hand. It is an irrational sort of washing machine of the money.

Another one I will give you is, you take a number of the subsidies that go to agriculture, and take the sliver who are the wealthiest holders of those agribusinesses. Guess where the substantial portion of the subsidies go?

So, on one hand, you are saying we are going to tax you more, but we are going to turn around and hand you back the commodity subsidies. It is an irrational plan, once again, devoid of basic math and basic economics that the Democrats are proposing.

Who knows, maybe it is great politics, saying we are going to tax the rich. I mean, we see the polling. Many in the Republican base aren't particularly thrilled. We know the Democrat base vilifies it, even though that is where much of the left actually gets their money. But it is just bad economics.

Do we want to step back into the days when, for great politics, we did things that truly crushed the workers, the working poor, in this country by making the economy smaller than it should be, slowing down economic growth but slowing down also those investments that make us more productive, that make it so we can pay our brothers and sisters more?

My challenge to the left is: We have been working up the numbers now for a couple of weeks. Brian Riedel, of the Manhattan Institute, has a great article that is about to be published walking through lots of these numbers. Take it for your consideration.

Brian's number is about \$1 trillion of subsidies that go to the rich. Our number is about \$1.4 trillion over the 10 years that go to the rich. We have

added in flood insurance and a couple of other programs that we have thought about.

But the last part of this thought experiment, you are telling me it is absolutely ethical that saying, on one hand, I want to tax these folks more. But, oh, by the way, here is your subsidy to buy your electric car. Here is your subsidy to buy the solar panels. Here is your subsidy to have a multimillion-dollar house in a flood zone. Here is your subsidy.

This is irrational economics. It is irrational policy. And the only reason a political party would continue to support it is they understand it is the shiny objects that get used for additional political support. That is a cynical, dark thing for our friends on the left to continue to do.

So that is my thought experiment for this evening. We are going to try to add some more detail on these numbers over the coming weeks.

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

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 14, 2021, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-1095. A letter from the Program Specialist, Chief Counsel's Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Regulatory Capital Rule: Emergency Capital Investment Program [Docket ID: OCC-2021-0002] (RIN: 1557-AF09) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-1096. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Standards Branch, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Oil and Gas and Sulfur Operations on the Outer Continental Shelf—Civil Penalty Inflation Adjustment [Docket ID: BSEE-2021-0001; EEEE500000021XE1700DX EX1SF0000.EAQ000] (RIN: 1014-AA48) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1097. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Delisting and Foreign Species, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Departments final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Listing the Yangtze Sturgeon as an Endangered Species [Docket No.: FWS-HQ-ES-2017-0047; FF09E22000 FXES111809000000 212] (RIN: 1018-BC83) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1098. A letter from the Director, General Counsel and Legal Policy Division, U.S. Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's final rule — Post-Employment Conflict of Interest Restrictions; Revision of Departmental Component Designations (RIN: 3209-AA58) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1099. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of V-67, V-190, and V-429; Establishment of T-312; and Revocation of V-125 and V-335 in the Vicinity of Marion, IL [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0944; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ACE-26] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1100. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1136; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01301-R; Amendment 39-21468; AD 2021-06-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1101. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH (Type Certificate Previously Held by Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH and Eurocopter Canada Ltd.) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0696; Product Identifier 2018-SW-019-AD; Amendment 39-21485; AD 2021-07-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1102. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0846; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-00806-T; Amendment 39-21411; AD 2021-03-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1103. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31363; Amdt. No.: 558] received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1104. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Fosston and Little Falls, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1186; Airspace Docket No.: 20-AGL-42] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1105. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1115; Product Identifier MCAI-2020-01230-T; Amendment 39-21455; AD 2021-05-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1106. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Class E Airspace; Kayenta, AZ [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1124; Airspace Docket No.: 20-AWP-48] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1107. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Buena Vista, CO [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1096; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ANM-41] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1108. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0785; Product Identifier 2020-NM-063-AD; Amendment 39-21477; AD 2021-06-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1109. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Implementation of Nonresident Alien Deposit Interest Regulations (Rev. Proc. 2020-15) received May 12, 2021, 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.

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:

Mr. MEEKS: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 1157. A bill to provide for certain authorities of the Department of State, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-33). 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. RUTHERFORD (for himself, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 3172. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to establish a mortgage insurance program for first responders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BERA, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. DUNN, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LONG, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PENCE, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. ARMSTRONG,

Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HARRIS, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. KELLER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. WILD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. LIEU, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. MELJER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. ROSS, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. DEAN, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GIBBS, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. LAMB, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 3173. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish requirements with respect to the use of prior authorization under Medicare Advantage plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 3174. A bill to increase transparency and accountability with respect to establishing and operating temporary influx facilities of the Department of Health and Human Services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PALAZZO (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 3175. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 135 Main Street in Biloxi, Mississippi, as the "Robert S. McKeithen Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 3176. A bill to designate as wilderness certain National Forest System land in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 3177. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to develop an educational program and related resources, to carry out annual education campaigns to inform the public about certain health and safety risks relating to motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. FLEISCHMANN):

H.R. 3178. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the rate of tax on estates, gifts, and generation-skipping transfers; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for

consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. BUDD, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. BUCK, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ROY, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. PERRY, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BROOKS, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. HUDSON, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. BABIN, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. BANKS, and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 3179. A bill to codify Executive Order 13950 (relating to combating race and sex stereotyping), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. BEYER, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. PANETTA, and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 3180. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an elective payment for energy property and electricity produced from certain renewable resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 3181. A bill to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from using the hiring authority under section 207 of the Public Health Service Act to hire or pay new employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 3182. A bill to provide that inclined sleepers for infants and crib bumpers shall be considered banned hazardous products under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself, Mr. KATKO, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. VELA, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HIMES, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. DEAN, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. MAST, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. PORTER, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LAMALFA, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. EMMER, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. TURNER, and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 3183. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the waiting periods for disability insurance benefits and Medicare coverage for individuals with metastatic breast cancer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 3184. A bill to amend section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify that

such section has no effect on civil rights laws with respect to the targeting of covered advertisements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COMER (for himself, Ms. FOXX, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. MANN, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. BIGGS, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. STEFANKI, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. PALMER, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. PERRY, Mr. LONG, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. MAST, Mr. BOST, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. BANKS, Mr. ROSE, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. BUDD, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Ms. LETLOW, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. ROY, Mr. ISSA, Mr. HAGEDORN, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 3185. A bill to clarify the treatment of 2 or more employers as joint employers under the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 3186. A bill to award career pathways innovation grants to local educational agencies and consortia of 2 local educational agencies, to provide technical assistance within the Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education to administer the grants and support the local educational agencies with the 4 preparation of grant applications and management of grant funds, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to support community college and industry partnerships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H.R. 3187. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to ensure that all dogs and cats used by research facilities are obtained legally; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. FISCHBACH (for herself, Mr. EMMER, and Mr. STAUBER):

H.R. 3188. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish a forgivable loan program for remote recreational businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mrs. FISCHBACH (for herself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. EMMER, and Mr. STAUBER):

H.R. 3189. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a plan to establish travel corridors at land-based border ports of entry to facilitate cross-border travel at the northern border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Ms. STEFANKI, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. ROY, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. HICE of Georgia):

H.R. 3190. A bill to prohibit rescinding the recognition of Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. STEWART, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BABIN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee):

H.R. 3191. A bill to require the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOLDEN (for himself and Mr. HAGEDORN):

H.R. 3192. A bill to modify the requirements for the Administrator of the Small Business Administration relating to declaring a disaster in a rural area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri (for himself and Mr. GUEST):

H.R. 3193. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to provide for a high-speed broadband deployment initiative; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. BASS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CHU, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. SOTO, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. ESHO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CORREA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LIEU, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ):

H.R. 3194. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide increased labor law protections for agricultural workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. LONG, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee):

H.R. 3195. A bill to make any city or county that has in effect any law or ordinance that is in violation of Federal immigration law ineligible for any Federal grant, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on

Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. HARTZLER (for herself, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. BUDD, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. COLE, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. LATURNER, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. OWENS, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. HERN):

H.R. 3196. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow married couples to apply the student loan interest deduction limitation separately to each spouse, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 3197. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the City of Eunice, Louisiana, certain Federal land in Louisiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CASE, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TAYLOR, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Ms. FOX, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 3198. A bill to require certain grantees under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to submit a plan to track discriminatory land use policies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself and Mr. MEUSER):

H.R. 3199. A bill to establish a competitive grant program at the U.S. Department of Education to support the development, production, and distribution of public media programming designed to prepare Americans for in-demand occupations that address the needs of State and local economies; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. KUSTER:

H.R. 3200. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to establish a program to provide loans to implement cost-effective energy efficiency measures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LAMB (for himself, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. CARBAJAL):

H.R. 3201. A bill to provide funds to State transportation departments for surface transportation projects; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. GARBARINO, Mrs. KIM of California, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. DONALDS, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. FITZGERALD):

H.R. 3202. A bill to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to establish oversight requirements for economic injury disaster loans and advances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. STEWART, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota):

H.R. 3203. A bill to enable certain hospitals that were participating in or applied for the drug discount program under section 340B of

the Public Health Service Act prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency to temporarily maintain eligibility for such program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCCAUL (for himself and Mr. ROY):

H.R. 3204. A bill to require each agency to repeal two existing regulations before issuing a new regulation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. MCCLINTOCK:

H.R. 3205. A bill to repeal the Jones Act restrictions on coastwise trade, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK (for himself, Mr. CARL, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. HERRILL, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 3206. A bill to amend the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to provide for a lifetime National Recreational Pass for law enforcement officers; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. MORELLE (for himself, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. BERGMAN, and Ms. BROWNLEY):

H.R. 3207. A bill to reauthorize and limit the pre-disaster mitigation program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3208. A bill to amend title 1, United States Code, to define the term infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 3209. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a grant program to improve the resiliency of the power grid to natural disasters and reduce the risk of wildfires caused by power lines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CROW, Mr. BUCK, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mrs. BOEBERT):

H.R. 3210. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1905 15th Street in Boulder, Colorado, as the "Officer Eric H. Talley Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Ms. SPANBERGER):

H.R. 3211. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a Joint Chiefs Landscape Restoration Partnership program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 3212. A bill to provide that an individual who uses marijuana in compliance with State law may not be denied occupancy of federally assisted housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 3213. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to allow airport operators to enter into contracts with qualified private screening companies to carry out the screening of passengers and property at airports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 3214. A bill to protect children through eliminating visa loopholes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. HIMES, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 3215. A bill to establish a new non-immigrant category for alien relatives of United States citizens and lawful permanent residents seeking to enter the United States temporarily for family purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. BEYER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. DEAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. BUSH, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. MENG, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. OMAR, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CORREA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. WEXTON, and Ms. SLOTKIN):

H.R. 3216. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to create parity for unmarried individuals and heads of household with respect to the temporary 2021 income phase-outs in the child tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROSENDALE (for himself, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. BABIN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. ROY):

H.R. 3217. A bill to provide that Federal funds may not be made available to lawless jurisdictions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROUZER (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 3218. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain water pollution control programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RUSH (for himself and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 3219. A bill to provide funding relating to COVID-19 for high Medicaid providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 3220. A bill to establish a Restore Employment in Natural and Environmental Work Conservation Corps in the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 3221. A bill to provide for increased flexibility in the extension of the Social Security program to Guam; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SEWELL (for herself, Mr. CARL, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. ADERHOLT):

H.R. 3222. A bill to establish the Alabama Black Belt National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. GARBARINO):

H.R. 3223. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency the National Cyber Exercise Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. BALDERSON, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. CROW, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. BROWNLEY, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COLE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HARDER of California, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HERN, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KIND, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. MCCOUL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUMBE, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MRVAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROSS,

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUPPERS-BERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VELA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. BASS, Mr. BERA, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CORREA, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CRIST, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. MANNING, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. DEGRETTE, Ms. SCHRIER, and Ms. JACOBS of California):

H.R. 3224. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the responses of the Department of Defense to sex-related offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STAUBER (for himself, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. BOST, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Mr. REED):

H.R. 3225. A bill to provide collective bargaining rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 3226. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure accurate and timely reporting of smoking variants through updating the Federal Health IT Strategic Plan; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BUSH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. OMAR, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 3227. A bill to repeal the military surplus program under title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 3228. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to improve science, data, and services that enable sound decision-making in response to coastal flood risk, including impacts of sea level rise, storm events, changing Great Lakes water levels, and land subsidence; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for

consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WALBERG (for himself, Mr. SMUCKER, and Mr. TAYLOR):

H.R. 3229. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide protections against pregnancy discrimination in the workplace, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 3230. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to establish a program for the procurement of domestically grown unprocessed fruits and vegetables to provide healthier school meals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 3231. A bill to provide for the recognition of certain Alaska Native communities and the settlement of certain claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. BASS (for herself, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BONAMICI, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H. Res. 392. A resolution supporting the designation of May 13, 2021, as "National Senior Fraud Awareness Day" to raise awareness about the increasing number of fraudulent scams targeted at seniors in the United States, to encourage the implementation of policies to prevent those scams from happening, and to improve protections from those scams for seniors; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. CARSON, Ms. OMAR, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PASCRELL, and Ms. CHU):

H. Res. 393. A resolution recognizing the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, commending a month of fasting and spiritual renewal, and extending best wishes to Muslims in the United States and across the globe for a joyous and meaningful observance of Eid al-Fitr; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GIMENEZ (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. MANN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BACON, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. GIBBS, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MAST, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. BOST, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. PFLUGER, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLER, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. ESTES, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. MELJER, Mr. DUNN, Mrs. HINSON, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. BANKS, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. TURNER, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. CRENSHAW):

H. Res. 394. A resolution condemning the acts of terrorism committed by Hamas against the people of the State of Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:

H. Res. 395. A resolution recognizing the work and contributions of doulas towards improving pregnancy, birth, and postpartum outcomes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. VAN DREW (for himself, Mrs.

RODGERS of Washington, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ROY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. TIFANY, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. MAST, Mr. ROUZER, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. MANN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. EMMER, Ms. MACE, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. LATTA, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. REED, Mr. FALLON, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. ZELDIN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ISSA, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. ARRINGTON):

H. Res. 396. A resolution condemning the deadly and indiscriminate rocket attacks perpetrated against Israel by Hamas beginning the week of May 9, 2021, and expressing that the United States must continue to invest in and support Israel's security and sovereignty; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. NEGUSE introduced a bill (H.R. 3232) for the relief of Ingrid Encalada Latorre; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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. RUTHERFORD:

H.R. 3172.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 3173.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 3174.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PALAZZO:

H.R. 3175.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 7 of Section 8 of Article I.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 3176.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 3177.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;"

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 3178.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Section 7 & 8 of article I of the United States Constitution."

By Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina:

H.R. 3179.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 3180.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 3181.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, clause 7:

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 3182.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1.

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. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 3183.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 3184.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COMER:

H.R. 3185.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 3 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 3186.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

"The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . ."

By Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3187.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 3 to the U.S. Constitution.

By Mrs. FISCHBACH:

H.R. 3188.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. FISCHBACH:

H.R. 3189.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 3190.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. GALLAGHER:
H.R. 3191.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. GOLDEN:
H.R. 3192.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 power to regulate commerce
By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:
H.R. 3193.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 (relating to providing for the common defense and general welfare of the United States) and Clause 3 (related to regulation of Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian tribes) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).
By Mr. GRIJALVA:
H.R. 3194.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Const. art. I, §§1 and 8.
By Mr. GROTHMAN:
H.R. 3195.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mrs. HARTZLER:
H.R. 3196.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, "This Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."
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By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:
H.R. 3197.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. KILMER:
H.R. 3198.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:
H.R. 3199.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article, Section 8, Clause I
Congress shall have the power to . . . provide for the . . . general welfare of the United States . . .
By Ms. KUSTER:
H.R. 3200.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, clause 1
By Mr. LAMB:
H.R. 3201.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:
H.R. 3202.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 3
By Ms. MATSUI:
H.R. 3203.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. McCAUL:
H.R. 3204.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3
By Mr. McCLINTOCK:
H.R. 3205.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3
By Mr. McCLINTOCK:
H.R. 3206.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. MORELLE:
H.R. 3207.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution
By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina:
H.R. 3208.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. NEGUSE:
H.R. 3209.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. NEGUSE:
H.R. 3210.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. NEGUSE:
H.R. 3211.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 3212.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.
By Mr. PERRY:
H.R. 3213.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. PERRY:
H.R. 3214.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution
By Mr. PETERS:
H.R. 3215.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Ms. PORTER:
H.R. 3216.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
ARTICLE 1, SECTION 8
By Mr. ROSENDALE:
H.R. 3217.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1. Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. ROUZER:
H.R. 3218.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.
By Mr. RUSH:
H.R. 3219.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.
By Mr. RUSH:
H.R. 3220.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8
By Mr. SAN NICOLAS:
H.R. 3221.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution.
Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.
By Ms. SEWELL:
H.R. 3222.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Ms. SLOTKIN:
H.R. 3223.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Ms. SPEIER:
H.R. 3224.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. STAUBER:
H.R. 3225.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. TRONE:
H.R. 3226.
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. VELÁZQUEZ:
H.R. 3227.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1
The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .
By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:
H.R. 3228.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1
The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .
By Mr. WALBERG:
H.R. 3229.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States; the power to regulate commerce among the several states.
The purpose of the bill is to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide protections against pregnancy discrimination in the workplace, and for other purposes.
By Mr. WELCH:
H.R. 3230.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Mr. YOUNG:
H.R. 3231.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 3232.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 25: Mr. YOUNG.
 H.R. 82: Mr. MORELLE and Mr. NEGUSE.
 H.R. 95: Mr. SMITH of Missouri and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 261: Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. SESSIONS.
 H.R. 288: Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. JACOBS of New York.
 H.R. 303: Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
 H.R. 404: Mr. RICE of South Carolina and Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 421: Ms. BASS and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
 H.R. 516: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
 H.R. 564: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
 H.R. 568: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
 H.R. 571: Ms. WEXTON and Ms. BOURDEAUX.
 H.R. 637: Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. ROUZER, and Mr. MOONEY.
 H.R. 646: Mr. QUIGLEY and Ms. DEAN.
 H.R. 748: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. TORRES of New York.
 H.R. 869: Mrs. AXNE.
 H.R. 880: Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 881: Mr. LIEU.
 H.R. 889: Mr. PENCE, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. EMMER.
 H.R. 890: Mr. O'HALLERAN and Ms. PINGREE.
 H.R. 947: Mr. COMER.
 H.R. 959: Mr. CARBAJAL and Miss RICE of New York.
 H.R. 962: Mr. CARBAJAL.
 H.R. 1012: Mrs. LAWRENCE and Mr. CLYBURN.
 H.R. 1016: Mr. YARMUTH and Mr. VALADAO.
 H.R. 1115: Mr. PALLONE, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. CORREA, Mr. ALLRED, and Miss RICE of New York.
 H.R. 1160: Mr. CAWTHORN.
 H.R. 1176: Mr. CORREA and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
 H.R. 1177: Ms. ADAMS.
 H.R. 1182: Mr. BOWMAN.
 H.R. 1185: Mr. PETERS.
 H.R. 1196: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 1282: Mr. CARL, Mr. HIMES, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. BACON, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.
 H.R. 1283: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. PETERS.
 H.R. 1289: Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 1297: Mr. ALLRED and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
 H.R. 1302: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
 H.R. 1309: Mr. TRONE, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
 H.R. 1346: Mr. COMER.
 H.R. 1348: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 1368: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. KILMER, Mr. COSTA, Ms. STEVENS, and Mrs. TRAHAN.
 H.R. 1414: Mr. GOLDEN.
 H.R. 1437: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 1438: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 1459: Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 1476: Mr. JACOBS of New York.
 H.R. 1522: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 1547: Mr. CASE.
 H.R. 1581: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Ms. DELBENE.
 H.R. 1615: Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 1684: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
 H.R. 1690: Mr. JACKSON and Mr. BUCSHON.
 H.R. 1693: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 1748: Ms. TENNEY.
 H.R. 1749: Mr. BANKS.
 H.R. 1798: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
 H.R. 1843: Mr. HIMES and Mr. CASTEN.
 H.R. 1905: Ms. SCANLON.
 H.R. 1918: Mrs. TORRES of California and Mr. SUOZZI.
 H.R. 1959: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
 H.R. 1961: Mr. RICE of South Carolina and Mr. KELLER.
 H.R. 1976: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 1978: Mr. HUDSON.
 H.R. 2021: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. SABLAN.
 H.R. 2085: Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. UPTON, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. JONES.
 H.R. 2096: Ms. SCANLON.
 H.R. 2168: Mr. CARDENAS.
 H.R. 2192: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. BARR, and Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H.R. 2198: Ms. TITUS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BEYER, Mr. SOTO, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
 H.R. 2216: Ms. CHU, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SIRES, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
 H.R. 2237: Mr. HIMES.
 H.R. 2275: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 2276: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 2278: Mr. GARBARINO.
 H.R. 2294: Mr. WESTERMAN and Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
 H.R. 2307: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
 H.R. 2325: Mr. COHEN and Mr. CONNOLLY.
 H.R. 2339: Ms. ROSS, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Ms. HOULAHAN.
 H.R. 2349: Mr. FITZGERALD.
 H.R. 2371: Mr. MASSIE.
 H.R. 2372: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. MELJER, and Mr. GALLEGRO.
 H.R. 2419: Mr. DELGADO.
 H.R. 2421: Mr. COLE.
 H.R. 2435: Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. BROWNLEY.
 H.R. 2441: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Miss González-Colón, Mr. KIND, Ms. OMAR, Mr. COSTA, and Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 2479: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
 H.R. 2480: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
 H.R. 2484: Ms. OMAR, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 2486: Mr. COMER.
 H.R. 2497: Mr. CROW.
 H.R. 2601: Mr. CASE.
 H.R. 2644: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
 H.R. 2648: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 2682: Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 2715: Ms. SCANLON.
 H.R. 2724: Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 2730: Mr. MORELLE and Mr. GALLEGRO.

H.R. 2769: Mr. COHEN and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 2811: Mr. GRIFFITH.

H.R. 2817: Ms. BUSH and Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 2840: Mr. LAMB, Mr. LIEU, Mr. ALLRED, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 2848: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 2911: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 2915: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 2924: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. BUSH, Ms. PORTER, Mr. JONES, and Mr. García of Illinois.

H.R. 2939: Mr. WALTZ.

H.R. 2974: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 2986: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 3079: Mr. STAUBER, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. LATTA, Mr. CARL, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Ms. FOXX, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. LAMB, Mr. ALLEN, and Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 3080: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. POSEY, and Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 3090: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 3093: Ms. TITUS and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 3098: Mr. STEWART, Mr. GARBARINO, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 3104: Mr. LATTA, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. LOUDERMILK, and Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 3130: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.

H.R. 3131: Mr. GARBARINO and Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 3136: Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 3147: Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 3157: Mr. CAWTHORN and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 3163: Mr. JACKSON, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.J. Res. 11: Mr. BENTZ.

H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. LESKO, and Mrs. HARSHBARGER.

H. Res. 69: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H. Res. 88: Mr. LIEU.

H. Res. 90: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.

H. Res. 100: Mr. SCHIFF.

H. Res. 214: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H. Res. 289: Mr. BARR and Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.

H. Res. 320: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.

H. Res. 352: Mr. BOST, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H. Res. 373: Ms. NORTON, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. CASE, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LIEU, and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H. Res. 386: Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. STEWART, Mr. ROSE, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ROY, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ARRINGTON, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. WENSTRUP.

H. Res. 387: Mr. ROY.

H. Res. 388: Ms. STEFANIK.