



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 167

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 2021

No. 105

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEAN).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 16, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MADELEINE DEAN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

HONORING DR. BETSY OUDENHOVEN

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

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, it is my honor today to recognize the career of Dr. Betsy Oudenhoven, president of the Community College of Aurora, and congratulate her on her upcoming retirement.

Dr. Oudenhoven joined CCA in 2011, as the vice president for student affairs. She possessed an extensive leadership background, serving students at

institutions in Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, and Illinois.

CCA recognized her commitment and exceptional service when they appointed her president in December 2013.

In her time at CCA, Dr. Oudenhoven is recognized for advancing the institution's commitment to diversity and inclusion, prioritizing equity, and supporting student success.

During her tenure, CCA also reaffirmed its role in the community by expanding enrollment in high school equivalency and English as a second language programs.

Dr. Oudenhoven faithfully served students across the country for 42 years and helped transform CCA over the last decade.

I congratulate Dr. Betsy Oudenhoven on her retirement and thank her for her commitment to our community.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF DR.
FELIX GILBERT

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, it is my honor today to recognize the life of Dr. Felix Gilbert following his passing on April 27 of this year, 2021.

Dr. Gilbert was a pastor, an Air Force veteran, a professor, a mentor, a father, a brother, and a grandfather. He built his ministry, Restoration Christian Fellowship, and the community development corporation, Restoration Christian Ministries, in Aurora, with his wife, Pastor Kotane Gilbert.

Through these organizations, Dr. Gilbert built collaborative partnerships with members of the community to meet their needs where they live, learn, work, play thrive, and worship.

These efforts include establishing Restoration Christian Academy and working with the Food Bank of the Rockies and the city of Aurora to feed hundreds of families per month.

During the pandemic, Dr. Gilbert devoted his time to public health and housing. He worked with the city of Aurora and UC-Health on testing and vaccination efforts, and with Interfaith

Alliance of Colorado and other local agencies to support his ministry's Affordable Housing and Unhoused Residents Village Initiatives.

Dr. Gilbert was an inspiration to his community and worked to mentor local pastors. To honor his legacy, may we strive to build people up and love them just as they are.

CONGRATULATING DEPUTY CITY MANAGER
NANCY FREED

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Deputy City Manager Nancy Freed and congratulate her on her retirement following 28 years of service to the city of Aurora.

During Nancy's career, she oversaw nearly every department in the city. Nancy's impact can be felt across every part of Aurora, as she was integral in the planning, construction, and operation of many community services across the municipality, including libraries and recreation centers.

Nancy saw Aurora through incredible challenges, through drought, unprecedented population growth, and tragedy. She rose to each occasion, creating the Prairie Waters Project, one of the country's first reuse water projects; helping plan Colorado's light rail system, including bringing the RTD's R Line to Aurora; and founding the Aurora Strong Resilience Center and the 7/20 Memorial Garden project following the 2012 Aurora Theater shooting.

In 2018, Nancy was named an Unsung Hero of Aurora by the Aurora Chamber of Commerce.

A powerhouse of knowledge and creativity, I thank Nancy for her dedicated service and leadership.

RECOGNIZING ARAPAHOE RESCUE PATROL

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, it is my honor today to recognize the lifesaving work of the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol.

Formed in 1957, in Arapahoe County, Colorado, the search and rescue operations by this team are managed by local high school students. These students dedicate hundreds of hours to

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.



Printed on recycled paper.

H2821

field search and rescue training, wilderness survival, winter operations, aircraft crash rescue, and more. They live their high school career on call prepared to save lives.

When a person is lost in the Colorado mountains, the patrol's teenage volunteers handle dispatch, patrolling, active search and rescue, emergency medical care, and command of the operation.

In towns like Littleton, Englewood, and Aurora, they manage block searches and neighborhood canvassing to find lost children and elderly neighbors. Patrol members are also on scene for disasters like blizzards, floods, chemical spills, and commercial plane crashes, providing assistance to local police, fire, and the sheriff department.

I am proud to take a moment to honor the hundreds of young heroes who served admirably in the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol over the last 60 years, balancing their high school careers with the commitment to saving lives. We owe a debt of gratitude to these dedicated, service-minded young folks.

THE SIREN SONG OF EARMARKS

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

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, ever since the Magna Carta, it has been a settled principle of good governance that the power that appropriates public funds should not be the same power that spends them. This is at the heart of our Constitution, the separation of powers.

Simply speaking, it is mother's rule writ large. Mother has one slice of pie left and two hungry sons. How does she cut the pie so that both brothers are satisfied? One slices, the other chooses. One brother cannot abuse his powers precisely because of the powers accorded to the other.

And it is the same with our Constitution. One brother makes law, but cannot enforce it; the other enforces law, but cannot make it. One brother appropriates money, but cannot spend it; the other spends money, but cannot appropriate it.

Now, imagine how differently mother's rule would work if the same brother who sliced the pie also chose his piece.

Yet that is exactly the principle of congressional earmarks: Choosing the same slice of pie you have just cut or, more precisely, spending the same money that you have just appropriated. Nearly 1,500 earmarks, totaling \$5.7 billion, have been dropped into the so-called infrastructure bill alone since a bipartisan spending frenzy revived this corrupt practice this year.

This monumentally bad idea rests on two arguments. The first is that elected Members of Congress, and not unelected bureaucrats, should spend the people's money. The problem, of course, is that Representatives aren't

elected by all the people, only by their distinct constituencies. Representatives are inherently biased toward their own districts. That is why Congress is designed to act collectively.

Only the executive answers to the entire Nation and can resist the manifest excesses of a body controlled by 535 demanding constituencies and their district-focused Representatives. That is why appropriating money is a congressional function, and spending it is an executive one.

The second argument is that earmarks can grease legislation by buying off the votes of individual Members whose judgment would otherwise oppose a measure. Add a few local projects for that Member, and suddenly a bill he would never vote for on its merits becomes a local imperative overriding his sound judgment.

Please explain to me how that is a good thing.

And if earmarks are to be handed out as a reward for voting legislation, Members will prudently keep a list of earmarks handy as the demand for vote for any bill, whether or not they already plan to vote for it.

And this is not a theoretical discussion. We have learned the hard way what comes from breaching the Constitution's checks and balances.

The first problem is the corrupting nature of earmarks. When we place the power to appropriate and the power to spend in the same hands, we bypass the most important check that we have against corruption.

A local company produces a product the Pentagon neither needs nor wants.

Well, what to do?

Ingratiate yourself with the local Congressman; have him tell the Pentagon what it needs and who will provide it; and then reward him lavishly at election time and repeat. It should come as no surprise that many of the congressional scandals of the 1990s and 2000s arose from earmarks.

Second, earmarks bypass the normal process in which projects compete on their merits. Worthy projects don't need earmarks if appropriations are spent by the executive branch, according to well-established competitive, open-bid procedures. Earmarks are only required to protect unworthy projects from merit-driven competition. And even if there is such a thing as a good earmark, the price invariably is logrolling all the bad ones.

Third, earmarks harm the central tenet of federalism: That local projects should be financed by local communities, and Federal expenditures reserved for the Nation's general welfare.

When a local government proposes an earmark, what is it saying?

It is saying the project is so low on its priority list, it won't spend its own local taxpayers funds; but it is perfectly happy to have taxpayers in other communities foot the bill. The result is a grab bag of dubious projects that rob St. Petersburg to pay St. Paul for projects St. Petersburg doesn't deem

worthy enough to spend its own funds on, and that St. Paul pays for but receives no benefit from.

We have sung this old song many times before and it has never ended well.

REPEAL AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge all my colleagues to join me in voting for H.R. 256, Congresswoman LEE's legislation to repeal the 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force against Iraq.

In 2002, Congress voted to authorize the use of force against Iraq based on what would later prove to be false, baseless, and misleading intelligence provided by the Bush administration. A year later, Saddam Hussein was overthrown; a democratic government was established; and, finally, in 2011, a formal declaration of the end of our mission was announced.

But 10 years later, this authorization for the use of force remains on the books.

We must repeal this 19-year-old authorization that has been used and abused to justify expansive military actions across the globe. If we are serious about preventing forever wars, we must repeal the AUMF and exercise Congress' constitutional authority to declare war and peace.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this important legislation.

INCREASING CORPORATE BOARD DIVERSITY

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I also rise in support of H.R. 1187, the Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act, and, specifically, the Meeks-Maloney amendment that we will consider today.

We show our priorities by our actions; and, today, we are not just talking about diversity, we are acting to improve diversity in the corporate boardroom.

I want to thank Mr. MEEKS, the sponsor of this amendment. He and I have worked on this issue a long time together, and I thank him for his leadership.

The goal of our amendment, the Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity Act, is extremely important, increasing diversity on corporate boards. This is something I believe in passionately; and while we have made great progress, we still have a long way to go.

Getting more women, minorities, and individuals from historically underrepresented communities into corporate leadership positions is extremely important. Leaders set the tone, and they set the priorities.

Back in 2015, I asked the Government Accountability Office to look at the gender makeup of corporate boards, and the results were discouraging, and they convinced me that we need to do more.

Women make up roughly 47 percent of the workforce, yet they hold roughly 29 percent of corporate board seats. The GAO found that even if we assume that equal proportions of women and men started joining boards starting right now, it would take more than 40 years for there to be an equal number of women and men in the corporate boardrooms.

We can't wait 40 years for parity. Something needs to change.

But let's also be clear: Increasing diversity on corporate boards is not just a moral issue; it is good for business, too. Study after study has shown that companies with greater diversity on their boards perform better financially, which is why investors want the companies they invest in to make diversity a priority.

In fact, I started working on this bill at the request of investors and investor organizations that wanted to more easily be able to track diversity on boards.

This legislation would help investors accomplish this by requiring public companies to report the voluntary, self-identified racial, ethnic, gender identity, and sexual orientation composition of their board members and executive officers in their annual proxy statement.

□ 1015

By putting this information in one place for investors, the bill would help investors to quickly sort the companies that do and do not have diverse boards.

The legislation would also establish a diversity advisory group at the SEC, which would study strategies to increase diversity on corporate boards because the truth is that making meaningful progress on board diversity is going to require a range of different policies in addition to the improved disclosures in this legislation.

The diversity advisory group at the SEC would continue to study these issues and would continue to make recommendations of best policies for the future.

I urge my colleagues to support this effort, support this bill, support our amendment, and vote "yes" on H.R. 1187.

HONORING MICKEY STEPHENS

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Georgia Representative Mickey Stephens for his remarkable career in the Georgia General Assembly.

Mr. Stephens is a native of Savannah and a proud graduate of Savannah State College. He served one term in

2002 and was reelected in 2014 to the Georgia House, representing the 165th District.

As an educator, he was a great asset to Savannah High School, Shuman Middle School, and John W. Hubert Middle School. Additionally, he served on the Savannah-Chatham County Board of Public Education and the Savannah Zoning Board of Appeals.

Mr. Stephens is known throughout Georgia for his civic service, including his commitment to the community and his efforts in supporting the education of youth and adults.

Thank you, Mr. Stephens, for all of your hard work to make Savannah a better place to live. You are an inspiration to us all about giving back to your community.

REMEMBERING MICHAEL MAMALAKIS

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to remember and honor Michael Mamalakis of Savannah, Georgia, who passed away on May 16 at the age of 37.

Michael was a lifelong resident of Savannah and a graduate of Jenkins High School.

He had many passions in his life, but one of his greatest passions was the Savannah Country Day School sports teams.

Michael spent 20 years inspiring athletes with his incredible spirit and unsurpassed devotion. He taught players and coaches alike that passion, effort, and dedication are far more important in sports than wins and losses.

In 2014, Michael was honored as Savannah Country Day School's Best of Preps Unsung Hero.

He touched many lives in the Savannah community, and his irreplaceable presence will be missed by all.

My thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends, and all who knew him, during this most difficult time.

CONGRATULATING DAVION MITCHELL

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Davion Mitchell for winning the 2021 NCAA men's basketball national championship with Baylor University.

Davion has never been a stranger to achieving success and making an impact on his team.

During his time at Liberty County High School in Hinesville, in the First Congressional District of Georgia, Davion led his team to their first State title in school history.

As a junior at Baylor University, Davion led Baylor in an impressive season that resulted in a win over Gonzaga in the national championship game.

Some of Davion's impressive accolades include the AP All-American Team, the All-Big 12 First Team, the 2021 All-Tournament Team, and the National Defensive Player of the Year.

Davion's long list of accomplishments stems from his countless hours of work and his determination to win.

I, along with the rest of the First Congressional District, congratulate you, Davion, on your achievements and know that you will continue to make us proud.

HONORING CARL HAMILTON ALEXANDER

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor retired Chief of Police Carl Hamilton Alexander of Brunswick, Georgia, who peacefully passed away at the age of 72.

Chief Alexander was a man of strong character and deep devotion to his lifelong profession of public service.

He began his career in public service with the Glynn County Fire-Rescue in 1970, and he would eventually rise through the ranks of the police department to become chief of police.

Under his leadership, the Glynn County Police Department became the 14th nationally accredited agency in the State in 1994.

Chief Alexander modernized the county emergency radio system and brought computer technology into police vehicles.

Through every position he had, he worked to better his community and every life he touched. His commitment to Glynn County has changed countless lives, and we are forever grateful.

My thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends, and all who knew him during this most difficult time.

HONORING MARCOS MUNOZ

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

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to honor my friend and activist Marcos Munoz, who lived a life of service and commitment to workers' rights.

Marcos migrated to the United States from Coahuila, Mexico, when he was 13 years old. He was looking to make money to help his mother and his siblings after his father left them.

He worked for a Texas rancher, who had him deported when Marcos asked for money he was owed after 5 months of backbreaking work.

When Marcos returned to the U.S. in his twenties, the abuse he experienced turned him into an activist, fighting for basic labor rights for farmworkers.

The late Cesar Chavez, leader of the United Farm Workers, recognized Marcos' leadership skills and asked him to lead efforts across the United States on behalf of the United Farm Workers union.

I met Marcos when he came to Chicago seeking support for the second grape boycott. I was a student at the University of Illinois at Chicago and learned a lot about labor organizing from him.

Marcos later made Chicago his home, settling in our neighborhood of Little Village, where he organized block clubs to create unity and elect representatives from the community.

He later became a steelworker, joined the United Steelworkers union, and spent his last years before retirement as manager of supplies and linen at Cook County Hospital.

Marcos passed away on May 15. I was lucky to call Marcos a mentor and a

friend. My wife, Evelyn, and I are thinking about his family during these difficult times.

May you be in glory, my brother.

SUPPORTING UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE

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

Mr. GARCÍA of California. Madam Speaker, mankind has existed on this beautiful blue marble that we call Earth for nearly 200,000 years. Yet, just 118 years ago, we learned to fly in our own planet's atmosphere.

As a nation, we are thirsty for something to rally behind, something that unifies us, something that we can all be invested in, be intrigued by, be impassioned about, and something to be positive about.

There isn't a better movement to get behind than our Nation's modern space program. Some question the value of spending precious taxpayer dollars to overcome our planet's gravity to go to space, but those people aren't seeing the big picture.

In the early 1900s, many questioned the value of spending so much capital and risking so many lives in hopes of conquering flight, and now we can't imagine a world in which we don't have the luxury of modern aviation.

We had no idea that a little canvas glider flown on a beach in North Carolina would evolve into the modern fighter jet.

We have no choice but to think outside the box, think outside of our own solar system even, to make sure that we not only understand the answers to our most profound questions but also discover new questions for tomorrow that we can't even fathom asking today.

We have no choice but to better understand the extensions of God's creations, to know if we are alone in the universe, to know if there is a second home somewhere out there beyond our sights and imaginations.

Failing to press on is a disservice to previous generations who have sacrificed so much and worked so hard to get us here today. Failing to press on is a disservice to current and future generations who benefit from our progress today.

You see, space is a domain where we, as a nation, can thrive, but it is also a domain where we can be vulnerable and susceptible to the malicious intent of foes such as China, Russia, and Iran. There are existential threats right now in space.

Any decision on our part to divest from this adventure will not dissuade our foes from advancing their own space programs. It would only serve to highlight a massive strategic vulnerability and potentially create capability gaps that will be impossible to fill in the future.

A path of divestment is an unforgiving one and the damages irrep-

arable. While we as a nation currently hold an advantage in space, our lead, like the nearly 118 years that separates today from the Wright brothers' first flight in 1903, can vanish in the blink of an eye.

In this new frontier, time is as precious as money. Now is not the time to slow down.

As big as space is, we must, as a nation, be bigger, be bigger as a united team. As a nation, we must recognize that this investment in our future is more than science and curiosity; it is more than resolve and perseverance; and it is more than just discovery and challenges. It is about survival, excellence, and inspiration; it is about national security; and it is about planetary security against threats that are not slowing down. It is about a new golden era for the American space program.

As a result of the construction of the International Space Station, we have not had all humans together on this planet for over 20 years. That is remarkable to think about.

In 2020, SpaceX, a critical commercial partner in our quest for low-cost and frequent space travel, averaged one rocket launch every 2 weeks. That is 26 launches in a year or almost three times the number of flights that the space shuttle did in its best year.

Earlier this year, NASA successfully landed a JPL Mars rover on the Martian surface for the fifth time. We were the first and only nation to have done this until recently when the UAE and China just landed on Mars.

In April, we flew a helicopter in the Martian atmosphere. No other nation has done that, but the United States now has.

In 2024, we plan to once again land Americans on the Moon and further make history with the first woman on the Moon. Still, to this day, no other nation has done that.

During our lifetimes, we will land Americans on Mars. No other nation has done that. The U.S. will be the first.

As Americans, we are, in fact, exceptional. Our successes in space are testimonies to this. We should take pride in those successes, take pride in our exceptionalism, especially in the space domain.

In 1962, JFK had to inspire us with his moonshot speech. Today, we have no excuses not to be inspired. We in Congress have no excuses to not support these exceptional programs in earnest and with pride. We have no choice.

URGING SENATE TO PASS FOR THE PEOPLE ACT

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge the Senate to pass the For the People Act, or H.R. 1.

This urgently needed legislation would fight corruption and the over-

whelming influence of money in politics by strengthening ethics rules and reforming our campaign finance system.

It would protect the foundation of our democracy, the right to vote, at a time when it is under attack in many States.

I am proud that my home State of Illinois is not one of them. In fact, our legislature recently voted to expand ballot access. But for those who aren't lucky enough to live in Illinois, H.R. 1 is a much-needed defense against widespread voter suppression.

As the Senate considers these long-overdue reforms, I rise today, here in the House of Representatives, to insist that representation matters.

That is Congress' role in our representative democracy: to represent the American people. If the Members elected to this Chamber don't represent the diversity of the American people's backgrounds and their experiences, we can't do a good job of representing their perspectives and advocating for their needs.

Consider that women make up just over a quarter of the 117th Congress, and that is the highest percentage it has ever been. We see the effects of this lack of diversity in the way our government works for women, or, rather, the fact that it doesn't work for women.

Women have been hit harder than men by job loss during the pandemic. This is partly because women still do more childcare than men, and the pandemic triggered a childcare crisis. But this doesn't come out of nowhere. It is a result of chronic failure to address areas that disproportionately impact women.

Because women haven't had a seat at the table, our needs have been sidelined. As a result, everybody loses, not just women. All Americans are part of an economy that depends on childcare to function.

It is no coincidence that the Biden-Harris administration's bold plan to invest in human infrastructure comes just months after our first female Vice President was sworn in. This is just one of many instances in which everybody benefits when different perspectives and life experiences are represented in our elected leadership.

When we talk about candidate diversity, we are talking about growing our economy, improving childcare, and strengthening our infrastructure. Good policy starts with good representation.

H.R. 1 will give Americans the government we deserve by enabling us to elect people who truly represent us.

One of the most important provisions in the bill for improving representation is the creation of a small-donor public financing program.

□ 1030

In the States and cities where it is already in use, public financing is popular because it empowers candidates to get their message out to voters, even if

they don't have deep pockets or corporate connections.

But the Brennan Center for Justice found that public financing doesn't just increase the socioeconomic diversity of candidates for public office, it also boosts racial and gender diversity.

That is why I introduced an amendment to H.R. 1 to include an assessment of the impact on candidate diversity in the required report to Congress on the new public financing program, and I am grateful that my colleagues voted to pass my amendment.

This is personal for me because I firmly believe that we can have a Congress that looks like America if we just give people a fair shot.

I became the first woman and the first person of color to represent my district because I refused to be counted out as unelectable in my own community. I know that women and people of color are electable everywhere. No seat in Congress should be deemed out of reach for certain types of candidates.

When everybody has a fair shot, all candidates are electable, and small donor public financing gives people that fair shot. Small donor public financing and the other crucial reforms in H.R. 1 would make our representative democracy both more representative and more democratic. In other words, it would make America more American, aligning our system of government with our highest national values.

So I urge my colleagues in the Senate to pass the For the People Act with the small donor public financing program intact and help America live up to our values.

REMEMBERING MARINE CORPORAL JEFFREY STANDFEST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MCCLAIN) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Marine Corporal Jeffrey Robert Standfest, a St. Clair County native who was killed while serving his country 11 years ago today.

Corporal Standfest was only 23 years old when an IED struck and killed him and his K-9 partner, Sergeant Rupert, in Afghanistan.

Like all of our fallen heroes, Jeff was not just a soldier in war. He was a son, a brother, a nephew, a grandson, and a friend. A star runner at St. Clair High School, Jeff was an all-American kid who loved his country and followed in the footsteps of his grandfather by serving in the Marine Corps. This is who he was, and this is how he will be remembered.

I recently introduced bipartisan legislation to rename the St. Clair County Post Office after Corporal Standfest. Renaming this post office would serve as a permanent reminder of his selfless service to our country. To his friends, family, and loved ones, it will demonstrate that the United States will

never forget his bravery and ultimate sacrifice.

It is the courage of Corporal Standfest and all of those who have worn the uniform that protects the freedoms we hold so dear.

Today, on the anniversary of his tragic death, I hope all of those who knew and loved him find comfort knowing that Corporal Jeffrey Robert Standfest will forever be remembered in history as a patriotic American hero. I am hopeful my colleagues in Congress will join me in honoring this courageous American.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR GEORGIANS

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

Ms. BOURDEAUX. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address a serious problem facing our country, one that many of us have been dealing with firsthand since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis. As I do so, I also want to acknowledge that while we are headed in the right direction, earlier this week we crossed the solemn milestone of more than 600,000 American lives lost in the pandemic.

Today, I speak for millions of Americans from across the country who lost their jobs as a result of COVID-19. They then did exactly what they had been told to do and filed for unemployment insurance, and then they waited. But in Georgia, for many, that unemployment check never came.

Many of us have received a flood of calls and emails regarding this issue. Currently, my office is processing nearly 150 cases dealing with unemployment insurance, our second highest of any issue area, and the stories are truly frustrating.

There is a substitute teacher in my district who couldn't find work due to the COVID pandemic. When Georgia schools reopened to in-person instruction, she was unable to go back, as she lives with a high-risk family member. In April of 2020, she applied for unemployment benefits and received them for just a short amount of time before they mysteriously stopped, even though she is still eligible. She contacted my office in February, and we have sent five inquiries on her behalf, and not a word of response from the Georgia Department of Labor.

We have another person who was approved for benefits in July and began filing claims weekly but has never received a single cent. That person contacted our office in March. We sent four inquiries. Not a word in response from the Georgia Department of Labor.

Let me be clear: This isn't just the slow gears of government bureaucracy. Every day delayed means a human being has to decide between putting food on the table or keeping a roof over their heads. One such person my office has talked to had their car repossessed

and are on the verge of eviction because their government can't get it together.

Along with the rest of the Georgia Democratic congressional delegation, I sent a letter in March asking the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of the Inspector General to conduct an audit of the Georgia Department of Labor, and they recently replied.

What they found was that they couldn't figure out what was going on because Georgia couldn't even supply basic data on a number of key issues, including the timeliness of benefit distribution and the number of Georgians who requested the federally funded unemployment insurance supplement.

There are two other States which were unable to provide data on the timeliness of claims through all three Federal enhanced unemployment insurance programs. There were four other States which apparently did not report the required claims volume data. Georgia is the only State that was unable to provide data on either.

In other words, the Georgia Department of Labor stands out as uniquely unable, by either choice or competence, to report on its administration of enhanced unemployment benefits.

While factors such as initial understaffing and limited technology may have prevented the Georgia Department of Labor from processing claims, after over a year and after over 67 million in Federal dollars to help the State, extensive questions remain about how the agency plans to identify solutions to address the serious backlog that currently exists.

Georgians are lawfully entitled to the benefits they applied for. They are also entitled to transparency and accountability from their government. It is time for answers and for solutions.

CLARENCE CUMMINGS, JR. IS OLYMPIC BOUND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today with great honor and pride to announce that Clarence Cummings, Jr., a 21-year-old constituent of mine from Beaufort, South Carolina, will be an important part of the 2021 Olympic weightlifting team and their effort to bring home the first gold in over 60 years for the red, white, and blue.

Mr. Cummings' record is extensive, to say the least. He holds 23 American records in weightlifting. In his weight class, he holds the Junior World Record in the snatch, clean and jerk, and total.

He is world respected and well regarded for his feat in the clean and jerk.

He was the IWF Junior World Champion in 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019. In 2016 and 2017 he was the IWF Youth World Champion. He is also the Pan-American Champion for 2019 and 2020. I also

want to point out that Mr. Cummings accomplished all of these records before he turned 21.

I am immensely proud, as I know everyone in the Lowcountry is, of Mr. Cummings for all of the hard work and determination and dedication he has given to his sport and to his country.

I cannot wait to watch him win the gold medal for the United States in the Olympic Games in Tokyo. His journey is truly an inspiration to weightlifters, to athletes of all types, and to all Americans. I cannot be more proud.

God bless Mr. Cummings, the great State of South Carolina, and the United States of America.

REPEAL THE 2002 IRAQ AUMF

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

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to end the war in Iraq. That is right, it is still going on. The 2002 AUMF that authorized military force in the Iraq war is still active, but today we will be voting on it, and it is long past due for us to vote on it. The original text of the 2002 AUMF was disturbingly broad and authorizes the United States military to enforce United Nations Security Council resolutions.

We have wasted \$750 million on the world's largest embassy in Iraq. When we get out of Iraq, it is time to put a for sale sign on that embassy. We may get only pennies on the dollar for that embassy, but that is better than sacrificing lives. We don't want another Libya; we don't want another Benghazi to happen in Iraq. It is time to scale down the embassy, put what is there for sale, and bring our troops and our diplomats home.

Saddam Hussein's regime was defeated in 2003. That is 18 years ago. Obama declared the Iraq war ended in 2011. But the AUMF was never repealed, and it gives a blank check to any current or subsequent administration to keep American soldiers in Iraq indefinitely and puts us at risk of getting into another war if things escalate.

By 2013, a majority of Americans believed that the Iraq war was a mistake. Approximately 4,586 U.S. soldiers have died in Iraq, lost their lives since the beginning of the war, and 32,000 have been seriously wounded or injured in Iraq since the start of the war.

Although it is hard to know the estimated number of civilian casualties during this period of time in Iraq, it is somewhere between 800,000 and 1.3 million civilians. Think about that. A million civilians have died in this conflict.

It is time for us to leave. We owe it to our soldiers. They signed up to protect our country. They didn't sign up to be the world's policemen.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this repeal of the 2002 Iraq AUMF today.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MARY DUFFY SHEAFFER BURTON

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

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Mary Duffy Sheaffer Burton, who passed away earlier this year. I certainly appreciated Mary's friendship and support over the last several decades. She was an incredible lady.

Mary made an indelible mark through her works and service to the Lancaster County community. She was a lifelong entrepreneur, a pioneer of the manufacturing industry in Lancaster, starting her first business in her garage, HDJ Company, in 1960, which became a leader in the design and manufacture of precision machining parts and would later become specialized medical devices and implants.

Her businesses would employ many individuals over the years, building lasting relationships with many, positively impacting their lives.

Mary received the Golden Micrometer Award from the Precision Machined Products Association of America, which is the highest honor of the industry in 2008 and was a recognition of her outstanding efforts and achievement.

She was just as devoted to improving her community, generously supporting, with her time and talents, many organizations which built Lancaster's thriving arts community, historical organizations, and organizations supporting women and children.

Mary is survived by her three children, who we express our sincerest condolences to, Duffy, Mary, and Edward, and by her grandchildren and her great-grandchildren.

We are sad at Mary's passing, but she brought happiness to the lives of so many, and for that we give thanks.

TAXING THE MIDDLE CLASS

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, President Biden is raising taxes on the middle class. Make no mistake about it. Middle-class Americans are feeling the squeeze of inflation as well—at the gas pump, at the grocery store, at the hardware store, and everywhere in between—as a result of the President's reckless Big Government spending plans.

This irresponsible \$6 trillion budget doubles down on taxing the middle class, breaking his pledge to only tax the wealthy. And we know he wants to tax the middle class because the President's budget would let the working- and middle-class tax hikes from the Tax Cut and Jobs Act expire.

□ 1045

By the way, from 2017 to 2019, the TCJA raised the median household income by over \$5,000. This was a real positive impact for families across the district that I represent, for families across the country. And it also led to the lowest poverty rate in history, lift-

ing more people out of poverty than ever before and historically slow unemployment.

But, apparently, Biden wants to throw away those policies that built the strongest economy that we have seen in generations and, instead, will force greater dependence on the Federal Government.

Even with all of the radical socialist policies included in the President's budget, their own projections indicate the worst economic growth of any decade since the Great Depression, at the cost of more than \$17 trillion added to the national debt.

Madam Speaker, the President says he wants to build back better, but I fear that he will end up building back bankrupt.

America can simply not afford his middle-class tax hikes and socialist spending wish list.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 46 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

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

O Lord, our God, we pause amidst the business and the busyness of this week and call on You. We are impatient to hear Your word. Hurry to our assistance.

May our prayers be like incense before You.

May the effort of our hands be as a sacrifice to You.

Set a guard over our mouths, O Lord. Watch over the words that come from our lips. Do not let the thoughts that emerge into speech be shaped with evil intent.

And do not allow our hearts to be inclined to compete in wrongdoing with those who wrong us.

But may our eyes be ever on You, for in You do we find shelter. And to You we entrust our whole selves.

We pray this in the strength of Your name.

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 Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. NEGUSE 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.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 16, 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 June 16, 2021, at 10:58 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 475.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

ACT ON UNIVERSAL BACKGROUND CHECKS

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

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, last Saturday, we remembered the murder of 49 people at the Pulse massacre 5 years ago. Tomorrow, we will mourn 6 years since nine people were killed in their place of worship at Mother Emanuel AME Church.

It sits with me every single day that in this country we lose friends and family to the tragic and avoidable scourge of gun violence.

As of this weekend, we have reached 272 mass shootings in this country. It is madness. These acts of violence, sometimes motivated by hate, continue.

Yet, we—and the Senate in particular—have failed to enact common-sense gun violence prevention legislation that would stem bloodshed and end this loss. I implore the Senate to hear the cries of those in their communities, our constituents, and pass the two universal background check bills that the House sent over to the Senate in March.

Families should no longer have to bury their loved ones when we have the ability and the responsibility to close deadly loopholes in our system.

Gun ownership is an important part of our American culture and our Con-

stitution, and now is our chance to come together in a way that preserves this part of our heritage while protecting our constituents and saving lives.

HONORING ROBYN RICHARDSON

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

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a milestone in the life of one of Russellville, Arkansas' most admired citizens, Robyn Richardson.

He is a beloved fixture in the community and one of the River Valley's biggest sports fans. I first got to know Richardson when playing football for my alma mater, Russellville High School, and, later, Arkansas Tech University. Robyn never missed a game.

I will always remember him in the end zone of football games, ready to catch field goals and extra points, then promptly returning the football to the game officials. He was as much a part of the game as the players on the field.

But, Mr. Speaker, the milestone I speak of is the fact that he is now the longest-serving employee of Pope County, Arkansas, celebrating his 50th anniversary of employment.

I had the pleasure of joining the city and county last week in a tribute to Robyn's service. Not surprisingly, he told me he feels great and has no intention of retiring anytime soon.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of Robyn Richardson, and I want the Nation to hear of his amazing record of service.

Congratulations to my friend.

CONGRESS SHOULD MAKE DECISIONS TO DECLARE WAR

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

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, the most solemn decision a country can make is to send its sons and daughters to war. The most solemn responsibility Congress has is to make that decision. Yet, Congress has delegated that authority too often and too long to the executive.

It resulted from an AUMF vote, Authorization for Use of Military Force, for a lie-based war in Iraq, resulting in the loss of life of over 4,500 of our fellow citizens, 200,000 Iraqis killed, and destruction and instability in the Middle East.

That authorization will be repealed by a vote of Congress, and I will vote to repeal that authorization and restore to the Congress its responsibility to make that solemn decision about whether and when we send our sons and daughters to defend us abroad.

IN SUPPORT OF THE HELP WANTED ACT

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

Mr. JACOBS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation, the Help Wanted Act, which would reinstate work search requirements for unemployment benefits and end disincentives to work.

We have now gotten two job reports that fell short of projections. Meanwhile, it was reported that there were a record 9.3 million job openings in the United States.

In my home of western New York, there are reports that restaurants are turning customers away when they need them most because they are short-staffed.

In February, the Congressional Budget Office published a report stating our economy would return to pre-pandemic strength without additional government spending. Yet, the President and Democrats forced through a highly partisan and unrelated \$2 trillion package.

The result is it has now become more lucrative to stay at home than to seek employment, a detriment to our overall economic recovery.

Vaccines are rolling out; the CDC has updated their guidance; and positivity rates are dropping. It is time to get back to work.

CONGRATULATING BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO, ON JUNETEENTH CELEBRATION

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Boulder County on their inaugural Juneteenth celebration this year.

In 1863, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing millions of enslaved people. Two years later, on June 19, 1865, the impact of this proclamation reached Texas, where the last enslaved people were liberated when Union soldiers marched into Galveston to deliver the news.

Over 150 years have since passed, and while there is still much work to be done in the fight for racial justice and equality, we celebrate the resilience of Black Americans and the long struggle for freedom and justice that they have led.

I am incredibly proud that Boulder County is holding an inaugural Juneteenth event. By exposing more people to the importance of this day and educating our community, we have the power to make a difference in Boulder County.

Thank you to everyone for putting the work in to organize this event, and I look forward to celebrating the event with you.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF BRYCEN GRAY

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

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the

life of Brycen Gray, a talented and bright young man who was sadly taken away from us this past April.

A native of Strongsville, in my district, Brycen was a student-athlete at St. Edward High School. Dubbed a comedian by his friends and family, he had the power to bring a smile and joy to everyone he encountered.

Unfortunately, we lost Brycen in April. Following a battle with COVID-19, Brycen began to exhibit symptoms associated with COVID psychosis. Though he fought to the bitter end, he tragically passed after taking his own life.

Mr. Speaker, when I hear these stories and when I talk to the family, it is impossible not to get emotional. We lost a gifted, talented young man. And the hurt and pain that is inflicted upon those left behind is something no one should ever have to endure.

This is a moment where we should turn grief into action and actively find solutions. To start, we should work with the scientific community to gain a better understanding of the mental health implications of COVID-19 on Americans and other root causes of suicide, in particular amongst young Americans. This will help us look for further warning signs and make sure that young Americans get the help that they need.

We must not let Brycen's memory be forgotten. I pray for his parents, Shawn and Tara, and his two brothers, Ricky and Patrick, and the rest of the Gray family that has had to battle this horrible loss.

INVESTING IN INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I couldn't be prouder of this House for passing the American Rescue Plan, an aggressive response to the pandemic, to pull us out of the doldrums in this country.

As a result, millions and millions of Americans are back in jobs; millions and millions of American kids are back in schools; and so many people are vaccinated. We are back on the road to recovery.

But we can't stop there. We have infrastructure to address. I have been waiting for close to 10 years for us to pass an aggressive infrastructure program. We have 7,500 miles of substandard roads in Pennsylvania alone to fix.

China is investing in itself: its roads, its bridges, its rail systems, its transit systems. What would make us think we don't have to compete with China? What would make us think that our companies don't need every advantage to compete on the world stage?

Let's get infrastructure done, and let's do it boldly and aggressively to build up and invest in our own country.

TAKE ACTION ON SOUTHERN BORDER CRISIS

(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, America's southern border is in crisis, and this issue has been solely facilitated by the destructive policies of President Joe Biden.

Illegal aliens attack the border, while dangerous drug cartels take advantage of weak policies, putting children at risk. This is truly a disaster, and it is time that the border czar, Vice President KAMALA HARRIS, take action to protect American families.

The numbers speak for themselves. Encounters at the border reached a 21-year high in May of 180,034 persons. The U.S. Customs and Border Protection agency seized 934 pounds of fentanyl at the border in May, which is a 300 percent increase in a year capable of killing every American citizen. Criminal crossings have almost tripled since the previous fiscal year to 6,918 convicted criminals. Drug trafficking and human smuggling have also increased, putting children's lives in danger.

Biden named the Vice President with overseeing the crisis. It has been 84 days, and she still has not visited to see the children at risk.

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

Congratulations to Julianne and Hunter Wilson on the upcoming December blessed event.

□ 1215

EL PASO IS A 2021 ALL-AMERICA CITY

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

Ms. ESCOBAR. Mr. Speaker, for the fourth time since 2010, the city of El Paso is honored to be named an All-America City for our resiliency, response to tragedy, and vaccination efforts against COVID-19 this year.

The National Civic League awards the All-America City award to communities where residents, organizations, and government work together to address challenges and improve quality of life. When President Biden announced his goal to vaccinate 70 percent of our Nation, El Paso not only met the goal a month early, but we have surpassed it and currently lead the country by 10 percent.

The All-America City award reaffirms our resiliency and outstanding civic accomplishments in the face of the tragic August 3 domestic terror attack and the devastating COVID-19 pandemic as well as our continued goodwill toward migrants seeking refuge at our Nation's front door.

El Pasoans are no strangers to challenges, and our strength is tested over

and over. Each time we grow stronger because we are and always will be El Paso Strong.

It is an honor to represent this extraordinary community here today, and I congratulate the city of El Paso.

INVESTIGATING COVID'S ORIGINS

(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 address an incredibly important national security issue.

We all know that Wuhan, China, where the COVID-19 virus originated, is the home to the Wuhan Institute of Virology. The WIV is China's only cellular level 4 biosafety super laboratory that researches human infectious diseases. This lab is in very close proximity to the wet market that is reputed to be the origin of COVID-19.

Last year, Senator TOM COTTON was thoroughly dismissed for questioning the true origins of this virus, citing the Chinese Communist Party's duplicity and dishonesty from the very beginning.

We all know that the Chinese Communist Party lied to the world about the severity of COVID-19, how it is transmitted, and the dangers associated. There needs to be a thorough and serious investigation into the origins of COVID-19, what the Chinese Communist Party knew, and when, and what the World Health Organization knew and when.

Uncovering the true origins of COVID-19 will be incredibly helpful in helping us prepare for the next pandemic, which I think is something we can all agree on.

OPEN THE UNITED STATES-CANADA BORDER

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, it was recently announced that the European Union is lifting travel restrictions to allow Americans to visit once again.

Over a year under the crush of a devastating global pandemic, highly effective vaccines have made this game-changing moment possible.

Still, our border between the United States and Canada remains closed, leaving people unable to access their property and keeping loved ones separated for over 15 heartbreaking months.

This move by the EU would allow my Buffalo neighbors to take a 9-hour flight to Paris, France, but they can't take a 90-minute drive to Paris, Ontario.

The administration has set a goal of returning to a pre-pandemic sense of normalcy by July 4. For many living along the northern border, normalcy includes the ability to cross to check

on their property and to see their family again.

It is time to open the U.S.-Canadian border.

CRISIS AT THE BORDER MUST BE ADDRESSED

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I had the opportunity to join with my other Republican colleagues to visit the southwest border. This was not a gesture, as the Vice President has referred to these visits. It was, instead, a learning opportunity.

The conditions we saw and the stories we heard conveyed a situation far worse than we had previously imagined. We learned that border encounters are at a 20-year high. We spoke directly to Border Patrol and law enforcement officers who told us that they are so overwhelmed with the care of migrants that they are unable to execute essential core roles of their job. We learned how drug cartels are taking advantage of the overwhelmed system and saw the routes they use to smuggle drugs and people across the border.

What we witnessed could only be defined as a crisis. This is why I encourage all of my colleagues and the Vice President to set aside political gamesmanship, visit the border, and see the crisis firsthand.

PROJECT ENLIGHTENMENT

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

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a pioneering institution in the field of early childhood education located in my district, Project Enlightenment.

Project Enlightenment provides extraordinary services to families and children, and I was privileged to visit with them last week.

In the late 1960s, insightful staff from the Raleigh city schools, Wake County Mental Health and Dorothea Dix Child Psychiatry recognized that strengthening a child's social and emotional development in the early years would have long-term benefits. They were right, and the American Families Plan recognizes this fact.

Project Enlightenment has offered prevention and early intervention services to young children by providing services to the primary caregivers in their lives. Over the years, they have helped people all over the State of North Carolina and all over the country.

I am grateful for the attentive staff that includes a variety of professionals. Because of their commitment to our children, they truly make our county and State a better place.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE WINGATE UNIVERSITY BULLDOGS

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I chose this photo—I could have picked a formal team photo—because I thought this captured the joy of the moment I am bringing to the Nation's attention.

Today, I rise to honor the Wingate University Bulldogs and Coach Jeff Gregory for a spectacular victory in the Division II College World Series. When Bulldogs fans filled the bleachers at the USA Baseball National Training Complex in Cary last Saturday, they witnessed history. Playing in their first ever College World Series final, the Wingate Bulldogs defeated Central Missouri, the number two ranked team in the Nation, 5-3.

In reaching the championship, Wingate joined the ranks of only two other North Carolina Division II schools, and despite losing their opening game, the Bulldogs won four straight to become the first team in 16 years to overcome an opening round loss to win it all.

Bulldogs, through your tenacity and persistence, you have won an incredible victory. I am proud today and always to represent Wingate University.

Congratulations, Bulldogs.

REMEMBERING JERROD WITHROW

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

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, on June 11, 2021, western Pennsylvania lost Officer Jerrod Withrow of the Mount Lebanon police, who passed away after a heroic battle with cancer.

Officer Withrow had a long and distinguished career in law enforcement, but one moment stood out. In October 2018, he responded to the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh where a mass murderer attacked a peaceful religious gathering with an assault rifle and killed 11 members of our community.

It is hard for most of us to understand the bravery and the raw physical courage that it takes to run toward gunfire rather than away from it, but that was the kind of person that Officer Withrow was. It was who he trained himself to be, and we thank him and honor him for his courage.

On behalf of the people of western Pennsylvania and on behalf of our national government, I wish to extend our condolences to Officer Withrow's wife, Lisa; his sons: James, Brayden, and Ben; and all of his family.

I am proud to remember Jerrod Withrow today in our Nation's Capitol and hopeful that our service here will be worthy of all those Americans like him who every day put their community and their country first.

MICHIGAN SHERIFF OF THE YEAR KIM COLE

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

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend, Sheriff Kim Cole of Mason County in Michigan. He was named Michigan Sheriffs' Association Sheriff of the Year this past week.

This award recognizes the sheriff who has made outstanding contributions to law enforcement and the criminal justice profession, demonstrates exceptional service to their community, and has contributed to the betterment of the Michigan Sheriffs' Association.

Kim Cole was first elected sheriff in 2012 and is currently serving in his third term. He started at the Mason County Sheriff's Office as a reserve deputy, and then was hired by the Mason County Sheriff's Office as a full-time deputy in 1985. He was then promoted to sergeant in 1993.

What is interesting, Mr. Speaker, is that Cole's great-great grandfather, Henry Cole, served as one of Mason County's first sheriffs.

Now, Kim will be the first one to tell you that you are only as good as the people you surround yourself with, and he is extremely proud of all of those who he serves with.

Kim leads with integrity, courage, fortitude, and compassion, and has a passion to serve his community.

Kim Cole, I want to say thank you. Mason County is a better place to work, live, and raise a family because of you.

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN HELPS FAMILIES

(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, I rise today to acknowledge the significant struggles facing working families across America, struggles that have been exposed and exacerbated by the COVID pandemic.

That is why, through the American Rescue Plan, we took action to expand the child tax credit, helping to uplift families and reduce poverty. In my community, more than 40,000 households will receive an average benefit of nearly \$3,000 that will begin being disbursed in just a few short weeks. This is projected to lift 8,200 children out of poverty in my district alone.

When we talk about transformative investment to support working families, this is exactly what we mean, and it is why we need to make the expanded child tax credit permanent, to put kids and parents on the path to success, because when we ease the financial burden on families, they have the security and flexibility to contribute to the workforce, strengthen our economy, and set our children up for a stable and successful future.

LIFESCAPE HELPS FAMILIES

□ 1230

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

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of efforts to build back our care economy. I recently toured a place called Lifescape in Rockford, Illinois, where I met a woman named Miss Selma.

Miss Selma lives with her daughter and her granddaughter, and she has three generations under one roof. Three generations where she was the major caretaker for many years.

About a decade ago she had a stroke, and so now her daughter has to take care of her. But she has to go to work also. So it is places like Lifescape that help families get back to work so they can make sure that their loved ones are cared for while they also make a living.

The global pandemic put a spotlight on the need to invest in our care economy and places like Lifescape. Because of the CARES Act, Lifescape expanded their home meal delivery service by 800 meals every single day and allowed for the care of people like Miss Selma.

As we continue to negotiate an infrastructure package, we need to invest in our care economy in order to get our national economy back in place.

THE TERRITORIES HEALTH
EQUITY ACT

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

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 3434, the Territories Health Equity Act of 2021.

This bill will address the existing inequalities the territories face under Medicaid, Medicare, and other Federal health programs. Importantly, regarding Medicaid, it would provide us with the equitable share of Federal funding for Medicaid beyond the upcoming fiscal cliff when much of the existing funding for the territories is scheduled to expire at the end of September 2021.

In the midst of a global pandemic, with more Federal attention on how healthcare funding disparities have had a deleterious impact on the finances of local governments and hospitals throughout the country, we believe this is an opportune time to press for equity in Medicaid and Medicare.

The inequities in Federal funding provided to the territories for Medicaid and Medicare have put access to affordable healthcare out of reach for too many in the Virgin Islands and the other territories, making our hospitals' emergency rooms the primary healthcare provider for one-third of our population without health insurance, which contributes to unmanageable costs. Please support H.R. 3434.

CONGRESS MUST INVEST IN AN
INCLUSIVE CARE ECONOMY

(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 rise today to urge my colleagues to invest in an inclusive care economy to help our families recover from the devastating effects of this pandemic.

As the price of childcare and eldercare increases, many mothers and women in my district had to leave the workforce. In a country like ours, this is totally unacceptable. Mothers are the backbone of our society and the pillar of my district.

This is why, during our week of action last week, I visited a childcare center run by a constituent in Deer Park servicing children with special needs; and I also visited an eldercare center in Pasadena, in my district.

I witnessed firsthand the lifesaving, life-changing benefits out of an inclusive care economy for our children and our seniors.

Investing in an inclusive care economy could benefit my district and communities of color that lack resources to overcome the impacts of this pandemic.

Let's invest in our most vulnerable with the American Families Plan.

We can recover. "We can do it," "Si se puede."

ESG DISCLOSURE SIMPLIFICATION
ACT OF 2021

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 473, I call up the bill (H.R. 1187) to provide for disclosure of additional material information about public companies and establish a Sustainable Finance Advisory Committee, 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. CUELLAR). Pursuant to House Resolution 473, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-5 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act".

**TITLE I—ESG DISCLOSURE
SIMPLIFICATION****SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the "ESG Disclosure Simplification Act of 2021".

SEC. 102. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) *The Securities and Exchange Commission has broad authority to require the disclosure of information if such information is in the interest of, or is material to investors.*

(2) *The Commission does not require companies to disclose information related to environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") matters, and does not require companies to adhere to standards for disclosing such information.*

(3) *Investors have reported that voluntary disclosures of ESG metrics are inadequate.*

(4) *A rule requiring reporting and standardization of ESG disclosures is in the interest of investors.*

(5) *ESG matters are material to investors, and the Commission must establish standards for disclosure of such matters.*

SEC. 103. ESG DISCLOSURES.

(a) *IN GENERAL.—Section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78n) is amended by adding at the end the following:*

"(k) ESG DISCLOSURES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Each issuer the securities of which are registered under section 12 or that is required to file annual reports under section 15(d) shall disclose in any proxy or consent solicitation material for an annual meeting of the shareholders—

"(A) a clear description of the views of the issuer about the link between ESG metrics and the long-term business strategy of the issuer; and

"(B) a description of any process the issuer uses to determine the impact of ESG metrics on the long-term business strategy of the issuer.

"(2) ESG METRICS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'ESG metrics' has the meaning given the term in part 210 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations as amended pursuant to section 3(b) of the ESG Disclosure Simplification Act of 2021."

(b) RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Securities and Exchange Commission (in this Act referred to as the "Commission") shall amend part 210 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor thereto) to—

(A) require each issuer, in any filing of the issuer described in such part that requires audited financial statements, to disclose environmental, social, and governance metrics (in this title referred to as ESG metrics); and

(B) define ESG metrics.

(2) SUSTAINABLE FINANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Sustainable Finance Advisory Committee established pursuant to section 4(k) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 shall, not later than 180 days after the date of the first meeting of such Committee, submit to the Commission recommendations about what ESG metrics the Commission should require issuers to disclose.

(3) MATERIALITY.—It is the sense of Congress that ESG metrics, as such term is defined by the Commission pursuant to paragraph (1), are de facto material for the purposes of disclosures under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Securities Act of 1933.

(4) INCORPORATION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS.—When amending part 210 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor thereto) pursuant to paragraph (1), the Commission may, as the Commission determines appropriate, incorporate any internationally recognized, independent, multi-stakeholder environmental, social, and governance disclosure standards.

(5) LOCATION OF DISCLOSURE.—Any disclosure required by paragraph (1) may be included in a notes section of the filing.

(6) DELAY FOR SMALL ISSUERS.—The Commission may use a phased approach when applying any amendments made pursuant to paragraph (1) to small issuers and may determine the criteria by which an issuer qualifies as a small issuer for purposes of such phased approach.

SEC. 104. SUSTAINABLE FINANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Section 4 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78d) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) **SUSTAINABLE FINANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—

“(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Commission shall establish a permanent advisory committee to be called the ‘Sustainable Finance Advisory Committee’ (in this subsection referred to as the ‘Committee’).

“(2) **DUTIES OF COMMITTEE.**—The Committee shall—

“(A) submit a report to the Commission not later than 18 months after the date of the first meeting of the Committee that—

“(i) identifies the challenges and opportunities for investors associated with sustainable finance; and

“(ii) recommends policy changes to facilitate the flow of capital towards sustainable investments, in particular environmentally sustainable investments;

“(B) when solicited, advise the Commission on sustainable finance; and

“(C) communicate with individuals and entities with an interest in sustainable finance.

“(3) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

“(A) **MEMBERS.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Committee shall consist of no more than 20 members who shall each serve for one four-year term.

“(ii) **REPRESENTATION.**—Each member shall represent individuals and entities with an interest in sustainable finance, such as—

“(I) experts on sustainable finance;

“(II) operators of financial infrastructure;

“(III) entities that provide analysis, data, or methodologies that facilitate sustainable finance;

“(IV) insurance companies, pension funds, asset managers, depository institutions, or credit unions; or

“(V) other financial institutions that intermediate investments in sustainable finance or manage risks related to sustainable development.

“(iii) **REPRESENTATION OF INTERESTS.**—A member may not represent a single individual or entity and shall represent types of individuals and entities with similar interests in sustainable finance.

“(B) **SELECTION.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall—

“(I) publish criteria for selection of members on the website of the Commission and in the Federal Register; and

“(II) solicit applications for membership on the website of the Commission and in the Federal Register.

“(ii) **EQUAL SHARE.**—From the individuals who submit applications for membership, each Commissioner of the Commission shall select an equal number of the members of the Committee.

“(C) **PAY.**—Members may not receive pay by reason of their service on the Committee but may receive travel or transportation expenses in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

“(D) **MEMBER TRANSPARENCY.**—The name of each member and the types of individuals and entities that such member represents shall be published on the website of the Commission.

“(E) **STAFF.**—The Committee shall be supported by staff from the Office of the Investor Advocate of the Commission that are dedicated to environmental, social and governance (in this subsection referred to as ‘ESG’) issues.

“(F) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to finance costs associated with staff dedicated to ESG issues in the Office of the Investor Advocate of the Commission.

“(4) **SUSTAINABLE FINANCE.**—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘sustainable finance’

means the provision of finance with respect to investments taking into account environmental, social, and governance considerations.

“(5) **SEC RESPONSE.**—The Commission shall, not later than 6 months after the date on which the Committee submits a report to the Commission pursuant to paragraph (2)(A), publish a response to such report.”.

TITLE II—SHAREHOLDER POLITICAL TRANSPARENCY**SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the ‘Shareholder Political Transparency Act of 2021’.

SEC. 202. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) corporations make significant political contributions and expenditures that directly or indirectly influence the election of candidates and support or oppose political causes;

(2) decisions to use corporate funds for political contributions and expenditures are usually made by corporate boards and executives, rather than shareholders;

(3) corporations, acting through boards and executives, are obligated to conduct business for the best interests of their owners, the shareholders;

(4) historically, shareholders have not had a way to know, or to influence, the political activities of corporations they own;

(5) shareholders and the public have a right to know how corporate managers are spending company funds to make political contributions and expenditures benefitting candidates, political parties, and political causes; and

(6) corporations should be accountable to shareholders in making political contributions or expenditures affecting Federal governance and public policy.

SEC. 203. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(s) **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO CERTAIN POLITICAL EXPENDITURES.**—

“(1) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

“(A) **EXPENDITURE FOR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.**—The term ‘expenditure for political activities’—

“(i) means—

“(I) an independent expenditure (as defined in section 301(17) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101(17)));

“(II) an electioneering communication (as defined in section 304(f)(3) of that Act (52 U.S.C. 30104(f)(3))) and any other public communication (as defined in section 301(22) of that Act (52 U.S.C. 30101(22))) that would be an electioneering communication if it were a broadcast, cable, or satellite communication; or

“(III) dues or other payments to trade associations or organizations described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of that Code that are, or could reasonably be anticipated to be, used or transferred to another association or organization for the purposes described in subclause (I) or (II); and

“(ii) does not include—

“(I) direct lobbying efforts through registered lobbyists employed or hired by the issuer;

“(II) communications by an issuer to its shareholders and executive or administrative personnel and their families; or

“(III) the establishment and administration of contributions to a separate segregated fund to be utilized for political purposes by a corporation.

“(B) **ISSUER.**—The term ‘issuer’ does not include an investment company registered under section 8 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-8).

“(2) **QUARTERLY REPORTS.**—

“(A) **REPORTS REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Commission shall amend the reporting rules under this section to require each

issuer with a class of equity securities registered under section 12 of this title to submit to the Commission and the shareholders of the issuer a quarterly report containing—

“(i) a description of any expenditure for political activities made during the preceding quarter;

“(ii) the date of each expenditure for political activities;

“(iii) the amount of each expenditure for political activities;

“(iv) if the expenditure for political activities was made in support of or in opposition to a candidate, the name of the candidate and the office sought by, and the political party affiliation of, the candidate; and

“(v) the name or identity of trade associations or organizations described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code which receive dues or other payments as described in paragraph (1)(A)(i)(III).

“(B) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The Commission shall ensure that the quarterly reports required under this paragraph are publicly available through the Internet website of the Commission and through the EDGAR system in a manner that is searchable, sortable, and downloadable, consistent with the requirements under section 24.

“(3) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Commission shall, by rule, require each issuer to include in the annual report of the issuer to shareholders—

“(A) a summary of each expenditure for political activities made during the preceding year in excess of \$10,000, and each expenditure for political activities for a particular election if the total amount of such expenditures for that election is in excess of \$10,000;

“(B) a description of the specific nature of any expenditure for political activities the issuer intends to make for the forthcoming fiscal year, to the extent the specific nature is known to the issuer; and

“(C) the total amount of expenditures for political activities intended to be made by the issuer for the forthcoming fiscal year.”.

SEC. 204. REPORTS.

(a) **SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.**—The Securities and Exchange Commission shall—

(1) conduct an annual assessment of the compliance of issuers with section 13(s) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as added by section 203; and

(2) submit to Congress an annual report containing the results of the assessment under paragraph (1).

(b) **GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall periodically evaluate and report to Congress on the effectiveness of the oversight by the Securities and Exchange Commission of the reporting and disclosure requirements under section 13(s) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as added by section 203.

TITLE III—GREATER ACCOUNTABILITY IN PAY**SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the ‘Greater Accountability in Pay Act of 2021’.

SEC. 302. PAY RAISE DISCLOSURES.

Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m), as amended by section 203, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(t) **PAY RAISE DISCLOSURES.**—An issuer required to file an annual report under this section or section 15(d), that is not an emerging growth company, shall include in such report—

“(1) the percentage increase in the median of the annual total compensation of all executive officers (as such term is defined in section 240.3b-7 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations) of the issuer over the last completed fiscal year;

“(2) the percentage increase in the median of the annual total compensation of all employees of the issuer, excluding executive officers, over the last completed fiscal year;

“(3) the ratio of the percentage described in paragraph (1) to the percentage described in paragraph (2);

“(4) a comparison of the percentage described in paragraph (1) to the percentage change over the same period in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor; and

“(5) a comparison of the percentage described in paragraph (2) to the percentage change over the same period in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.”.

TITLE IV—CLIMATE RISK DISCLOSURE

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Climate Risk Disclosure Act of 2021”.

SEC. 402. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) climate change poses a significant and increasing threat to the growth and stability of the economy of the United States;

(2) many sectors of the economy of the United States and many American businesses are exposed to climate-related risk, which may include exposure to—

(A) the physical impacts of climate change, including the rise of the average global temperature, accelerating sea-level rise, desertification, ocean acidification, intensification of storms, increase in heavy precipitation, more frequent and intense temperature extremes, more severe droughts, and longer wildfire seasons;

(B) the economic disruptions and security threats that result from the physical impacts described in subparagraph (A) including conflicts over scarce resources, conditions conducive to violent extremism, the spread of infectious diseases, and forced migration;

(C) the transition impacts that result as the global economy transitions to a clean and renewable energy, low-emissions economy, including financial impacts as climate change fossil fuel assets becoming stranded and it becomes uneconomic for companies to develop fossil fuel assets as policymakers act to limit the worst impacts of climate change by keeping the rise in average global temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels; and

(D) actions by Federal, State, Tribal, territorial, and local governments to limit the worst effects of climate change by enacting policies that keep the global average surface temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels;

(3) assessing the potential impact of climate-related risks on national and international financial systems is an urgent concern;

(4) companies have a duty to disclose financial risks that climate change presents to their investors, lenders, and insurers;

(5) the Securities and Exchange Commission has a duty to promote a risk-informed securities market that is worthy of the trust of the public as families invest for their futures;

(6) investors, lenders, and insurers are increasingly demanding climate risk information that is consistent, comparable, reliable, and clear;

(7) including standardized, material climate change risk and opportunity disclosure that is useful for decision makers in annual reports to the Commission will increase transparency with respect to risk accumulation and exposure in financial markets;

(8) requiring companies to disclose climate-related risk exposure and risk management strategies will encourage a smoother transition to a clean and renewable energy, low-emissions economy and guide capital allocation to mitigate, and adapt to, the effects of climate change

and limit damages associated with climate-related events and disasters; and

(9) a critical component in fighting climate change is a transparent accounting of the risks that climate change presents and the implications of continued inaction with respect to climate change.

SEC. 403. DISCLOSURES RELATING TO CLIMATE CHANGE.

Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m), as amended by section 302, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(u) DISCLOSURES RELATING TO CLIMATE CHANGE.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) 1.5 DEGREE SCENARIO.—The term ‘1.5 degree scenario’ means a scenario that aligns with greenhouse gas emissions pathways that aim to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

“(B) APPROPRIATE CLIMATE PRINCIPALS.—The term ‘appropriate climate principals’ means—

“(i) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

“(ii) the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

“(iii) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;

“(iv) the Secretary of the Interior;

“(v) the Secretary of Energy; and

“(vi) the head of any other Federal agency, as determined appropriate by the Commission.

“(C) BASELINE SCENARIO.—The term ‘baseline scenario’ means a widely-recognized analysis scenario in which levels of greenhouse gas emissions, as of the date on which the analysis is performed, continue to grow, resulting in an increase in the global average temperature of 1.5 degrees Celsius or more above pre-industrial levels.

“(D) CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENT.—The term ‘carbon dioxide equivalent’ means the number of metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions with the same global warming potential as one metric ton of another greenhouse gas, as determined under table A-1 of subpart A of part 98 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of enactment of this subsection.

“(E) CLIMATE CHANGE.—The term ‘climate change’ means a change of climate that is—

“(i) attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere; and

“(ii) in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

“(F) COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF FOSSIL FUELS.—The term ‘commercial development of fossil fuels’ includes—

“(i) exploration, extraction, processing, exporting, transporting, refining, and any other significant action with respect to oil, natural gas, coal, or any byproduct thereof or any other solid or liquid hydrocarbons that are commercially produced; and

“(ii) acquiring a license for any activity described in clause (i).

“(G) COVERED ISSUER.—The term ‘covered issuer’ means an issuer that is required to file an annual report under subsection (a) or section 15(d).

“(H) DIRECT AND INDIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.—The term ‘direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions’ includes, with respect to a covered issuer—

“(i) all direct greenhouse gas emissions released by the covered issuer;

“(ii) all indirect greenhouse gas emissions with respect to electricity, heat, or steam purchased by the covered issuer;

“(iii) significant indirect emissions, other than the emissions described in clause (ii), emitted in the value chain of the covered issuer; and

“(iv) all indirect greenhouse gas emissions that are attributable to assets owned or managed, including assets that are partially owned or managed, by the covered issuer.

“(I) FOSSIL FUEL RESERVES.—The term ‘fossil fuel reserves’ has the meaning given the term

‘reserves’ under the final rule of the Commission titled ‘Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting’ (74 Fed. Reg. 2158; published January 14, 2009).

“(J) GREENHOUSE GAS.—The term ‘greenhouse gas’—

“(i) means carbon dioxide, hydrofluorocarbons, methane, nitrous oxide, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, nitrogen trifluoride, and chlorofluorocarbons;

“(ii) includes any other anthropogenically-emitted gas that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency determines, after notice and comment, to contribute to climate change; and

“(iii) includes any other anthropogenically-emitted gas that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change determines to contribute to climate change.

“(K) GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.—The term ‘greenhouse gas emissions’ means the emissions of greenhouse gas, expressed in terms of metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

“(L) PHYSICAL RISKS.—The term ‘physical risks’ means financial risks to long-lived fixed assets, locations, operations, or value chains that result from exposure to physical climate-related effects, including—

“(i) increased average global temperatures and increased frequency of temperature extremes;

“(ii) increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events;

“(iii) increased flooding;

“(iv) sea level rise;

“(v) ocean acidification;

“(vi) increased frequency of wildfires;

“(vii) decreased arability of farmland;

“(viii) decreased availability of fresh water; and

“(ix) any other financial risks to long-lived fixed assets, locations, operations, or value chains determined appropriate by the Commission, in consultation with appropriate climate principals.

“(M) SOCIAL COST OF CARBON.—The term ‘social cost of carbon’ means the social cost of carbon, as described in the technical support document entitled ‘Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866’, published by the Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases, United States Government, in August 2016 or any successor or substantially related estimate of the monetized damages associated with an incremental increase in carbon dioxide emissions in a given year.

“(N) TRANSITION RISKS.—The term ‘transition risks’ means financial risks that are attributable to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change, including—

“(i) costs relating to—

“(I) international treaties and agreements;

“(II) Federal, State, and local policy;

“(III) new technologies;

“(IV) changing markets;

“(V) reputational impacts relevant to changing consumer behavior; and

“(VI) litigation; and

“(ii) assets that may lose value or become stranded due to any of the costs described in subclauses (I) through (VI) of clause (i).

“(O) VALUE CHAIN.—The term ‘value chain’—

“(i) means the total lifecycle of a product or service, both before and after production of the product or service, as applicable; and

“(ii) may include the sourcing of materials, production, transportation, and disposal with respect to the product or service described in clause (i).

“(2) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

“(A) short-, medium-, and long-term financial and economic risks and opportunities relating to climate change, and the national and global reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, constitute information that issuers—

“(i) may reasonably expect to affect shareholder decision making; and

“(ii) should regularly identify, evaluate, and disclose; and

“(B) the disclosure of information described in subparagraph (A) should—

“(i) identify, and evaluate—

“(I) material physical and transition risks posed by climate change; and

“(II) the potential financial impact of such risks;

“(ii) detail any implications such risks have on corporate strategy;

“(iii) detail any board-level oversight of material climate related risks and opportunities;

“(iv) allow for intra- and cross-industry comparison, to the extent practicable, of climate-related risk exposure through the inclusion of standardized industry-specific and sector-specific disclosure metrics, as identified by the Commission, in consultation with the appropriate climate principals;

“(v) allow for tracking of performance over time with respect to mitigating climate risk exposure; and

“(vi) incorporate a price on greenhouse gas emissions in financial analyses that reflects, at minimum, the social cost of carbon that is attributable to issuers.

“(3) **DISCLOSURE.**—Each covered issuer, in any annual report filed by the covered issuer under subsection (a) or section 15(d), shall, in accordance with any rules issued by the Commission pursuant to this subsection, include in each such report information regarding—

“(A) the identification of, the evaluation of potential financial impacts of, and any risk-management strategies relating to—

“(i) physical risks posed to the covered issuer by climate change; and

“(ii) transition risks posed to the covered issuer by climate change;

“(B) a description of any established corporate governance processes and structures to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks;

“(C) a description of specific actions that the covered issuer is taking to mitigate identified risks;

“(D) a description of the resilience of any strategy the covered issuer has for addressing climate risks when differing climate scenarios are taken into consideration; and

“(E) a description of how climate risk is incorporated into the overall risk management strategy of the covered issuer.

“(4) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in paragraph (3) may be construed as precluding a covered issuer from including, in an annual report submitted under subsection (a) or section 15(d), any information not explicitly referenced in such paragraph.

“(5) **RULEMAKING.**—The Commission, in consultation with the appropriate climate principals, shall, not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, issue rules with respect to the information that a covered issuer is required to disclose pursuant to this subsection and such rules shall—

“(A) establish climate-related risk disclosure rules, which shall—

“(i) be, to the extent practicable, specialized for industries within specific sectors of the economy, which shall include—

“(I) the sectors of finance, insurance, transportation, electric power, mining, and non-renewable energy; and

“(II) any other sector determined appropriate by the Commission, in consultation with the appropriate climate principals;

“(ii) include reporting standards for estimating and disclosing direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by a covered issuer, and any affiliates of the covered issuer, which shall—

“(I) disaggregate, to the extent practicable, total emissions of each specified greenhouse gas by the covered issuer; and

“(II) include greenhouse gas emissions by the covered issuer during the period covered by the disclosure;

“(iii) include reporting standards for disclosing, with respect to a covered issuer—

“(I) the total amount of fossil fuel-related assets owned or managed by the covered issuer; and

“(II) the percentage of fossil fuel-related assets as a percentage of total assets owned or managed by the covered issuer;

“(iv) specify requirements for, and the disclosure of, input parameters, assumptions, and analytical choices to be used in climate scenario analyses required under subparagraph (B)(i), including—

“(I) present value discount rates; and

“(II) time frames to consider, including 5, 10, and 20 year time frames; and

“(v) include reporting standards and guidance with respect to the information required under subparagraph (B)(iii);

“(B) require that a covered issuer, with respect to a disclosure required under this subsection—

“(i) incorporate into such disclosure—

“(I) quantitative analysis to support any qualitative statement made by the covered issuer;

“(II) the rules established under subparagraph (A);

“(III) industry-specific metrics that comply with the requirements under subparagraph (A)(i);

“(IV) specific risk management actions that the covered issuer is taking to address identified risks;

“(V) a discussion of the short-, medium-, and long-term resilience of any risk management strategy, and the evolution of applicable risk metrics, of the covered issuer under each scenario described in clause (ii); and

“(VI) the total cost attributable to the direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions of the covered issuer, using, at minimum, the social cost of carbon;

“(ii) consider, when preparing any qualitative or quantitative risk analysis statement contained in the disclosure—

“(I) a baseline scenario that includes physical impacts of climate change;

“(II) a 1.5 degrees scenario; and

“(III) any additional climate analysis scenario considered appropriate by the Commission, in consultation with the appropriate climate principals;

“(iii) if the covered issuer engages in the commercial development of fossil fuels, include in the disclosure—

“(I) an estimate of the total and a disaggregated amount of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions of the covered issuer that are attributable to—

“(aa) combustion;

“(bb) flared hydrocarbons;

“(cc) process emissions;

“(dd) directly vented emissions;

“(ee) fugitive emissions or leaks; and

“(ff) land use changes;

“(II) a description of—

“(aa) the sensitivity of fossil fuel reserve levels to future price projection scenarios that incorporate the social cost of carbon;

“(bb) the percentage of the reserves of the covered issuer that will be developed under the scenarios established in clause (ii), as well as a forecast for the development prospects of each reserve under the scenarios established in clause (ii);

“(cc) the potential amount of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions that are embedded in proved and probable reserves, with each such calculation presented as a total and in subdivided categories by the type of reserve;

“(dd) the methodology of the covered issuer for detecting and mitigating fugitive methane emissions, which shall include the frequency with which applicable assets of the covered

issuer are observed for methane leaks, the processes and technology that the covered issuer uses to detect methane leaks, the percentage of assets of the covered issuer that the covered issuer inspects under that methodology, and quantitative and time-bound reduction goals of the issuer with respect to methane leaks;

“(ee) the amount of water that the covered issuer withdraws from freshwater sources for use and consumption in operations of the covered issuer; and

“(ff) the percentage of the water described in item (ee) that comes from regions of water stress or that face wastewater management challenges; and

“(III) any other information that the Commission determines is—

“(aa) necessary;

“(bb) appropriate to safeguard the public interest; or

“(cc) directed at ensuring that investors are informed in accordance with the findings described in paragraph (2);

“(C) with respect to a disclosure required under section 13(s) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, require that a covered issuer include in such disclosure any other information, or use any climate-related or greenhouse gas emissions metric, that the Commission, in consultation with the appropriate climate principals, determines is—

“(i) necessary;

“(ii) appropriate to safeguard the public interest; or

“(iii) directed at ensuring that investors are informed in accordance with the findings described in paragraph (2); and

“(D) with respect to a disclosure required under section 13(s) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, establish how and where the required disclosures shall be addressed in the covered issuer's annual financial filing.

“(6) **FORMATTING.**—The Commission shall require issuers to disclose information in an interactive data format and shall develop standards for such format, which shall include electronic tags for information that the Commission determines is—

“(A) necessary;

“(B) appropriate to safeguard the public interest; or

“(C) directed at ensuring that investors are informed in accordance with the findings described in paragraph (2).

“(7) **PERIODIC UPDATE OF RULES.**—The Commission shall periodically update the rules issued under this subsection.

“(8) **COMPILATION OF INFORMATION DISCLOSED.**—The Commission shall, to the maximum extent practicable make a compilation of the information disclosed by issuers under this subsection publicly available on the website of the Commission and update such compilation at least once each year.

“(9) **REPORTS.**—

“(A) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—The Commission shall—

“(i) conduct an annual assessment regarding the compliance of covered issuers with the requirements of this subsection;

“(ii) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains the results of each assessment conducted under clause (i); and

“(iii) make each report submitted under clause (ii) accessible to the public.

“(B) **GAO REPORT.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall periodically evaluate, and report to the appropriate congressional committees on, the effectiveness of the Commission in carrying out and enforcing this subsection.”.

SEC. 404. BACKSTOP.

If, 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not issued the rules required under section 13(u) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and until such rules are issued, a covered

issuer (as defined in such section 13(u)) shall be deemed in compliance with such section 13(u) if disclosures set forth in the annual report of such issuer satisfy the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures of the Financial Stability Board as reported in June, 2017, or any successor report, and as supplemented or adjusted by such rules, guidance, or other comments from the Commission.

SEC. 405. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Securities and Exchange Commission such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title and the amendments made by this title.

TITLE V—DISCLOSURE OF TAX HAVENS AND OFFSHORING

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Disclosure of Tax Havens and Offshoring Act”.

SEC. 502. COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY REPORTING.

(a) COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY REPORTING.—Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m), as amended by section 403, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(v) DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON A COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY BASIS.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘constituent entity’ means, with respect to a covered issuer, any separate business entity of the covered issuer;

“(B) the term ‘covered issuer’ means an issuer who—

“(i) is a member of a multinational enterprise group; and

“(ii) the multinational enterprise group of which the issuer is a member has annual revenue for the preceding calendar year of not less than an amount determined by the Commission to conform to United States or international standards for country-by-country reporting; and

“(C) the term ‘tax jurisdiction’—

“(i) means a country or a jurisdiction that is not a country but that has fiscal autonomy; and

“(ii) includes a territory or possession of the United States that has fiscal autonomy.

“(2) DISCLOSURE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each covered issuer shall file a report with the Commission that includes information described in subparagraph (B), and any other information required by the Commission, with respect to the reporting period described in subparagraph (C).

“(B) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—The information described in this subparagraph is as follows:

“(i) CONSTITUENT ENTITY INFORMATION.—Information on the constituent entity, including the following:

“(I) The complete legal name of the constituent entity.

“(II) The tax jurisdiction, if any, in which the constituent entity is resident for tax purposes.

“(III) The tax jurisdiction in which the constituent entity is organized or incorporated (if different from the tax jurisdiction of residence).

“(IV) The tax identification number, if any, used for the constituent entity by the tax administration of the constituent entity’s tax jurisdiction of residence.

“(V) The main business activity or activities of the constituent entity.

“(ii) TAX JURISDICTION.—Information on each tax jurisdiction in which one or more constituent entities is resident, presented as an aggregated or consolidated form of the information for the constituent entities resident in each tax jurisdiction, including the following:

“(I) Revenues generated from transactions with other constituent entities.

“(II) Revenues not generated from transactions with other constituent entities.

“(III) Profit or loss before income tax.

“(IV) Total income tax paid on a cash basis to all tax jurisdictions.

“(V) Total accrued tax expense recorded on taxable profits or losses.

“(VI) Stated capital.

“(VII) Total accumulated earnings.

“(VIII) Total number of employees on a full-time equivalent basis.

“(IX) Net book value of tangible assets, which, for purposes of this section, does not include cash or cash equivalents, intangibles, or financial assets.

“(iii) SPECIAL RULES.—The information listed in clause (ii) shall be provided, in aggregated or consolidated form, for any constituent entity or entities that have no tax jurisdiction of residence. In addition, if a constituent entity is an owner of a constituent entity that does not have a jurisdiction of tax residence, then the owner’s share of such entity’s revenues and profits will be aggregated or consolidated with the information for the owner’s tax jurisdiction of residence.

“(C) REPORTING PERIOD.—The reporting period covered by this paragraph is the period of the covered entity’s applicable financial statement prepared for the 12-month period that ends with or within the taxable year of the covered issuer. If the covered issuer does not prepare an annual applicable financial statement, then the reporting period covered by this paragraph is the 12-month period that ends on the last day of the taxable year of the covered issuer.

“(D) FILING DEADLINE.—Each covered issuer shall submit to the Commission a report required under this section on or before the due date (including extensions) for filing that covered issuer’s tax return in the tax jurisdiction in which the covered issuer’s multinational enterprise group is resident.

“(E) REGULATION.—The Commission shall, in consultation with the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service and Secretary of the Treasury—

“(i) promulgate regulations carrying out this subsection that conform to United States or international standards for country-by-country reporting, including regulations promulgated by the Internal Revenue Service; and

“(ii) require disclosure of the accounting methods used in calculating the information contained in each report filed pursuant to this subsection.”.

(b) RULEMAKING.—

(1) DEADLINES.—The Securities and Exchange Commission (in this section referred to as the “Commission”) shall—

(A) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, issue a proposed rule to carry out this section and the amendment made by this section; and

(B) not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, issue a final rule to carry out this section and the amendment made by this section.

(2) DATA FORMAT.—The information required to be provided by this section shall be provided by the issuer in a report in a machine readable format prescribed by the Commission, and such report shall be made available to the public online, in such machine readable format as the Commission shall prescribe.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (v) of section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as added by this section, shall become effective 1 year after the date on which the Commission issues a final rule under this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, is 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 Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Member may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1187 and to insert 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 support of H.R. 1187, the Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act.

H.R. 1187 is a package of bills designed to strengthen investor protections and require companies to provide environmental, social, and governance disclosures, known as ESG. I thank my colleague, Representative JUAN VARGAS, for his leadership on this package.

This bill provides investors with critical information on ESG matters by requiring public companies to disclose key information to shareholders regarding corporate political spending, worker pay, CEO compensation, climate risk, and country-by-country tax reporting; and provides issuers with clear, consistent standards to disclose this information.

This is key information that investors have been demanding in order to make the best decisions on the short- and long-term viability of the companies they are investing in.

It is surprising that, to this day, there are no explicit ESG requirements and investors are left to piece together the story of a company’s material risk with insufficient information. This is unacceptable.

So I am pleased that this package of bills will improve investor protections by holding public companies accountable and providing greater transparency.

This package includes a number of bills authored by several hardworking members of the Financial Services Committee, specifically: Representative JUAN VARGAS, Representative BILL FOSTER, Representative Nydia Velazquez, Representative SEAN CASTEN, and Representative CINDY AXNE.

Specifically, Mr. VARGAS’ bill, the ESG Disclosure Simplification Act, requires public companies to disclose certain ESG information to shareholders, as well as the impact of the ESG policies on their strategies.

Mr. FOSTER’s bill, the Shareholder Political Transparency Act, requires public companies to submit quarterly reports to the SEC on any and all political expenditures, including dark money.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ’s bill, the Greater Accountability in Pay Act, sheds light on pay disparities, helping to close the gender and racial pay gap.

Ms. AXNE’s bill, the Disclosure of Tax Havens and Offshoring Act, requires disclosures that discourage companies’

use of tax havens and encourages repatriation of taxes to the United States.

Mr. CASTEN's bill, the Climate Risk Disclosure Act, requires disclosures that encourages companies to plan for the impact of climate change on their company.

Each of these bills passed the Financial Services Committee with unanimous Democratic support. I thank all these Members for their work on these bills, their contributions to the legislative package, and their leadership on these important reforms to protect investors and hold corporations accountable.

This package is the right thing to do for investors and our markets. It is past time that Congress make ESG requirements explicit. For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

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

I am opposed to this bill, and I rise in opposition to H.R. 1187.

Mr. Speaker, today, my Democrat colleagues, once again, are seeking to hijack our securities laws to push left-wing political and social agendas, despite dressing it up as investor protection.

Make no mistake, this bill will increase costs on publicly owned companies, discourage private companies from going public; and, frankly, could encourage not only private companies to stay private, but even have and entice public companies to go back to being private companies.

This is going to result in fewer investment opportunities for everyday American investors, also known as our constituents, who are saving for retirement, a college education or simply looking to just build a better life.

In short, this bill will increase the number of government-directed, mandatory disclosure requirements on publicly traded companies, which will increase compliance costs on companies and divert company resources that could have been used to create more jobs.

Now, to be fair, this is a job-creation bill. However, the only jobs created by this bill will be for a special tranche of attorneys, corporate compliance coordinators, and the occasional scientist; not exactly what an economist would call productive-types of jobs.

Under this bill, public companies would be required to disclose:

Environmental, social, and governance issues, as well as climate risk. These metrics would be set by the Securities and Exchange Commission, not Congress;

Descriptions of any expenditure for political activities and donations to political candidates or trade organizations by executives, these are duplicative of existing requirements, for example;

The ratio between the pay raise percentage of the company's executives

and the pay raise percentage of the company's median employee. This is, in some ways, duplicative of the mandatory CEO pay ratio disclosure that Democrats put into the Dodd-Frank Act, which itself is an especially useless metric; country-by-country tax and financial reports from multinational enterprises. This will upend the current country-by-country tax reporting rules overseen by the IRS.

Mr. Speaker, let's be clear. My friends across the aisle are using the Federal securities laws to implement their partisan wish list of social policy priorities. They are doing it through mandatory disclosure regimes that are, at best, tangentially related to actual investment decisions.

To be clear, if information presents a material investment risk to a publicly traded company, the company is—wait for this—already required to disclose it. That information is out there for those companies that have material risk.

Materiality has been, and continues to be, the touchstone of our public company disclosure regime for more than eight decades and has actually even been affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court. It has held the test of time, and we simply cannot just discard it to appeal to the Democrats' progressive agenda.

Our capital markets are the best in the world in no small part because materiality is the basis of our disclosure regime here in the United States, yet my Democrat friends, apparently, want to throw it all away for the sake of appealing to leftwing stakeholders.

Additionally, H.R. 1187 will greatly expand the SEC's jurisdiction by requiring the SEC to promulgate disclosures on environmental, climate change, political spending, tax reporting, and foreign policy issues, among others.

This is not the sweet spot for the SEC. It does not have the experience in any of these issues, and is not the appropriate entity for determining these metrics or industry standards, nor is the Securities and Exchange Commission the appropriate entity to review and enforce such disclosures.

The SEC knows how to regulate materiality. That is their expertise. They are not climatologists or climate scientists. They are not election law experts. And they most certainly do not know international tax law. That is the purview of the EPA, NOAA, the FEC, and the IRS.

Furthermore, smaller public companies will bear the burden of additional compliance costs. This bill fails to account for the impact it will have on smaller businesses and companies, especially those who are looking to go public. Or maybe I should say, were looking to go public. They certainly do not have the infrastructure or resources to spend on fixed costs of compliance like this.

H.R. 1187 will result in fewer investment opportunities for American inves-

tors. It will discourage private companies from going public and encourage public companies to go private to avoid these burdensome new nonmaterial and useless disclosure requirements.

Sadly, this will hurt the everyday investors, our constituents, that the Democrats claim they want to help. In other words, this bill stands to harm everyone saving for retirement, a college education, or just looking to build a better life.

This is just a bad bill, and I urge a "no" vote on H.R. 1187.

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

□ 1245

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. VARGAS), our leader and the real sponsor on this legislation.

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act. I particularly thank Chairwoman WATERS for her support of the environmental, social, and governance metrics. Her efforts have been heroic, and I appreciate it very, very much.

Mr. Speaker, when we talk about investors, we are not only talking about large, wealthy institutions. We are talking about teachers. We are talking about people who are working hard for their money. We are also talking about nonprofessional investors who have found in the stock market a way to build their savings toward, for example, homeownership, college tuition, and retirement. When we are talking about investors, we are also talking about pension funds that hold many hardworking Americans' retirement savings.

When a company engages in practices that put its business at risk, it also risks the funds these investors have entrusted with it.

That is why the SEC requires public companies to disclose material information, meaning information that a reasonable investor needs in order to make a voting decision or decide whether to continue investing in that company. Mandated and standard disclosures of environmental, social, and governance, or ESG, metrics would provide improved insight into long-term business performance and areas of potential future risks.

These metrics are material to investors and central to their protection. Together, I and my colleagues have worked to write legislation that would ensure such protection. My bill—the first in the package—requires the SEC to mandate standard ESG disclosures.

My colleagues' bills require reporting on specific ESG metrics that investors have been advocating for over many years. I applaud Representatives FOSTER, VELAZQUEZ, CASTEN, and AXNE for their legislation.

Additionally, I thank Chair Gensler for his advocacy that investors' voices are central to materiality.

I have to say, climate change is real, and we have to take it seriously. It is not a Member of this House or the other House taking a snowball, throwing it, and saying: See, there is no climate change.

Climate change is real. Look at what happened in Texas this summer. They were begging for energy because they were not prepared because of climate change. They were melting snow in their bathtubs so they could flush their toilets.

If you take a look at what is happening out in the West today: drought, the unfortunate reality that we face the risk of catastrophic fires.

All of this is climate change, and it is about time that we take this very, very seriously as a country.

Some companies already do this. They already disclose the ESG metrics. That is why it is important to have an equal playing field where all companies disclose.

Again, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her heroic efforts here. I also thank my colleagues.

I urge my colleagues on the other side: Take climate change for real. Accept that it is happening. It is real, and it is catastrophic. And we must take it seriously.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), a leader on this issue.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member HUIZENGA for the time on the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I would say to my friends on the other side of the aisle: We are not debating climate change here. We are debating the proper way to financially disclose risks on financial statements of companies that may or may not experience impact from climate change.

No one is over here denying about climate. We are here talking about what the right way is to do this. And H.R. 1187 is not the right way to do climate disclosure on behalf of taxpayers, shareholders, and employees of public companies.

I have spent the better part of four decades in leadership in both public and private companies, and I have been engaged throughout those years in calling for quality corporate governance practices. I can say with absolute authority that mandating these disclosures as outlined in H.R. 1187 is not only not necessary but would be expensive and lead to increased litigation costs.

As my colleagues have already said, the information is already to be disclosed if it meets the materiality standard. The idea of materiality has been refined over many decades, and it is what makes our capital markets the envy of the world.

As Justice Marshall stated in the Supreme Court opinion from 1976: "Some information is of such dubious significance that insistence on its disclosure may accomplish more harm than good.

... If the standard of materiality is unnecessarily low ... management's fear of exposing itself to substantial liability may cause it simply to bury the shareholders in an avalanche of trivial information, a result that is hardly conducive to informed decision-making."

We articulated this in a letter to the SEC that my colleagues and I sent regarding their plans for financial disclosure. In that letter, signed by 22 of my Republican colleagues in the House, we outline our concerns about the SEC going far afield of its statutory mission to protect investors; maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets; and facilitate capital formation.

We also warn that the nature and scope of climate change disclosure rightfully depends on a particular company's business line and their carbon footprint. One-size-fits-all, uniform mandates would be deeply misguided for an issue as complex as the impact of the climate over many, many years on individual businesses.

This rings more true here in Congress. Congress does not know what is best for a public company. These decisions are best left up to the board that already has a fiduciary obligation to its shareholders to manage this kind of issue.

Our publicly traded companies are responsive to shareholder engagement. Over the last two decades, they have dramatically improved their governance practices by increasing diverse, independent directors and increasing their boards' attention to the business judgment rule and fiduciary duty of care.

Look at Procter & Gamble as just one U.S. iconic company. In 2000, their annual proxy statement was 56 pages. Today, it is 111 pages.

Like the vast majority of public companies in the S&P 500, P&G has significant disclosures of ESG initiatives, their political contributions, and their sales around the world.

Let's not make it more difficult for public companies. As policymakers, we should be promoting policies that bolster investment options for Americans, not limit them. This bill limits that.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote against the legislation.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CASTEN).

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my legislation, the Climate Risk Disclosure Act, H.R. 1187.

I would like us all to imagine for a moment that you had all of your wealth tied up in a single company, and you knew that that company was on track to lose nearly 20 percent of its value thanks to a known and avoidable threat. You call the CEO, and the CEO responded by saying: We have it taken care of, but I am not going to explain how.

That is the reality that the climate crisis is creating for our global economy.

Swiss Re recently found that global GDP will decrease by 4 percent if we meet the Paris climate accords, and if we stay with business as usual, 18 percent.

Domestically, the CFTC has come to roughly the same conclusion, estimating that for every 1 degree Celsius rise in temperature, we can expect a 1.2 percent reduction in annual GDP growth.

Mr. Speaker, I say to my friends that that is material. It is a big deal.

Those economic losses are due to the wildfires, droughts, blackouts, and superstorms that have already caused \$500 billion of damages in the past 4 years, and investors understand this.

The fossil fuel industry has spent 10 years slashing prices. And do you know what? They are still losing market share to lower-cost renewables and efficiency.

ExxonMobil didn't write down \$20 billion because they are woke. They wrote down \$20 billion because the free market is beating them.

Investors want to know how to reallocate their capital in response to that risk. They want to know how to allocate it to more productive uses. That is why there were over 140 climate-related shareholder proposals at U.S. companies during the 2020 proxy season. But we, in this body, have not done our job to protect those investors.

Let us be very clear. When we talk about investor protection, every company in the world would like to have asymmetry of information. Our job is to make sure that if you love free markets as much as I do, as much as those of us on this side of the aisle do, then you have to make sure that they have full transparency of information. Right now, public companies have no obligation to disclose their exposure to climate-related risks, nor is there a consistent format for those disclosures. This bill would fix that.

It directs the SEC to issue a rule requiring every public company to disclose its direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions, the total amount of fossil fuel-related assets that it owns or manages, how its valuation would be affected if climate change continues at its current pace or if policymakers successfully restrict greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Paris goals, and its risk management strategies related to the physical and transitional risks of the climate crisis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to reassure my friend from Arkansas that the bill does direct the SEC to tailor those disclosure requirements to different industries to make sure that the burden is borne most heavily by those companies with the greatest contribution to that risk.

When it comes to making this transition, markets are some of the most

powerful tools we have, but efficient markets depend on transparent information. It is on us to provide that efficiency, to unleash the power of our entrepreneurs and our capitalists to create jobs and economic growth, and to leave a better planet than the one we inherited—but only if we act.

This is a win for capitalism, a win for consumers, and a win for the planet that we will pass on to our grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this legislation.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR), who has been an outstanding voice on these particular issues.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1187, with all due respect to my good friends from California and Illinois. We have enjoyed a robust discussion and debate on this, which I would argue is a very important topic.

Mr. Speaker, the statutory mission of the Securities and Exchange Commission is to protect investors; maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets; and facilitate capital formation. Its mission, though, is not to reduce carbon emissions. Its mission is not to solve climate change.

Now, those may be laudable public policy objectives, but they are best handled by the Congress or other Federal agencies. This is simply not the job of the SEC.

This bill is, unfortunately, the next episode in the Democrats' saga to weaponize financial regulation to achieve partisan social and environmental goals. Congressional Democrats and the Biden administration know that they cannot pass the Green New Deal and other extreme far-left policy priorities through a Democrat-majority Congress, so they are corrupting an independent Federal financial regulator to do their bidding.

The majority claims that this bill is an effort to improve corporate governance when, in reality, it is a thinly veiled attempt to open a back door to achieve their socialist wish list and cut off financing to legal but politically unfashionable industries that they despise.

The result will be higher energy costs for the American people, a regressive energy tax on the people in this country who can the least afford it.

As always, the Democrats think that the government knows best and is better equipped than the private market to meet demand. They give no consideration to the impacts of significant cost increases, the bill's effect on retail investors, or the actual utility of the information they are requesting and its materiality for informing investment decisions.

My friend from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) made this point. But the seminal Supreme Court case that defines the materiality standard was TSC Industries

v. Northway. In that majority opinion, Justice Thurgood Marshall wrote, and it bears repeating: "If the standard of materiality is unnecessarily low, not only may the corporation and its management be subjected to liability for insignificant omissions or misstatements, but also management's fear of exposing itself to substantial liability may cause it simply to bury the shareholders in an avalanche of trivial information, a result that is hardly conducive to informed decision-making."

So, this is not about investor protection. This is about weaponizing Federal securities law to discriminate against law-abiding American energy companies. This is an effort to pick winners and losers in the marketplace by the government. It is an effort for central planning of our economy. It is not about markets. This is about market distortion by the Federal Government.

In committee, I tried to make a commonsense change to ensure the bill covers only material information so that investors aren't buried by that avalanche. The majority rejected my amendment. This shows they are more interested in naming and shaming companies than providing useful information to investors.

□ 1300

Mr. Speaker, my last point is this: the job of the SEC is to protect investors, but this bill would compromise investor returns by elevating nonpecuniary factors above and ahead of financial performance.

How do we know this? Because fees of ESG funds are 43 percent higher than non-ESG funds. And many low-ranked ESG stocks not only outperformed top-ranked ESG stocks, they outperformed the market overall.

We must not harm American investors. We must not harm American retirement savers by subordinating investor returns to promote nonpecuniary policy objectives like social justice, diversity quotas, and lower carbon emissions.

Financial regulations should not be a tool for social change.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. AXNE).

Mrs. AXNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for putting together such an important set of corporate governance reforms, one that absolutely supports investors in this country, like our teachers who are involved in institutional investment for their safety and a dignified retirement.

Mr. Speaker, this package will absolutely give everyone more information about how companies are investing for the long term, and that includes my bill, the Disclosure of Tax Havens and Offshoring Act.

Last year, 55 profitable U.S. corporations paid no Federal corporate income taxes. Let me repeat that. Last year, 55 profitable U.S. corporations paid no corporate income taxes—I can tell you,

that is not what happened on Main Street back in my district in Iowa. They paid their taxes—and many more paid far below the statutory rate of 21 percent.

It is not hard to see why this happens. In 2018, U.S. multinationals booked hundreds of billions of dollars of tax havens where they basically paid no taxes, including \$100 billion alone in Bermuda.

This costs the U.S. more than \$50 billion per year in taxes. And beyond the damage that that does, which is extensive, it hurts all of the businesses who are doing the right thing, those that are on Main Street in all of our communities, including many small businesses across this country who don't have a subsidiary in Barbados just to avoid taxes.

That is why last weekend, seven of the world's largest economies agreed to end the race to the bottom and require a global minimum tax rate of 15 percent for our corporations. That is going to have a big impact on the corporations who have been using tax havens, but the investors and the public don't know which corporations are using these loopholes and where they are booking their profits.

My bill will fix that, by requiring disclosure of very basic information about a company's operations on a country-by-country basis, including revenue, profit, taxes paid, and number of employees they have. This would take information large multinational corporations already have and give us much-needed transparency into the international tax avoidance strategies companies use if they are shipping jobs overseas. It gives us the information that we need, and I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following letters, a June 14 letter from the National Association of Manufacturers, a June 15 letter from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and a June 16 letter from the American Securities Association, all in opposition to this bill.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
MANUFACTURERS,

June 14, 2021

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the National Association of Manufacturers, I write to express opposition to H.R. 1187, the Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act.

Manufacturers are taking the lead in innovating solutions to climate change, ensuring clean air and water, and enhancing diversity and inclusion—and, importantly, in providing information about this critical work to their investors. Public company reporting related to climate change and other environmental, social, and governance topics should allow for principles-based disclosure of financially material information relevant to these efforts. The NAM is concerned that the ESG Disclosure Simplification Act, the Shareholder Political Transparency Act, the Greater Accountability in Pay Act, and the Climate Risk Disclosure Act would impose disclosure mandates that focus on costly one-size-fits-all metrics rather than material, decision-useful information for investors.

Similarly, the Disclosure of Tax Havens and Offshoring Act would impose a significant compliance burden—while also risking exposure of valuable and proprietary data—by requiring public reporting of country-by-country tax information by U.S. companies. The United States' support for Action 13 of the OECD/G20's BEPS country-by-country reporting initiative was based on the requirement that these reports, which are exchanged between the IRS and other tax authorities, would remain confidential.

The NAM is engaging with the Securities and Exchange Commission as it considers ways to enhance the comparability of climate and ESG information disclosed by publicly traded companies. Manufacturers are hopeful that any new climate or ESG reporting framework will be flexible, principles-based, and materiality-driven while providing clarity to publicly traded companies and supporting their efforts to furnish material information to investors in a comparable manner. We encourage Congress to provide appropriate oversight of the SEC's ongoing work without mandating a one-size-fits-all approach.

Sincerely,

CHRIS NETRAM,
Vice President, Tax and
Domestic Economic Policy.

U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, June 15, 2021.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The U.S. Chamber of Commerce strongly opposes H.R. 1187, the "Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act." While some of the underlying goals of H.R. 1187 are laudable, the bill would likely result in significant costs for Main Street investors and it would fail to achieve its stated objectives. The Chamber will consider including votes on this legislation in our "How They Voted" scorecard.

Over the last several years, the Chamber has worked closely with stakeholders to promote a corporate disclosure framework for environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors. This framework acknowledges the inherently complex nature of these issues and allows companies to disclose industry specific information. We believe this approach would help ensure investors receive material, decision-useful information while eliminating the cost of burdensome and impractical mandates.

By contrast, H.R. 1187 would result in an unworkable, one-size-fits-all disclosure regime for public companies on ESG issues including climate change, executive compensation, and pay practices. This misguided approach would impose enormous compliance costs on public companies. It would be especially harmful to small issuers and emerging growth companies (EGCs) without the same compliance resources as large companies. H.R. 1187 would create yet another barrier to going public in the United States, thus removing opportunities for retail investors to build wealth and contribute to the economy.

Pursuant to the Supreme Court's landmark decision on materiality in 1976 (*TSC Industries, Inc. v. Northway, Inc.*), companies today are already required to disclose material information related to climate change and ESG. H.R. 1187 could veer away from this traditional standard for disclosure that has served as a centerpiece of America's well-functioning capital markets for decades. In that decision, the Court rejected the idea that a fact is material if it "might" be important to an investor, and explained that in formulating a materiality standard, it sought to avoid a scenario in which investors would be overwhelmed "in an avalanche of trivial information—a result that is hardly

conducive to informed decision making." This legislation is incompatible with Justice Marshall's opinion on materiality—a standard that is recognized by SEC Chair Gary Gensler.

In addition, the Chamber has supported previous versions of legislation introduced by Representative Gregory Meeks on disclosure of corporate board diversity, which have garnered bipartisan support. The Chamber believes this legislation should be considered separately. It is regrettable that Representative Meek's thoughtful legislation has been included in this flawed H.R. 1187.

The Chamber opposes H.R. 1187, the "Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act," and urges you to vote against this legislation.

Sincerely,

JACK HOWARD.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, June 16, 2021.

Re H.R. 1187, the Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act of 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, LEADER MCCARTHY, AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The American Securities Association (ASA) provides this letter regarding H.R. 1187, the "Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act of 2021," which is scheduled to be considered by the House of Representatives this week. For multiple reasons set forth below, ASA must oppose H.R. 1187 and we urge members to vote against the bill.

POLITICAL SPENDING

H.R. 1187 includes a section that would force corporations to disclose their political activities. Moving forward with a policy intended to stifle protected speech suggests this bill is less about providing investors with useful information, and more about silencing political opponents. Enacting policies to erect barriers for companies to engage in the political process on policy issues that are fundamental to their business violates the First Amendment.

The ASA strongly opposes this legislation. Given that companies are already required to disclose their political contributions and lobbying activity, we fail to see what value duplicative regulation in this instance would add. We also question how the information required by this bill could possibly meet the test of "materiality" when comparing the actual dollar amounts associated with a public company's political activities to the total revenue of the company.

We note that a study found the market's perception of a company's value based on its stock prices is not related to a corporation's decision to either engage in or refrain from corporate political speech. Shareholders of public companies also seem to understand this as large majorities have consistently rejected activist shareholder proposals in this area. In short, the owners of the company do not believe management's political spending impacts a company's value or its financial performance. While these facts may be inconvenient, they should not be dismissed lightly.

As important, this section of the bill seems to run afoul of the First Amendment because some provisions could have a chilling effect on free speech. Certain politicians have already made it clear that this disclosure will be used to target companies who engage in the political process or choose to support

certain organizations. This would allow the securities laws to be used as a public relations tool to silence political opposition. Congress should respect the First Amendment rights of all Americans and vote this bill down.

IMPROVING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE THROUGH DIVERSITY AMENDMENT

The ASA appreciates that Congress will be considering, as an amendment to H.R. 1187, this bipartisan legislation to inform investors about the diversity of public company directors. ASA members have long recognized the benefits of workforce inclusion and have taken actionable steps to hire and train individuals of all backgrounds. The boards and workforce of ASA members reflect this view. We believe the best way to build a sustainable economy is through inclusion.

While ASA supports the Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity Act, in April we recommended a number of changes to strengthen the bill prior to its markup by the Financial Services Committee. We continue to believe the diversity criteria should be expanded to include individuals of diverse viewpoints and diverse professional/educational backgrounds. The inclusion of individuals of different genders, races, ethnicities, viewpoints, and experiences is necessary to achieve the policy goals Congress rightly seeks to achieve.

Congress should refrain from adopting policies that would promote boards composed of a club of individuals whose experience tracks a certain managerial/educational path or requires adherence to a particular point of view. Today, more than ever, public companies need the benefit of hearing from individuals with different experiences who will question and engage with executives about the appropriate direction and decision-making of public companies. Unfortunately, changes to reflect this important priority have not been made to the underlying legislation.

REP. HILL AMENDMENT—SEC STUDY

The ASA supports the approach taken by Representative Hill's amendment, which would require the SEC to study the inconsistencies and differences between ESG reporting frameworks prior to mandating new disclosures for public companies.

To date, the SEC has failed to conduct such a study. As a result, the Commission has no way to know how current ESG disclosure practices already inform investors, or what specific areas could be improved upon to ensure companies only disclose material information. This study would lead to a more targeted approach that would mitigate unnecessary compliance costs and protect investors from unworkable mandates.

MANDATORY ESG DISCLOSURES

The ASA letter to the Financial Services Committee in April outlined a number of recommendations and concerns we had with a series of ESG-related bills that were marked up by the Committee. Unfortunately, none of those concerns or questions have been answered.

In that letter, we noted the following:

ESG disclosure mandates would create an unequal and unfair playing field for American businesses vis-a-vis Chinese companies; Businesses would spend an enormous amount of time and resources reorienting their compliance systems to comply with ESG mandates at a time when policymakers should want companies to be focused on hiring to help the American economy recover;

Company management should be permitted to determine what is 'material' to its business using its own business judgment—just as management is now permitted to do for other risks that companies face;

Judgements about material disclosure can be challenged by investors or the SEC in court, which provides an important check that incentivizes companies to provide accurate and full disclosure. This process is not broken, and we see no reason to change it in this instance;

The costs of one-size-fits-all disclosure cannot be justified;

The beneficiaries of a prescriptive one-size-fits-all ESG disclosure regime would be an entrenched professional class on Wall Street of well-heeled corporate attorneys, auditors, mega-asset managers, proxy advisors, index providers, standard setters and investment banks. This begs the question: why is Congress using climate change as a reason to adopt policies that will transfer money from the public companies owned by America's mom-and-pop investors directly to the Wall Street-industrial-complex? Retirees, working families, and those investing for a better future should have an answer to that question before the bill moves forward;

The bill imposes a significant cost burden on small companies and undermines capital formation, which is one part of the SEC's three-part mission. Imposing these costs on small, emerging growth, and mid-sized companies will only serve to further entrench the large and mega-cap companies in our markets who can easily absorb them. We question why Congress would adopt a policy that tips the scales in favor of the same companies that many in this body believe are using their market power to harm consumers and distort our political economy; and

An unintended loophole will exempt Chinese companies in indexes from this disclosure. This will unfairly disadvantage American companies and deprive mom-and-pop investors of disclosure about Communist China's emission of greenhouse gases, or whether any CCP-controlled Chinese company is involved in commission of crimes against humanity and genocide that Congress.

CONCLUSION

While ASA opposes this bill, we will continue to engage with members and the SEC to preserve our current disclosure system which ensures investors are provided with material information, including information that falls into the bucket of ESG. H.R. 1187 frustrates this goal, and therefore, we urge members to oppose it.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER A. IACOVELLA,
Chief Executive Officer,
American Securities Association.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS), who is a new Member to this House Chamber and an outstanding Member.

Mr. DONALDS. Mr. Speaker, full disclosure, I actually do not sit on the Financial Services Committee, but my career has actually been in financial services. I spent the last 17 years of my life working in banking, insurance, and financial services.

I understand the importance of protecting investors and ensuring fairness in the market, which is part of the mission of the SEC. In fact, it was so important to me that during my time in the Florida legislature, I introduced legislation that was designed to protect vulnerable investors, and that legislation has actually become law in the State of Florida.

H.R. 1187 is inconsistent with the mission of the SEC. It does not protect investors; it is not fair or efficient. It

is the exact opposite. It is nothing more than a government-run litmus test that politicizes the SEC and contradicts the very important mission of the SEC.

Mandating public companies to disclose details that are not financially relevant or material is an abuse of power. Not to mention, we see companies who are willing to disclose this information on their own, and they are taking steps to address some of the issues that my friends on the other side of the aisle might want to mandate. Just the other day, Ralph Lauren came out and they said they were going to publicly disclose this information. It is good for them to do, if they choose to do so, but this puts companies in a position to compete for capital based off of virtue signaling rather than the metrics that are relevant in capital markets.

I ask my friends on the other side of the aisle: How does this move the needle for everyday Americans? Does disclosing diversity quotas and carbon emissions impacts, does that promote efficiency in the market? I know it does not. And it also doesn't promote capital formation in these markets.

This mandate only promotes what we have seen from this Congress and the administration, an out-of-touch and misguided political agenda. This is nothing more than liberal fascism, yet another way to push a social agenda in our capital markets. This bill will essentially create good companies and bad companies, and have their future be based off the opinions of the mob and not their business success.

Just last year, we saw a company like Goya Foods come under fire for its president's affiliation with the Republican Party.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS).

Mr. DONALDS. Mr. Speaker, the attempt to cancel Goya Foods failed, but it exposed the underbelly of the left's attempt to coerce companies into bending the knee to the extremists in the court of public opinion.

In short, Mr. Speaker, this is a bad bill. It does not promote efficient markets, it destroys them. And it sends our financial markets into a place where we should not go in the United States of America.

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

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Mr. VARGAS and Chairwoman WATERS, for leading on these important issues.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill and my amendment that we will be considering later today.

My colleague from Florida just accused us of being out of touch. I wonder if he remembers that 2 weeks ago the Nation was out of gas. We were out of gas because of a successful cyberattack

on Colonial Pipeline. And it is a daily thing, JBS Foods, ferry services, metropolitan transit authority, and the list goes on and on and on and on. So we were out of gas, not out of touch.

And my amendment is simple, it just requires a straightforward, relatively moderate, disclosure of corporations. Do you have a board member that understands cybersecurity? And if you don't, tell us how you are thinking about it. Tell us what your plan is.

I am hearing a lot about pecuniary interest. Let's ask Colonial Pipeline whether there was a pecuniary interest in not having what happened to them happen. If you care about addressing this problem, we are giving companies a choice, either tell us where your expertise lies or how you are going to deal with it.

Mr. Speaker, if you care about it, vote in favor of this amendment and vote in favor of this legislation.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article from The Wall Street Journal dated from 2018, "California Public Employees Vote Against Pension-Fund Activism."

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 18, 2018]
CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES VOTE AGAINST
PENSION-FUND ACTIVISM

(By Paul S. Atkins)

Playing politics with other people's savings is never popular.

The California Public Employees' Retirement System this month said no thank you to pension-fund activism. Government workers unseated Priya Mathur, the sitting Calpers president. She was defeated by Jason Perez, a police-union official who criticized Ms. Mathur's focus on environmental, social and governance investing, or ESG. Mr. Perez emphasizes the agency's fiduciary duty to maximize investor returns.

Calpers represents almost two million California public employees, retirees and families. Yet it mostly makes headlines for its activism, such as divestiture from the tobacco industry. "It's been used more as a political-action committee than a retirement fund," said Mr. Perez. "I think the public agency [employees] are just sick of the shenanigans."

Americans have always invested to achieve personal goals, such as saving for a house or their kids' college tuition. Some find that an ESG or issue-specific approach to investing accords with their personal philosophies. There is nothing wrong with people investing their own money however they like. But Calpers has a fiduciary duty to California public employees, who rely on it for retirement security.

Hester Peirce, a commissioner of the Securities and Exchange Commission, recently observed, "When a pension-fund manager is making the decision to pursue her moral goals at the risk of financial return, the manager is putting other people's retirements at risk." The danger for Calpers is real: In 2016 a consultant found that the fund's beneficiaries missed up to \$3 billion in investment gains from 2001-14. The reason? A divestiture from tobacco holdings for political purposes.

All this happens as Calpers remain underfunded. Worse, its beneficiaries are stuck. They are locked into the system and cannot vote with their feet.

While Calpers beneficiaries are demanding a renewed focus on returns, activists continue to work other channels to impose

agenda-driven requirements on public companies. Sen. Elizabeth Warren last month unveiled a bill that would direct the SEC to mandate that all public companies disclose fossil-fuel use and greenhouse-gas emissions. This month a petition signed by 17 law professors and institutional investors, including Calpers, asked the SEC to develop mandatory rules for public companies to disclose ESG information.

The petition argues that since there are already so many requests to the SEC for issue-specific disclosures human-capital management, climate, tax, human rights, pay ratios by sex, and political spending—the agency should impose a broader ESG disclosure framework. The laundry list of possible disclosures underscores the problem. Requiring companies to account for an ever-changing list of hard-to-quantify social issues distracts from disclosure's real, statutory purpose: giving the reasonable investor material information he needs to make investing decisions.

These proposals always tout purported benefits to investors, but mandatory disclosure of additional immaterial information would be harmful. In a 2013 speech, former SEC Chairman Mary Jo White decried the “information overload” in already bloated annual reports that obscures pertinent disclosures for investors amid a sea of extraneous information. She summarized: “What some investors might want may not be what reasonable investors need.” Translation: More information is not necessarily better information.

Mandating politicized corporate disclosures doesn't align with the SEC's mission to protect investors and facilitate capital formation. Instead, it would divert resources away from business operations and growth. It is simply an attempt to shame public companies into compliance with activists' demands.

As Mr. Perez put it, criticizing a proposal to divest from some gun retailers earlier this year: “This is nothing more than a political ploy.” His push to prioritize performance over politics clearly resonated with California public employees; lawmakers and pension-fund managers should take note.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE), and I thank him for his work on the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 1187. This legislation is just the latest attempt by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to implement a far-left social agenda, this time through our securities laws.

Contrary to the principles-based disclosure standard that is typical of most material risk disclosures, President Biden and the Democrat-led Securities and Exchange Commission have advocated for a separate standardized set of disclosure requirements related to climate risk and environmental, social, and governance or ESG, concerns. This legislation would impose disclosure mandates that focus on costly one-size-fits-all metrics rather than material, decision-useful information for investors.

During the markup process, several of my colleagues submitted common-sense amendments that would have added an important materiality standard. These amendments would have required disclosure of ESG, climate change, or compensation metrics where

there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable shareholder would consider such a disclosure important with respect to making an investment decision. However, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle refuse to support them, including this simple standard.

By adding these additional disclosure requirements to the already substantial list of mandatory disclosures for public companies, H.R. 1187 would also increase the cost of compliance for public companies, thereby discouraging private companies from going public.

Further, I think it is important to point out that this legislation misses an opportunity to address China and its daily human rights atrocities. If we were serious about disclosure, not just a political agenda, we would be looking at security and democracy threats like those that the Chinese Communist Party and their state-owned enterprises pose.

Bottom line, this legislation would add even more costly and confusing disclosure requirements, hurting everyday investors, and discouraging initial public offerings, all while failing to include important national security protections.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “no” vote on the legislation.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation and my amendment with Representatives FRANKEL, NADLER, SPEIER, and BLUNT ROCHESTER, which would require public companies to report on workplace harassment settlements in their SEC filings.

The amendment is pulled from the EMPOWER Act, a bipartisan bill I am proud to co-lead alongside Congresswoman FRANKEL and my Republican and Democratic colleagues.

For too long, many employers have tolerated, and even encouraged, a culture of secrecy surrounding workplace harassment, writing settlements off as a cost of doing business.

This amendment would shine a light on major employers that fail to protect their employees, improve transparency for shareholders, and encourage companies to ensure a safe, healthy, and productive workplace.

This is an important bipartisan policy, and I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on the amendment and the underlying bill.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, could I inquire as to the remaining time on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan has 11½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from California has 16½ minutes remaining.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. FITZGERALD).

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1187. This legislation would impose unnecessary and expensive compliance costs on publicly traded companies.

Publicly traded companies are already subject to extensive disclosures regarding various risk factors under Federal law. These existing disclosures must already reflect material climate change information, such as compliance with greenhouse gas emissions and carbon offsets.

I am concerned this bill would do little to provide information on how climate change would affect a particular investment, but would instead be used by activist shareholders with no real duty to a company or its shareholders to impose progressive political views on that company.

The burden of these costs would fall largely on smaller public companies with fewer resources. The burden of these costs would, again, I think, put this entire issue off in a different direction than where it should be.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “no” vote on the bill. It would only benefit large incumbent corporations while others may avoid going public altogether, limiting their growth.

□ 1315

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters from California Public Employees' Retirement System, Public Citizen, the North American Securities Administrators Association, and Principles for Responsible Investment.

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

June 14, 2021.

Subject: H.R. 1187, The Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of the California Public Employees' Retirement System, I write to express support for the overall direction of H.R. 1187, the “Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act,” which would require public companies to disclose material information on the link between environmental, social, and governance (ESG) metrics and their long-term business strategy, as well as political expenditures, compensation practices, climate-related risk and tax expenditures, among other issues. This bill will improve and enhance corporate disclosures essential to maintaining the competitiveness of U.S. financial markets.

As the largest public defined benefit pension fund in the United States, we manage approximately \$465 billion in global assets on behalf of more than two million members. Our fiduciary duty requires that we take a long-term view in assessing whether the companies that we hold in our portfolio are effectively managed and able to provide the sustainable, risk-adjusted returns that allow us to meet our commitments to pay benefits earned by these dedicated active and retired public servants for decades to come.

We fundamentally depend on the integrity and efficiency of financial markets to meet these commitments and rely upon financial reporting to provide transparent and relevant information about the economic performance, conditions, and operations of the

companies in which we invest. We believe corporate disclosure of material financial information is a precondition to maintaining effective and consistent corporate accountability and sustainable economic growth. As the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) has said in the past:

“Only through the steady flow of timely, comprehensive, and accurate information can people make sound investment decisions. The result of this information flow is a far more active, efficient, and transparent capital market that facilitates the capital formation so important to our nation’s economy.”

Critically, CalPERS and other pension funds are inhibited from adequately exercising their fiduciary duty without such disclosures. Disclosure of material financial information is necessary to close the information gap that occurs when management of a company is aware or should be aware of certain risks, yet such information is not available to shareowners. We believe H.R. 1187 will address critical areas in which more high-quality, consistent, and comparable disclosures by public issuers are necessary, and build a more robust reporting regime that enhances shareowner value over the long-term. We are pleased that the following measures, which CalPERS has been on the record in supporting, are included in the Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act:

H.R. 1187, the ESG Disclosure Simplification Act, which would, among other things, require issuers to disclose certain ESG metrics to shareholders, the connection between those metrics and the issuer’s long-term business strategy, and the method by which the issuer determines how ESG metrics impact its long-term strategy. We believe the current quality and quantity of relevant ESG reporting does not meet investors’ needs and support the SEC playing a prominent role in standardizing and assuring the accuracy of ESG data reporting, and that it is reflected in company financials.

H.R. 1087, the Shareholder Political Transparency Act, which would require public companies to disclose detailed information about their political spending to the SEC and shareholders in specified quarterly and annual reports. The CalPERS Governance & Sustainability Principles call for responsible board oversight, including disclosures of corporate charitable and political activity to ensure alignment with business strategy and to protect assets on behalf of shareowners. As fiduciaries, we need to know how our capital is being used, including if and when political expenditures are made. SEC rule-making would bring clarity and consistency in the format and scope of disclosures and provide a cost-effective alternative to private ordering. Furthermore, political expenditure disclosure is consistent with the SEC’s requirement for public companies to disclose meaningful financial information and would encourage prudent use of corporate shareowner resources for political activities.

H.R. 2570, the Climate Risk Disclosure Act, which would require public companies to report financial risks posed to them by climate change, the processes they use to identify those risks, and the actions they take to mitigate those risks. Our investment strategy is to make sure our portfolio is resilient to short-term and long-term risks, both of which include some dimension of climate change. We seek to find the investment opportunities that the energy transition brings, and to bring down emissions that contribute to global warming. We believe it is vital that companies identify, manage, and disclose material environmental risks and opportunities relevant to their short-

term and long-term success. We support the establishment of a uniform reporting regime for climate change risk disclosures that would address key issues that impact shareowner value, including minimizing risk, maximizing returns, and ensuring accountability from all those involved.

H.R. 3007, the Disclosure of Tax Havens and Offshoring Act, which would require public companies to annually disclose information on their subsidiaries and specified country-by-country financial information including total pre-tax profits, total amounts paid in State, Federal, and foreign taxes, employees, and tangible assets. As an investor in many of the largest public companies in the world, we are acutely aware of the complexities of international taxes, and the increasingly important role that taxes play in corporate profitability. However, current tax disclosures in the United States do not provide investors with sufficient tax-related information to adequately assess companies’ valuations and risks. We believe increasing transparency and requiring the disclosure of overly aggressive international tax planning arrangements helps to reduce systemic risk that threatens global markets and ensure stronger long-term outcomes.

In addition, we are supportive of including additional provisions in the Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act, such as the following disclosures related to human capital management, board diversity, and cybersecurity:

H.R. 3471, the Workforce Investment Disclosure Act, which would require public companies to disclose information about their Human Capital Management (HCM) policies, practices, and performance in their annual reports. CalPERS expects fair, accurate, and timely reporting on how companies identify and manage risks related to the three forms of capital: financial, physical, and human. The fact that there are few standards for measuring and reporting on human capital topics makes it difficult for investors to truly understand related risks and opportunities when assessing individual companies. We believe that rules-based disclosures with numeric metrics provide crucial information to long-term investors, like CalPERS, who are concerned about sustainability over time. We have made recommendations in our comment letter on the SEC’s proposed rule-making under Regulation S-K for metrics that should be disclosed by all registrants, including the number of full-time, part-time, and contingent workers; employee turnover rates; health and safety, employee engagement and diversity statistics.

H.R. 1277, the Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity Act, which would require public companies to annually disclose the voluntary, self-identified racial, ethnic, gender, and veteran status of their board of directors, nominees, and senior executives, and establishes an advisory group to recommend strategies to increase diversity in these leadership positions. We support initiatives that promote talent diversity—including a broad range of education, experience, thoughts, perspectives, and competencies—to help enable effective board leadership. We view board diversity in terms of skill sets, sex, age, nationality, race, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, and historically underrepresented groups, and believe requiring public companies to annually disclose the self-identified racial, ethnic, gender, and veteran status of their board of directors, nominees, and senior executives is an important step toward challenging “group think” in corporate boardrooms and C-suites, which can severely limit companies’ ability to innovate and effectively engage with shareowners and other stakeholders.

H.R. ____, the Cybersecurity Disclosure Act, which would require companies to disclose in their annual reports to the SEC, or in their annual proxy statements, whether any member of their board of directors, or similar governing body, has expertise or experience in cybersecurity and the nature of such expertise or experience. If there are no members of a company’s governing body that have experience or expertise in cybersecurity, it would require the company to describe what other cybersecurity aspects were taken into account by persons responsible for identifying and evaluating nominees for the company’s governing body. We believe requiring the disclosure of cybersecurity expertise—or lack thereof—on corporate boards will increase transparency for investors and help to ensure that public companies are appropriately prioritizing cybersecurity and data privacy matters. It represents a reasonable and timely response to the increasing prominence of cybersecurity threats in our financial markets and the broader economy.

In sum, CalPERS believes that clear, consistent, and substantive disclosures of climate risk, charitable and political expenditures, human capital management, and board diversity are critical to the long-term success of capital markets and, more critically, of investors. Disclosures of such information will help investors allocate capital and exercise stewardship at companies to ensure long term sustainable value creation. Such disclosures will also encourage corporations to be more mindful of these risks that could impact their financial success over the long term, and will provide for greater transparency regarding cash flow, corporate expenditures, and public policy engagement.

Thank you for considering our views. We look forward to working with Congress to advance initiatives that will improve corporate disclosures in both the public and private markets. Please do not hesitate to contact me directly, or your staff can contact Danny Brown, Chief of our Legislative Affairs Division, if we can be of any assistance as this measure proceeds.

Sincerely,

MARCIE FROST,
Chief Executive Officer.

PUBLIC CITIZEN,
Washington, D.C., June 14, 2021.

Re Public Citizen urges a YES vote on H.R.s 1187, 1087, 1188, 2570, 3007 and amendments.

House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVES, On behalf of more than 500,000 members and supporters of Public Citizen across the country, we ask you to vote yes on a suite of bills designed to improve corporate disclosures regarding climate, compensation, political spending, taxes, human capital and other important issues. These bills were approved by the House Financial Services Committee and arc expected to come before the full House shortly.

H.R. 1087, THE SHAREHOLDER POLITICAL
TRANSPARENCY ACT (FOSTER)

This bill requires firms that are traded on public exchanges to disclose in quarterly public reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) the amount, date, and nature of the company’s expenditures for political activities. Importantly, this includes indirect political spending, or money given to trade associations or nonprofits that play in politics.

In *Citizens United v. the Federal Elections Commission* in 2010, the U.S. Supreme Court found that political spending is protected speech and therefore corporations, unions,

and other groups are permitted to make unlimited political expenditures, as long as they are not directly given to candidates or parties. The Court assumed, however, that this spending would be disclosed to investors so they could have input. Not addressed by the Court, however, was the fact that shareholders might not be aware of this spending or specific details of where the money might be going. In response, a bipartisan group of securities law experts filed a petition with the SEC to require corporations to disclose their political spending activities, and drew more than 1.2 million comments, the most in SEC history. The SEC has not yet addressed this decade-old petition, and passage of this legislation would jumpstart the rulemaking.

Public Citizen has long championed this important disclosure requirement. Political spending exposes a company to reputational risk when it involves itself in controversial issues. Many corporations recognize this problem. For example, a number of companies ceased campaign contributions to certain lawmakers associated with the January 6, 2021 insurrection at the Capitol and in connection to the voter suppression bills moving through statehouses.

While some corporate political spending is already voluntarily disclosed, a considerable amount is funneled through trade associations such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which deploys large numbers of agents to meet with members of Congress. Often, the Chamber advances or promotes policies that an individual company may find uncomfortable were they associated with it openly, such as opposition to climate reform or worker safety measures. If companies' spending on backward issues became known to the public, it could lead to material, reputational harm and ultimately subtract from shareholder value.

Public Citizen heartily endorses this measure.

H.R. 1188, THE GREATER ACCOUNTABILITY IN PAY ACT (VELÁZQUEZ)

This bill would require public companies, excluding emerging growth companies, to disclose certain employee pay raise information, comparing the CEO with the median-paid employee at the firm. This measure builds on a reform in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act that first required identification of the median-paid worker at a firm. This requirement meant that firms were required to add one more item regarding employees to the sole requirement existing, namely, the number of employees.

For a half-century, the fruits of productivity gains have clotted in the C-suite, with average workers receiving little or no increase in real compensation. This has led to income and wealth inequality. During the pandemic, this played out in the need for trillions of dollars in emergency relief, as average people lacked the savings to survive a temporary loss of employment. Disclosures of these pay gaps can help lawmakers devise more ambitious reforms to address the widening gap between those workers who truly drive the economy and elites.

Public Citizen urges you to support this bill.

H.R. 2570, THE CLIMATE RISK DISCLOSURE ACT (CASTEN) AND H.R. 1187, THE ESG DISCLOSURE SIMPLIFICATION ACT (VARGAS)

Both of these bills deal with the increasing demand from investors and the public for information related to environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues. H.R. 2570 would require public companies to disclose in their annual reports information relating to the financial and business risks associated with climate change. The bill also requires the SEC to establish, in consultation with other

relevant financial agencies, climate-related risk disclosure metrics and guidance, which will be industry-specific, and will require companies to make both quantitative and qualitative disclosures. H.R. 1187 requires the SEC to define what ESG metrics means and requires firms to disclose those metrics along with how ESG metrics accord with a firm's long-term strategy. It also requires the SEC to establish a committee that would provide advice to the commission on sustainable finance issues.

Given the physical and transition risks inherent to the ongoing climate crisis and the shift away from fossil fuels and carbon-intensive industry, investors need more information about companies' growing climate financial risk, their contribution to climate change, and their plans for remaining viable in a low-carbon future economy. Requiring the SEC to establish climate-related risk disclosure metrics falls squarely within the agency's mission to protect investors; ensure fair, orderly, and efficient markets; and facilitate capital formation. Indeed, the agency has expressed its intention to explore a climate disclosure rule. Adopting this legislation would explicitly clarify the SEC's authority to adopt such a rule in the face of potential legal challenges from issuers and ideological opponents alike.

At the same time, it is important to remember that climate change is not just an environmental crisis, but one of social justice, wealth distribution, equity and human rights. It is vitally important that disclosures from issuers include elements of environmental and climate justice, as well as other ESG issues like political spending; tax; lobbying; diversity, equity, and inclusion; and human capital management practices to allow investors to make a holistic assessment of an issuer's overall sustainability and make more informed investment decisions.

Despite many firms reporting some ESG data, the available information has not satisfied the needs of investors because it essentially allows firms to self-determine and report which climate risks are material. Many firms provide only vague, boilerplate disclosures or do not address climate risk at all. Management is often overly optimistic about a firm's climate resilience, may not fully understand what investors actually believe is material or want to know, and may have an interest in obscuring parts of the picture, leading to drastic under-reporting of risks. The provisions in this bill represent a major step forward in terms of the quality of information that would be available to investors.

We strongly encourage you to support these bills.

H.R. 3007, THE DISCLOSURE OF TAX HAVENS AND OFFSHORING ACT (AXNE)

This bill would require public companies to disclose their total pre-tax profits, and total amounts paid in state, federal, and foreign taxes on a country-by-country basis. The bill would also require companies to disclose a number of specific tax-related items for each of its subsidiaries, as well as on a consolidated basis, such as total accrued tax expenses, stated capital, and total accumulated earnings. This legislation would ensure investors and the public at large are provided with enough information to discern if the companies they are invested in are participating in risky behavior like corporate tax avoidance. Many U.S. multinational companies use accounting maneuvers to book their profits in low- or no-tax jurisdictions, or "tax havens." This legislation to mandate public country-by-country reporting would indeed aim to discourage and curb the trend of corporations' profit shifting to tax havens as these public reports would shed light on corporations that aggressively use avoidance

practices to shirk their tax responsibilities, which creates both reputational and financial risk.

We urge you to approve this bill.

We also ask your support for amendments expected to be offered to this suite of bills, including:

H.R. 3471, the Workforce Investment Disclosure Act (Axne): this bill would require the SEC to implement petitioned rulemaking that would require public companies to disclose human capital management policies, practices, and performance. While corporations often claim that employees are their most valuable asset, shareholders know too little about investments in these assets.

H.R. 1277, the Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity Act (Meeks): This bill would require public companies to annually disclose the voluntarily, self-identified gender, race, ethnicity and veteran status of their board directors. This measure helps corporations better identify how they are promoting diversity in the highest ranks.

H.R. _____, the Cybersecurity Disclosure Act (Himes): This bill would require the SEC to issue rules to require companies in their annual reports to the SEC or in their annual proxy statements to disclose whether any member of their board of directors, or similar governing body, has expertise or experience in cybersecurity and the nature of such expertise or experience. If there are no members of a company's governing body that have experience or expertise in cybersecurity, the bill would require the company to describe what other cybersecurity aspects were taken into account by persons responsible for identifying and evaluating nominees for the company's governing body.

With high-level hacks recently grinding important companies to a halt and cybersecurity affecting all walks of life, investors should be aware of how well corporations are prepared to defend themselves against attack.

Public Citizen strongly urges you to vote yes on these important pieces of legislation and amendments to provide greater information to investors, watchdog organizations, and the public at large.

For questions, please contact Bartlett Naylor.

Sincerely,

PUBLIC CITIZEN.

NORTH AMERICAN SECURITIES ADMINISTRATORS ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Washington, DC, June 15, 2021.

Re H.R. 1187, the Corporate Governance and Investor Protection Act of 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of the North American Securities Administrators Association, Inc. ("NASAA"), I am writing to express NASAA's support for several provisions of H.R. 1187, the Corporate Governance and Investor Protection Act, which the House is scheduled to consider this week, as amended and favorably reported by the House Committee on Rules on June 14, 2020. As further detailed below, NASAA also strongly supports two amendments to H.R. 1187 that were made in order by the Committee on Rules. The first such amendment addresses disclosure of information related to the diversity on the boards of directors of U.S. public companies, while the second amendment addresses disclosure of cybersecurity expertise at the leadership level of such companies. I sincerely appreciate your attention to NASAA's views.

(1) THE ESG DISCLOSURE SIMPLIFICATION ACT
(TITLE I)

Increasingly, investors view a company's environmental, social, and governance, or "ESG" practices, as a material metric for determining whether to invest. To date, however, there are no uniform standards for the reporting of environmental and certain other ESG factors in the United States. In the absence of such standards, public companies lack clarity when making disclosures relating to ESG considerations. In some cases, they may have incentives to make selective or potentially misleading disclosures about the benefits of their practices, products, or services. Title I of H.R. 1187, the Corporate Governance and Investor Protect Act, seeks to remedy that problem.

The ESG Disclosure Simplification Act, as embodied in Title I, would require public companies to disclose in filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and any proxy or solicitation materials that describe the "views of the issuer regarding links between ESG metrics and the long-term strategy of the issuer" and any process the issuer uses to determine the long-term business strategy of the issuer. Further, the bill would express the non-binding "Sense of Congress" that "environmental, social, and governance [ESG] metrics" are "de-facto material" for the purposes of disclosure under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The bill would also create a new permanent "Sustainable Finance Advisory Committee" within the SEC, that would, within 18 months of its first meeting, be required to submit "recommendations about what ESG metrics" the SEC should require to be disclosed.

The time has come to provide investors seeking to understand factors relating to a company's ESG profile with the ability to accurately understand and weigh ESG risks in their investment decisions, and Congress can play an important role in this regard. NASAA has previously called for Congress to enact legislation that would direct the SEC to develop a uniform standard for ESG reporting by public companies so that investors can understand companies' real practices and impact, and "make 'head-to-head' comparisons between competing investments." NASAA has also urged that Congress consider legislation that would direct the SEC to establish a task force to consolidate, to the extent possible, themes from existing reporting frameworks and standards in order to catalyze faster progress toward standardization." Title I of H.R. 1187 marks an opportunity to "move the ball forward" on both of these recommendations; therefore, NASAA is pleased to support its passage.

(2) THE CYBERSECURITY DISCLOSURE ACT
(AMENDMENT #1)

The Cybersecurity Disclosure Act, as filed as an amendment to H.R. 1187, is identical to stand-alone legislation recently introduced in the Senate as S. 808. NASAA was pleased to support this important legislation at the time of its introduction, and we are pleased to support its inclusion in H.R. 1187.

The Cybersecurity Disclosure Act would require publicly traded companies to include in their annual disclosure filings with the SEC information detailing whether any member of their governing body, such as their board of directors or general partner, possesses expertise or experience in cybersecurity. If no member has such expertise or experience, companies would be required to detail what, if any, other cybersecurity considerations were considered by the persons responsible for identifying and evaluating nominees for the governing body.

For nearly a decade, the list of public companies and financial institutions targeted by

organized cyber-attacks has continued to grow with ever-increasing frequency. Over the past year, moreover, this threat has accelerated further due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic. Because many millions of Americans are conducting much or most of their lives online—and because an unprecedented number of U.S. employees are working remotely—cybercriminals and scammers have an abundance of opportunities to infiltrate business security networks to install malware, steal personally identifiable information ("PII") of customers and clients, and create other problems.

Incentivizing publicly traded companies to consider whether they have appropriate cybersecurity expertise on their governing body is a common-sense way to promote greater attention to cybersecurity risk by public corporations. Investors and customers are well-served by policies that encourage companies to consider such risks proactively, as opposed to after a data breach has already occurred when investors and customers have already been harmed. Importantly, the Cybersecurity Disclosure Act does not require companies to do anything beyond disclosing information; the bill encourages companies to act in their own best interests by creating an incentive for them to prioritize cybersecurity expertise at the senior levels of leadership.

NASAA shares Congress's interest in addressing the threat cybersecurity risk has on public companies and investors. We are pleased to support Amendment #1, and we urge its passage.

(3) THE IMPROVING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
THROUGH DIVERSITY ACT (AMENDMENT #11)

The Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity Act, as filed as an amendment to H.R. 1187, is identical to stand-alone legislation entitled H.R. 1277, the Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity Act. NASAA was pleased to support H.R. 1277 as it was considered and approved by the House Financial Services Committee in April 2020 and is pleased to again support the bill as an amendment to H.R. 1187.

The Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity Act would require public companies to disclose annual information on the voluntary self-identified racial, ethnic, gender, and veteran composition of their boards of directors and executive officers. The bill would also require that such companies disclose whether their boards of directors have adopted any "policy, plan or strategy" to promote diversity among these bodies, and would instruct the SEC's Office of Minority and Women Inclusion to develop and publish "best practices," in order to help public companies comply with the new diversity reporting requirements. In addition, the Act would establish a new "Diversity Advisory Group" within the SEC, which would be exempt from the Federal Advisory Committee Act, and be comprised of representatives from the Federal government, state and local governments, academia, and the private sector. Under the Act, the Advisory Group would be tasked with identifying strategies to "increase gender, racial and ethnic diversity among members of the board of directors of the issuer," and be required to report periodically to Congress and the public.

NASAA has repeatedly called for Congress to examine the current state of corporate board composition with an eye toward encouraging greater diversity. In doing so, NASAA has noted that leading research indicates that greater board diversity correlates with sound corporate governance and enhances the performance of public companies. We have also noted evidence that shows that investors themselves increasingly regard

corporate board diversity to be an indication of good governance, which improves both corporate performance and investor relations. Most recently, in NASAA's Legislative Agenda for the 117th Congress, state securities regulators called for Congress to pass legislation "to require public companies to disclose information that demonstrates the diversity on their boards, or the lack thereof, as well as information regarding the diversity of their corporate operations."

NASAA congratulates the House for its decision to consider including the Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity Act as an amendment to H.R. 1187, and we urge its passage.

Thank you for your consideration of NASAA's views. If we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me or Michael Canning, NASAA's Director of Policy and Government Affairs.

Sincerely,

LISA HOPKINS,
NASAA *President,*
General Counsel and
Senior Deputy Commissioner of Securities, West Virginia.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time until the gentleman from Michigan yields back.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, just a point of information for the chair from California: We have one more speaker, and I will be prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR). Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, once again, the bill we have been considering today is puzzling for Republicans, as it probably is for a large number of my Democratic friends as well.

On the one hand, the far left seeks to blame so much of what is bad in the world on large public companies. But then they turn around and claim that these same companies will see the light and embrace extreme leftwing policies if only they disclose more of their activities in obscure SEC reports. Mind you, these are perfectly legal activities, too.

But no serious Member of the House can believe the world works like this. The far left wants to claim they are heroes using the Securities and Exchange Commission to fight the scourges of our time, from foreign dictatorships to environmental degradation. But in reality, they are weaponizing financial regulation, and their support for this bill comes in the form of empty political rhetoric masquerading as sound corporate governance. Make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, this bill is about politicizing securities regulation.

Far from this fantasy land live the majority of House Members who understand that there are actual urgent problems we can solve only if we work together to address them.

Perhaps the gravest of these problems is represented by the goals of the Chinese Communist Party, which is perpetrating the great crime of our age against the Uighurs and other minorities in China. Beijing is also working to stamp out the vibrant democratic

culture in Hong Kong, hoping all the while that Congress will look the other way.

If we are truly concerned by public companies that may be working with bad actors—particularly bad actors responsible for China's worst human rights abuses—then burying their names on the SEC's website will achieve absolutely nothing. We need to ensure that they are referred to the Treasury Department so that we can impose sanctions, and that is what my motion to recommit will do.

Under this MTR, instead of reporting on malign Chinese companies to the SEC—an agency that has long acknowledged its lack of expertise and, frankly, its lack of capability and interest in pursuing foreign policy goals—we will instead make sure that entities in corporate supply chains are flagged for the Treasury when public companies have reason to believe they are involved in atrocities in Xinjiang, from mass surveillance to forced labor and other violations of basic human rights.

Companies will also be able to sound the alarm on entities complicit in China's assault on Hong Kong's freedoms, allowing OFAC at the Treasury to determine whether it can impose new sanctions.

We must cut off offenders from the global economy until China changes course. We must rely on appeals to their bottom line and not their conscience. That is the power of U.S. sanctions.

Mr. Speaker, if we adopt the motion to recommit, we will instruct the Committee on Financial Services to consider my amendment to H.R. 1178. My amendment doesn't pretend we can fight genocide, authoritarianism, mass detentions, mass surveillance, and other human rights violations with meaningless rhetoric on corporate transparency, none of which keeps China's leaders up at night.

There are over 1 million Uighurs detained in China and over 100 facilities covering millions of square feet suspected as sites of forced labor. It is an insult to Beijing's victims to claim that disclosure tweaks from the SEC will stop this. Securities regulation will not stop this.

Mr. Speaker, we can either pass half measures that we know won't work and then wring our hands later when the problem remains unresolved, or we can articulate what we want to target and take real action. The former is beneath the dignity of this House.

Measly disclosures in securities filings, transforming 10-Ks from 100 pages to thousands of pages, that is not going to solve the problem. The former is beneath the dignity of the House. The latter is embodied in my amendment: sanctions, OFAC using the power of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. I want to make sure we are clear not only with my colleagues but to those who may be listening and watching today.

Our side of the aisle has a couple of problems with this legislation today. First and foremost is the structure; next is the content; and then third, we have to question motivation.

What is the problem with the structure?

My friend from Connecticut talked about an issue that we have a lot of agreement on, and I say to him: Amen, hallelujah, let's talk about cybersecurity. Let's talk about how corporations are going to be held responsible for that.

However, my colleague from Iowa is talking about corporate tax law and country-by-country tax reporting. Now, that might be a good issue, but it is the wrong committee. I wondered to myself if Chairman DINGELL, who chaired the Ways and Means Committee for a few decades, and my colleague from Michigan, would have allowed this committee mission creep. Actually, I don't wonder. I know exactly what he would have said: Hell, no. This is in my committee.

This issue is in the wrong committee, and Financial Services is not the right and proper place to be doing that.

Let's look at the content of these bills. We are not debating climate, and we are not debating these social issues that need to be addressed. We are debating who is responsible for enforcing these. We are not debating the failures and flaws of humans. We are questioning who should be the enforcer of these regulations and if they are equipped to do so.

Now, not that long ago, before defunding the police was a popular item to discuss, the SEC was commonly called on all sides the cop on the beat. They were the cops on the beat who were the enforcers. They were the ones who were coming along and saying: We are going to make sure that there is no fraud as we protect investors; we are going to make sure that we have efficient markets; and we are going to make sure that we are building capital.

Here is the problem: They are not prepared and equipped to do so.

Don't take my word for it. Let's look at President Obama's head of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mary Jo White, who said: "When disclosure gets to be too much or strays from its core purposes, it can lead to 'information overload,' a phenomenon in which ever-increasing amounts of disclosure make it difficult for investors to focus on the information that is material and most relevant to their decision-making as investors in our financial markets. To safeguard the benefits of this 'signature mandate,' the SEC

needs to maintain the ability to exercise its own independent judgment and expertise when deciding whether and how best to impose new disclosure requirements."

She also said at one point that the Securities and Exchange Commission was not prepared to do enforcement on areas that they had no expertise. She was referring to conflict minerals. That was also part of the Dodd-Frank Act.

So, we have a number of issues that are in this content. Earlier, my colleague, the chair from California, submitted a letter from CalPERS in support of this. Earlier, just prior to that, I had submitted an article from The Wall Street Journal where CalPERS had actually had a massive regime change—this was in 2018—regarding this pension fund activism.

At the time, Mr. Perez, who was elected as the president of CalPERS, said:

CalPERS has been used more as a political action committee than a retirement fund. I think the public agency employees are just sick of the shenanigans.

Hester Peirce, a Commissioner with the Securities and Exchange Commission, recently observed: "When a pension fund manager is making the decision to pursue her moral goals at the risk of financial return, the manager is putting other people's retirements at risk."

She was referring to the person whom Mr. Perez had beaten in that election.

The danger is real. In 2016, a consultant found that the CalPERS fund beneficiaries missed up to \$3 billion in investment gains from 2001 to 2014. The reason? A divestiture of tobacco holdings for political purposes.

I wonder if this might be why some of the motivation for those on the other side, that they want to cover themselves. They want to make sure they are not open to the liability of retirees or others with a fiduciary being held responsible for bad decisionmaking when they use these amorphous, non-defined issues to make political statements rather than investment choices.

Madam Speaker, at the end of the day, what we have here is a problem not just of the issues but of the enforcement. I believe that if we are asking the "cop on the beat," the Securities and Exchange Commission, to do a job that is up to the streets and maintenance department, then no one could expect that they are prepared for that. How can we expect that they are going to be able to do this?

With that, and including my opening statement where we looked at the disincentive to make sure there are more investment opportunities for everyday investors—our constituents—I must remain opposed to H.R. 1187.

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MCBATH). The gentlewoman from California has 16½ minutes remaining.

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

Madam Speaker, this bill provides urgently needed investor protections by requiring the Securities and Exchange Commission to adopt clear, consistent standards for ESG metrics. Without the information requirements in this bill, investors are left with inconsistent information across companies and are ultimately unable to fully assess their investment decisions.

Investors deserve to know the risks they are exposed to with relation to climate change, political expenditures, and other important factors. We must make this right and take action to bring accountability to public companies.

Some or all of the provisions of this package have been supported by Public Citizen, AFL-CIO, SEIU, California Public Employees' Retirement System, Americans for Financial Reform, Council of Institutional Investors, United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment, Americans for Tax Fairness, North American Securities Administrators Association, FACT Coalition, Oxfam America, Ceres, and Sierra Club, among others.

For years, investors and market participants have been demanding more and better disclosures regarding ESG matters, which research shows can have significant impacts on the short- and long-term values of companies.

For example, a report issued by the BlackRock Investment Institute found that companies that score high on ESG measures are better able to adapt to environmental and societal changes, use resources more efficiently, have more productive employees, and tend to face lower risk of reputational damage and regulatory action.

Matters related to climate risk, the ways companies invest in their workers and further diversity, spend their cash on political expenditures, their global human rights records, their tax avoidance strategies, and how they invest in crucial corporate infrastructure such as cybersecurity are all significant and material factors in companies' short- and long-term viability.

Investors, who are the true owners of our Nation's public companies, recognize the importance of this information to their decisionmaking and have been demanding this information for years.

For example, in 2018, a coalition of public pension funds asset managers and others representing over \$5 trillion in assets petitioned the SEC for rulemaking on mandatory ESG disclosures. Over 2,300 investment managers, asset managers, and service providers representing over \$80 trillion in assets under management have become signatories to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment, which commits to incorporating ESG factors into their investment decisions.

A group of 35 institutional investors representing over \$6.6 trillion in assets

form the Human Capital Management Coalition has petitioned the SEC to adopt rules to require issuers to disclose information related to their human capital management policies, practices, and performance.

□ 1330

When the SEC solicited comments on political spending disclosures in 2011, it received over one million comments; by far more comments than any other SEC rulemaking petition, and the vast majority of which were overwhelmingly favorable. Yet the SEC's efforts were stymied because the Senate minority leader has personally insisted on statutorily prohibiting the SEC from even studying the issue.

However, we are currently without clear, consistent standards for this information to be disclosed. Investors will continue to be left in the dark. It is time we give investors and markets the information they have been demanding for so long.

And let me be absolutely clear about who we are fighting for. The other side has taken up the issue, as it tends to want to protect these big public corporations from disclosures.

It is for the American workers, the retirees, who worked their whole lives to save for retirement, for the public pension funds investing on behalf of our Nation's teachers and our firefighters, and other frontliners. We are fighting to ensure they have been given the tools they need to protect what they have worked so hard for, to achieve the American Dream.

So I would urge all of my colleagues who are concerned about not only the retail investors, but concerned about the institutional investors who are responsible for these teachers and these firefighters and these others that I have alluded to, and their ability to feel safe and comfortable that decisions are being made that are in the best interest of the people who are invested in them.

So I would ask for an "aye" vote on this very, very comprehensive and serious legislation.

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1187. Importantly, this package contains language from my legislation, the Greater Accountability in Pay Act that requires public companies to disclose the pay raise percentage of its executives and the pay raise percentage of its median employees over the past year and compare each to the rate of inflation. It also requires these companies to disclose the ratio between the two pay raise percentages.

This legislation is the next logical step of the CEO pay ratio disclosure requirement in the Dodd-Frank Act. The COVID-19 pandemic has left millions of working-class Americans feeling vulnerable and uncertain about their economic future—with many individuals and families facing reduced hours, furloughs, or outright dismissals.

However, an article published by the New York Times in April demonstrates the extraor-

dinarily successful year it's been, financially, for America's biggest CEOs—even at many of the companies hit hardest by the events of the pandemic. The Times highlights how companies like AT&T, Hilton, Boeing, and Norwegian Cruise Line all took billions of dollars in losses in 2020 but still managed to pay each of their CEOs more than \$20 million.

Unfortunately, excessive compensation packages received by many of America's CEOs is not a new or isolated event. The disparity between executive compensation and the average worker pay has been growing for decades. In August 2019, the Economic Policy Institute produce a report which highlights that, even before the pandemic, CEOs were earning far more than the typical worker, with CEO pay growing 940 percent between 1978 and 2018 while the wages for the typical worker grew by just 11.9 percent over that same period.

Additional transparency on pay ratios will also benefit investors, as data is key to their decision-making process. A balanced pay ratio is an indicator of a company's strong long-term performance and further pay ratio disclosures would provide better insight on a company's strategy, its values, and long-term outlook.

In order to get our economy back on track for everyone, we must increase worker pay and ensure that CEO pay ratios are in line with a corporation's fundamentals. I urge my colleagues to vote YES on bill.

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

Each further amendment printed in House Report 117-59 not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 4 of House Resolution 473, 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 after debate for the chair of the Committee on Financial Services or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in House Report 117-59, 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 117-59.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, 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:

Page 45, after line 19, insert the following:

“(3) INCLUSION OF NOTICE WITH RESPECT TO FEDERAL CORPORATE TAX INCREASES.—With respect to each disclosure made by a covered issuer pursuant to paragraph (2), if the Federal corporate tax rate in effect during the reporting period is higher than the Federal corporate tax rate applicable on June 1, 2021, the disclosure shall contain the following additional information:

“(A) With respect to any disclosure of taxes paid to the Federal Government, the disclosure shall include a calculation of what such payment would have been had the Federal corporate tax rate remained the same as it was on June 1, 2021.

“(B) The following notice: ‘As a result of a change in U.S. Federal corporate tax law enacted during the _____ Administration(s), our company has _____ fewer dollars to pay its workforce, invest in our business, or return capital to its investors.’ (With the first blank filled in with the name of each President since June 1, 2021, during whose term legislation was enacted to raise the Federal corporate tax rate, and with the second blank filled in with the difference between the actual taxes paid by the covered issuer to the Federal Government during the reporting period and what that payment amount would have been had the Federal corporate tax rate remained the same as it was on June 1, 2021.)’”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

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

This amendment is designed to highlight the impact that increased taxes have on companies and their workforce.

Like many Members of this body, I owned my own business prior to being elected to Congress. I know firsthand what it takes to make a payroll, expand your business, keep the lights on. Running a business takes the owner's blood, sweat, and tears to succeed, but it also requires capital. Heavier taxes can have significant impacts on a company's operation, certainly a company's access to capital and their overall fiscal health.

If we are to follow the premise of this bill, that investors need the Federal Government to mandate the disclosure of immaterial information, then the impact of tax hikes must be included. That is why I am offering this amendment.

This amendment would require publicly traded companies that pay Federal taxes to disclose the effects of any future U.S. corporate tax increases. Specifically, the company must calculate and disclose the difference between the amount in taxes it would have paid under laws in effect on June 1, 2021, and the actual amount paid after the taxes were increased.

Additionally, the company must acknowledge in writing which President signed the higher taxes into law.

Finally, the company must specify the decreased amount of capital that it now has to pay its workforce, reinvest in the company, or return capital to shareholders.

So I do want to be clear. I am opposed to Congress forcing disclosure of immaterial information, as H.R. 1187 would require. But if Congress is going to require companies to disclose other immaterial information, then it is only appropriate for Congress to require the disclosure of the effects of higher taxes. Requiring disclosures of certain tax-related information will not provide the whole picture without also looking at the impact of tax hikes.

If we are forcing disclosure of all this tax-related information that we have heard the Democrats propose, then why shouldn't investors know exactly and plainly how a President's tax increase bill impacts the bottom line of the companies, those same companies in which they have invested their life savings?

As our economy continues to recover from the pandemic, the public deserves to know how these policies, good and bad, would impact economic growth and their livelihoods.

Since Congressional Democrats are insistent in using this legislation to push their agenda on social changes and climate change, then I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, as it will tell investors a more complete story.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I strongly oppose Mr. BURGESS' amendment. This amendment is interesting to me because Republicans have, without fail, consistently cited the materiality standard both here on the House floor and in the Financial Services Committee as a basis to oppose very important disclosures.

Republicans have argued over and over again that we do not need to enact any new disclosures because companies are already required to disclose any and all material information. But, with this amendment, it seems their purported commitment to materiality has gone out the window so that they can bring attention to their massive tax cuts for the rich.

In 2018, when the United States Government should have been focused on growing the real economy for American workers, the former President pushed forward the largest tax giveaway to our country's largest corporations and executives in history. This government handout provided corporations and executives with \$2 trillion in tax cuts and giveaways, saddling the United States Government with debt.

Make no mistake, these tax cuts did not go primarily to workers, but, instead, they went overwhelmingly to the top 1 percent. The year after the Trump tax cuts were implemented, public companies spent nearly \$1 trillion in stock buybacks, rather than in-

vesting in research and development, increasing worker wages, or shoring up their bottom lines to make sure they could weather times of crisis.

According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Trump's tax plan gave the top 400 highest income taxpayers an additional \$15 million per year. Compare this to the \$2.8 million the average college graduate will earn in their lifetime.

This amendment absolutely and completely ignores the harm done to hard-working Americans and focuses on alleged harm to the large corporations. This amendment suggests our Nation's largest companies should not be paying their fair share, while American workers are forced to pay for Republicans' corporate handouts.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Look, I am not enthusiastic about Congress forcing disclosure of immaterial information. But if we are going to do it, if we are going to do it, then, at the very least, we should be honest. And to the extent tax increases are going to harm the company's ability to invest in its workers and invest in itself, we should disclose that as well.

Look, there was a time where corporate inversions were a big problem in this country. You haven't heard of corporate inversions since December of 2017, and the reason was because the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act made it unnecessary for companies to take their dollars and their jobs overseas. So now those dollars and those jobs stay for American workers.

After the passage of the American Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, actual revenues to the Treasury rose. And had it not been for the imposition of the pandemic, those tax cuts would have been paid for because the Congressional Budget Office assigned a very anemic rate of growth to their projections when they cited the CBO score prior to that bill's passage.

This is an important concept. If we are going to level immaterial information into a company's disclosures, let's disclose what happens when Congress applies additional tax rates to those companies as well. It is the right thing to do.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment. It is the only thing that can make the underlying bill perhaps make a little more sense.

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

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

Mr. BURGESS' amendment is a gimmick intended to distract from the important goals of this package. It insinuates that corporations should not be paying their fair share, while hard-working taxpayers foot the bill. So I urge my colleagues to join me in rejecting Mr. BURGESS' amendment.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

The question is on the amendment.

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

Mr. BURGESS. 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.

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

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 4 of House Resolution 473, I offer amendments en bloc.

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

Amendments en bloc 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9 printed in House Report 117-59, offered by Ms. WATERS of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MRS. AXNE OF IOWA

Add at the end the following:

TITLE VI—WORKFORCE INVESTMENT DISCLOSURE

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Workforce Investment Disclosure Act of 2021”.

SEC. 602. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) One of the keys to the 20th century post-war economic success of the United States was the ability to prepare workers over the course of their lives for success through multiple sectors across society. Unfortunately, during the several decades preceding the date of enactment of this Act, there has been a shift in business norms and in society. While Congress recognizes that the technology and job skills required for some jobs has changed dramatically, the private and public partnership to hire workers at different education levels and invest in them for the long-term is broken.

(2) Available data from the 10-year period preceding the date of enactment of this Act suggests that businesses are investing less in worker training during that time period, not more.

(3) In the wake of the 2008 global financial crisis, there was a well-documented decline in overall business investment. That decline coincides with the wage polarization of workers and an increase in spending on share buybacks and dividends, leading several researchers to conclude that companies are de-emphasizing investment at the expense of increasing returns for shareholders. The onset of a global pandemic may make that trend worse, especially with respect to investments in workers.

(4) As part of the overall decline in investment described in paragraph (3), publicly traded companies are being provided with incentives to prioritize investments in physical assets over investments in their workforces, meaning that those companies are investing in robots instead of individuals. In fact, there are already signs that automation has increased during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(5) More than ever, the Federal Government, through company disclosure practices, needs to understand exactly how companies

are investing in their workers. Over the several months preceding the date of enactment of this Act, companies across the United States have taken extreme actions to adapt and respond to evolving workforce challenges presented by COVID-19.

(6) JUST Capital has been tracking the responses of the Standard and Poor’s 100 largest public companies to their workers and has found wide variation in the policies implemented, as well as with respect to the disclosure of those policies. Through different responses to their workforces, from layoffs to workplace safety to paid leave, the COVID-19 pandemic is exposing the myriad ways that workforce management practices of companies pose operational and reputational risks for short- and long-term financial performance.

(7) Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a growing body of research establishing a relationship between measurable workforce management, which is the way that companies manage their employees, and firm performance. In a study of 2,000 large companies, Harvard Law School’s Labor and Work Life Program found that forward-thinking workforce policies that prioritize workers, such as how companies train, retain, and pay their workers, are correlated with long-term financial performance.

(8) Disclosure of workforce management policies should be part of a Government-wide economic recovery strategy. Just as a set of generally accepted accounting principles (commonly known as “GAAP”) was urgently adopted after the Great Depression, standardized, comparable metrics of workforce disclosure requirements in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic are critical for investors to accurately measure and project company performance, both in the present and in the future.

(9) Because many companies already track workforce metrics internally, moving towards a transparent disclosure regime would allow investors to better judge whether companies are managing risks and making the investments in their workforces that are needed for long-term growth.

(10) Businesses increasingly rely on workforce innovation and intellectual capital for competitiveness. Workplace benefits, particularly paid sick leave, medical leave, and flexible work arrangements, critically support employee mental and physical well-being.

(11) Race- and gender-based workplace discrimination have been tied to negative health outcomes, as well as lower productivity, trust, morale, and satisfaction and higher rates of absenteeism and turnover. Organizational reporting on practices to reduce discrimination can increase employee job satisfaction, performance, and engagement.

(12) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, work-related stress is the leading occupational health risk and, per the American Institute of Stress, job stress costs United States industry more than \$300,000,000,000 per year in accidents, absenteeism, employee turnover, diminished productivity, and medical, legal, and insurance costs.

(13) Employee health and well-being is a key asset to delivering long-term value, with 80 percent of public companies that took concrete actions on health and well-being having seen larger improvements in financial performance.

(14) Organizational well-being interventions can create cost savings of up to 10 dollars for every dollar invested. Specifically, for every dollar that employers spend on workplace disease prevention and well-being programs, there is a \$3.27 reduction in employee medical costs and a \$2.73 reduction in

absenteeism costs. Employers that implement workplace health promotion programs have seen reductions in sick leave, health plan costs, and workers’ compensation and disability insurance costs of approximately 25 percent.

(15) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has found that preventable chronic conditions are a major contributor to insurance premium and employee medical claim costs, which are at an all-time high, and a Milken Institute study shows that employers paid \$2,600,000,000,000 in 2016 for the indirect costs of employee chronic disease due to work absences, lost wages, and reduced economic productivity.

(16) The COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted employee physical, mental, and emotional well-being by increasing stress, depression, burnout, and mortality rates of chronic disease and by reducing work-life balance and financial security, with these challenges likely to persist due to uncertainty and instability even as employees return to work. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, but especially in the face of that pandemic, employers that advance policies and practices that support workforce health, safety, and well-being are likely to outperform competitors and benefit from lower costs.

SEC. 603. DISCLOSURES RELATING TO WORKFORCE MANAGEMENT.

Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m), as amended by section 502, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(w) DISCLOSURES RELATING TO WORKFORCE MANAGEMENT.—

“(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘contingent worker’ includes an individual performing work in the usual course of business on a temporary basis (including through a labor intermediary, including an individual or entity that supplies an employer with workers to perform labor) or as an independent contractor.

“(2) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Commission, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Treasury, and the Attorney General, shall promulgate regulations that require each issuer required to file an annual report under subsection (a) or section 15(d) to disclose in that report information regarding workforce management policies, practices, and performance with respect to the issuer.

“(3) RULES.—Consistent with the requirement under paragraph (4), each annual report filed with the Commission in accordance with the regulations promulgated under paragraph (2) shall include disclosure of the following with respect to the issuer filing the report for the year covered by the report:

“(A) Workforce demographic information, including—

“(i) the number of full-time employees, the number of part-time employees, and the number of contingent workers (including temporary and contract workers) with respect to the issuer, which shall include demographic information with respect to those categories of individuals, including information regarding race, ethnicity, and gender;

“(ii) any policies or practices of the issuer relating to subcontracting, outsourcing, and insourcing individuals to perform work for the issuer, which shall include demographic information with respect to those individuals, including information regarding race, ethnicity, and gender; and

“(iii) whether the percentage of contingent workers with respect to the issuer has changed, including temporary and contract

workers, as compared with the previous annual report filed by the issuer under this subsection.

“(B) Workforce stability information, including information about the voluntary turnover or retention rate, the involuntary turnover rate, the internal hiring rate, and the internal promotion rate, as well as information about workers who transition between employee and contingent workers, and the horizontal job change rate by quintile and demographic information.

“(C) Workforce composition, including—

“(i) data on diversity (including racial, ethnic, self-reported sexual orientation, and gender composition) for senior executives and other individuals in the workforce; and

“(ii) any policies, audits, and programming expenditures relating to diversity.

“(D) Workforce skills and capabilities, including—

“(i) information about training and cross-training of employees and contingent workers by quintile and demographic information, distinguishing between compliance training, career development training, job performance or technical training, and training tied to recognized postsecondary credentials;

“(ii) average number of hours of training for each employee and contingent worker;

“(iii) total spending on training for all employees and contingent workers;

“(iv) average spending per employee or contingent worker;

“(v) training utilization rates; and

“(vi) whether completion of training opportunities translates into value added benefit for workers, as determined by wage increases or internal promotions.

“(E) Workforce health, safety, and well-being, including information regarding—

“(i) the frequency, severity, and lost time due to injuries, physical and mental illness, and fatalities;

“(ii) the scope, frequency, and total expenditure on workplace health, safety, and well-being programs;

“(iii) the total dollar value of assessed fines under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.);

“(iv) the total number of actions brought under section 13 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 662) to prevent imminent dangers;

“(v) the total number of actions brought against the issuer under section 11(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 660(c));

“(vi) any findings of workplace harassment or workplace discrimination during the 5 fiscal year period of the issuer preceding the fiscal year in which the report is filed; and

“(vii) communication channels and grievance mechanisms in place for employees and contingent workers.

“(F) Workforce compensation and incentives, including information regarding—

“(i) total workforce costs, including salaries and wages, health benefits, other ancillary benefit costs, and pension costs;

“(ii) workforce benefits, including paid leave, health care, child care, and retirement, including information regarding benefits that are provided—

“(I) to full-time employees and not to part-time employees; or

“(II) to employees and not to contingent workers;

“(iii) total contributions made to unemployment insurance by the issuer, how many employees to whom those contributions apply, and the total amount paid in unemployment compensation to individuals who were laid off by the issuer;

“(iv) policies and practices regarding how performance, productivity, equity, and sus-

tainability are considered when setting pay and making promotion decisions; and

“(v) policies and practices relating to any incentives and bonuses provided to employees and any policies or practices designed to counter any risks created by such incentives and bonuses.

“(G) Workforce recruiting and needs, including—

“(i) the number of new jobs created, seeking to be filled, and filled, disaggregated based on classification status;

“(ii) the share of new jobs that require a bachelor's degree or higher;

“(iii) information regarding the quality of hire for jobs described in clause (i); and

“(iv) the retention rate for individuals hired to fill the jobs described in clause (i).

“(H) Workforce engagement and productivity, including information regarding policies and practices of the issuer relating to—

“(i) engagement, productivity, and mental well-being of employees and contingent workers, as determined in consultation with the Department of Labor; and

“(ii) freedom of association and work-life balance initiatives, including flexibility and the ability of the workforce to work remotely, as determined in consultation with the Department of Labor.

“(4) DISAGGREGATION OF INFORMATION.—To the maximum extent feasible, the information described in paragraph (3) shall be disaggregated by—

“(A) the workforce composition described in subparagraph (C)(i) of that paragraph;

“(B) wage quintiles of the employees of the issuer for the year covered by the applicable annual report; and

“(C) the employment status of individuals performing services for the issuer, including whether those individuals are full-time employees, part-time employees, or contingent workers.

“(5) TREATMENT OF EMERGING GROWTH COMPANIES.—The Commission may exempt emerging growth companies from any disclosure required under subparagraph (D), (E), (F), (G), or (H) of paragraph (3) if the Commission determines that such an exemption is necessary or appropriate in the public interest.

“(6) FALSE OR MISLEADING STATEMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), it shall be unlawful for any person, in any report or document filed under this subsection, to make or cause to be made any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated in the report or document or necessary to make the statement made, in the light of the circumstances under which it is made, not misleading.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—A person shall not be liable under subparagraph (A) if the person shows that the person had, after reasonable investigation, reasonable ground to believe, and did believe, at the time the applicable statement was made, that the statement was true and that there was no omission to state a material fact necessary to make the statement made, in the light of the circumstances under which it is made, not misleading.

“(C) NO PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed as creating a private right of action.

“(7) EXEMPTION.—This subsection shall not apply to an investment company registered under section 8 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-8).”

SEC. 604. BACKSTOP.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “Commission” means the Securities and Exchange Commission;

(2) the term “covered issuer” means an issuer that is required to file an annual report under section 13(a) or section 15(d) of

the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)); and

(3) the term “issuer” has the meaning given the term in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)).

(b) COMPLIANCE.—If, as of the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission has not promulgated the regulations required under subsection (w) of section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m), as added by section 603, a covered issuer, during the period beginning on that date and ending on the date on which the Commission promulgates those regulations, shall be deemed to be in compliance with such subsection (w) if disclosures set forth in the annual report of the covered issuer satisfy the public disclosure standards of the International Organization for Standardization's ISO 30414, or any successor standards for external workforce reporting, as supplemented or adjusted by rules, guidance, or other comments from the Commission.

SEC. 605. SEC STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “Commission” and “issuer” have the meanings given those terms in section 604(a).

(b) STUDY.—The Commission shall conduct a study about the value to investors of—

(1) information about the human rights commitments of issuers required to file annual reports under section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a)), including information about any principles used to evaluate risk, constituency consultation processes, and supplier due diligence; and

(2) with respect to issuers required to file annual reports under section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a)), information about—

(A) violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) by those issuers;

(B) violations of worker misclassification by those issuers;

(C) surveys regarding employee satisfaction, well-being, and engagement;

(D) the number and overall percentage of quality jobs, as determined by compensation above median wage and comprehensive employer-provided benefits; and

(E) information about workforce investment trends, as determined by at least a 3-year time period.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to Congress a report that contains the results of the study required to be conducted under subsection (b), with recommendations for additional disclosure regulations based on the findings, and any actions the Commission plans to take to enhance disclosures based on the findings.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. LOIS

FRANKEL OF FLORIDA

Add at the end the following:

TITLE VI—PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO WORKPLACE HARASSMENT

SEC. 601. SEC FILINGS AND MATERIAL DISCLOSURES AT PUBLIC COMPANIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “Form 10-K” means the form described in section 249.310 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation; and

(2) the term “issuer” has the meaning given the term in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)).

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) shareholders and the public should know whether corporations—

(A) are expending company funds to resolve, settle, or litigate claims of workplace harassment, including sexual harassment; and

(B) along with the executives and managers of those corporations—

(i) are complying with prohibitions against workplace harassment, including sexual harassment; and

(ii) facilitate a culture of silence, disrespect, intimidation, and abuse that negatively impacts the health and safety of the workers of those corporations and the value of those corporations; and

(2) the requirements of this section will—

(A) establish necessary transparency and accountability; and

(B) provide an incentive for corporations to—

(i) promptly address workplace harassment, including sexual harassment, as that misconduct occurs; and

(ii) foster a culture in which workplace harassment is not protected and does not occur.

(c) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission shall promulgate a regulation that requires any issuer that is required to submit an annual report using Form 10-K to include in any such submission—

(1) during the period covered by the submission—

(A) with respect to workplace harassment, including sexual harassment, and retaliation for reporting, resisting, opposing, or assisting in the investigation of workplace harassment—

(i) the number of settlements reached by the issuer as a signatory or when the issuer is a beneficiary of a release of claims; and

(ii) whether any judgments or awards (including awards through arbitration or administrative proceedings) were entered against the issuer in part or in whole, or any payments made in connection with a release of claims; and

(B) the total amount paid by the issuer or another party as a result of—

(i) the settlements described in subparagraph (A)(i); and

(ii) the judgments described in subparagraph (A)(ii); and

(2) information regarding whether, in the aggregate, including the period covered by the submission, there have been three or more settlements reached by, or judgments against, the issuer with respect to workplace harassment, including sexual harassment, or retaliation for reporting, resisting, opposing, or assisting in the investigation of workplace harassment that relate to a particular individual employed by the issuer, without identifying that individual by name.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. HIMES OF CONNECTICUT

Add at the end the following:

TITLE VI—CYBERSECURITY DISCLOSURE

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Cybersecurity Disclosure Act of 2021”.

SEC. 602. CYBERSECURITY TRANSPARENCY.

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 14B (15 U.S.C. 78n-2) the following:

“SEC. 14C. CYBERSECURITY TRANSPARENCY.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘cybersecurity’ means any action, step, or measure to detect, prevent, deter, mitigate, or address any cybersecurity threat or any potential cybersecurity threat; “(2) the term ‘cybersecurity threat’—

“(A) means an action, not protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on or through an information system that may result in an unauthorized effort to adversely impact the security, availability, confidentiality, or integrity of

an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system; and

“(B) does not include any action that solely involves a violation of a consumer term of service or a consumer licensing agreement;

“(3) the term ‘information system’—

“(A) has the meaning given the term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code; and

“(B) includes industrial control systems, such as supervisory control and data acquisition systems, distributed control systems, and programmable logic controllers;

“(4) the term ‘NIST’ means the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

“(5) the term ‘reporting company’ means any company that is an issuer—

“(A) the securities of which are registered under section 12; or

“(B) that is required to file reports under section 15(d).

“(b) REQUIREMENT TO ISSUE RULES.—Not later than 360 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Commission shall issue final rules to require each reporting company, in the annual report of the reporting company submitted under section 13 or section 15(d) or in the annual proxy statement of the reporting company submitted under section 14(a)—

“(1) to disclose whether any member of the governing body, such as the board of directors or general partner, of the reporting company has expertise or experience in cybersecurity and in such detail as necessary to fully describe the nature of the expertise or experience; and

“(2) if no member of the governing body of the reporting company has expertise or experience in cybersecurity, to describe what other aspects of the reporting company’s cybersecurity were taken into account by any person, such as an official serving on a nominating committee, that is responsible for identifying and evaluating nominees for membership to the governing body.

“(c) CYBERSECURITY EXPERTISE OR EXPERIENCE.—For purposes of subsection (b), the Commission, in consultation with NIST, shall define what constitutes expertise or experience in cybersecurity using commonly defined roles, specialties, knowledge, skills, and abilities, such as those provided in NIST Special Publication 800-181, entitled ‘National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE) Cybersecurity Workforce Framework’, or any successor thereto.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. MEEKS OF NEW YORK

Add at the end the following:

TITLE VI—DATA RELATING TO DIVERSITY DISCLOSURE

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity Act of 2021”.

SEC. 602. SUBMISSION OF DATA RELATING TO DIVERSITY BY ISSUERS.

Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m), as amended by section 502, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(w) SUBMISSION OF DATA RELATING TO DIVERSITY.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘executive officer’ has the meaning given the term in section 230.501(f) of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of enactment of this subsection; and

“(B) the term ‘veteran’ has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

“(2) SUBMISSION OF DISCLOSURE.—Each issuer required to file an annual report under

subsection (a) shall disclose in any proxy statement and any information statement relating to the election of directors filed with the Commission the following:

“(A) Demographic data, based on voluntary self-identification, on the racial, ethnic, gender identity, and sexual orientation composition of—

“(i) the board of directors of the issuer;

“(ii) nominees for the board of directors of the issuer; and

“(iii) the executive officers of the issuer.

“(B) The status of any member of the board of directors of the issuer, any nominee for the board of directors of the issuer, or any executive officer of the issuer, based on voluntary self-identification, as a veteran.

“(C) Whether the board of directors of the issuer, or any committee of that board of directors, has, as of the date on which the issuer makes a disclosure under this paragraph, adopted any policy, plan, or strategy to promote racial, ethnic, and gender diversity among—

“(i) the board of directors of the issuer;

“(ii) nominees for the board of directors of the issuer; or

“(iii) the executive officers of the issuer.

“(3) ALTERNATIVE SUBMISSION.—In any 1-year period in which an issuer required to file an annual report under subsection (a) does not file with the Commission a proxy statement or an information statement relating to the election of directors, the issuer shall disclose the information required under paragraph (2) in the first annual report of issuer that the issuer submits to the Commission after the end of that 1-year period.

“(4) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this subsection, and annually thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and publish on the website of the Commission, a report that analyzes the information disclosed under paragraphs (2) and (3) and identifies any trends with respect to such information.

“(5) BEST PRACTICES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion of the Commission shall, not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, and every 3 years thereafter, publish best practices for compliance with this subsection.

“(B) COMMENTS.—The Director of the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion of the Commission may, pursuant to subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, solicit public comments related to the best practices published under subparagraph (A).”.

SEC. 603. DIVERSITY ADVISORY GROUP.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

(1) ADVISORY GROUP.—The term “Advisory Group” means the Diversity Advisory Group established under subsection (b).

(2) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(3) ISSUER.—The term “issuer” has the meaning given the term in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Commission shall establish a Diversity Advisory Group, which shall be composed of representatives from—

(1) the Federal Government and State and local governments;

(2) academia; and

(3) the private sector.

(c) STUDY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Advisory Group shall—

(1) carry out a study that identifies strategies that can be used to increase gender identity, racial, ethnic, and sexual orientation diversity among members of boards of directors of issuers; and

(2) not later than 270 days after the date on which the Advisory Group is established, submit to the Commission, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that—

(A) describes any findings from the study conducted under paragraph (1); and

(B) makes recommendations regarding strategies that issuers could use to increase gender identity, racial, ethnic, and sexual orientation diversity among board members.

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Advisory Group submits the report required under subsection (c)(2), and annually thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that describes the status of gender identity, racial, ethnic, and sexual orientation diversity among members of the boards of directors of issuers.

(e) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS.—The Commission shall make all reports of the Advisory Group available to issuers and the public, including on the website of the Commission.

(f) INAPPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply with respect to the Advisory Group or the activities of the Advisory Group.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

Page 9, after line 10, insert the following:

SEC. 105. STUDY ON SHAREHOLDER COLLECTIVE ACTION.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission shall—

(1) conduct a study on—

(A) the emergence, viability, and significance of coalitions of shareholders who wish to preserve and promote critical employment and ESG standards;

(B) whether and to what extent shareholder collective action—

(i) occurs; and

(ii) has implications with respect to filing requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.); and

(C) any possible anticompetitive activities associated with shareholder collective action; and

(2) submit to Congress a report that includes—

(A) the findings of the study conducted under paragraph (1);

(B) guidance, which may include an approved list, of shareholder engagement activities that are not considered to involve questions of corporate control; and

(C) recommendations on regulatory safe harbors for engagement with respect to sustainability guardrails and similar restrictions on portfolio company conduct with a goal of—

(i) preserving economic justice, environmental systems, and social institutions; and

(ii) otherwise protecting the common interests of corporate shareholders and stakeholders.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MS. WEXTON OF VIRGINIA

Add at the end the following:

TITLE VI—UYGHUR FORCED LABOR DISCLOSURE

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act”.

SEC. 602. DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m), as amended by section 502, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(w) DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this subsection, the Commission shall issue rules to require each issuer required to file an annual report under this section or section 15(d) or a proxy statement under section 14 to disclose in each such report or proxy statement whether, during the period covered by the report or proxy statement—

“(A) the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer, directly or indirectly, engaged with an entity or the affiliate of an entity to import—

“(i) manufactured goods, including electronics, food products, textiles, shoes, auto parts, polysilicon, and teas, that are sourced from or through the XUAR; or

“(ii) manufactured goods containing materials that are sourced from or through the XUAR; or

“(iii) goods manufactured by an entity engaged in labor transfers from the XUAR;

“(B) with respect to any goods or materials described under subparagraph (A), whether the goods or material originated in forced labor camps; and

“(C) with respect to each manufactured good or material described under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) the nature and extent of the commercial activity related to such good or material;

“(ii) the gross revenue and net profits, if any, attributable to the good or material; and

“(iii) whether the issuer or the affiliate of the issuer intends to continue with such importation.

“(2) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The Commission shall make all information disclosed pursuant to this subsection available to the public on the website of the Commission.

“(3) REPORTS.—

“(A) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Commission shall—

“(i) conduct an annual assessment of the compliance of issuers with the requirements of this subsection; and

“(ii) issue a report to Congress containing the results of the assessment required under clause (i).

“(B) GAO REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall periodically evaluate and report to Congress on the effectiveness of the oversight by the Commission of the disclosure requirements under this subsection.

“(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) FORCED LABOR CAMP.—The term ‘forced labor camp’ means—

“(i) any entity engaged in the ‘mutual pairing assistance’ program which subsidizes the establishment of manufacturing facilities in XUAR;

“(ii) any entity using convict labor, forced labor, or indentured labor described under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307); and

“(iii) any other entity that the Commission determines is appropriate.

“(B) XUAR.—The term ‘XUAR’ means the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.”.

(b) REPEAL.—The amendment made by this section shall be repealed on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this section; or

(2) the date on which the President submits to Congress (including the Office of the Law Revision Council) a determination that the Government of the People’s Republic of China has ended mass internment, forced labor, and any other gross violations of human rights experienced by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other persecuted groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

□ 1345

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the amendments en bloc, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this en bloc package of Democratic amendments to H.R. 1187, the Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act.

These amendments include critical provisions offered by my colleagues, Representative HIMES, Representative AXNE, Representative PHILLIPS, Representative WEXTON, Representative FRANKEL, and Representative MEEKS.

These provisions strengthen H.R. 1187 by requiring public companies to disclose key information related to cybersecurity, corporate board diversity, human rights abuses, human capital management, and the ways companies are investing in and protecting their workforce.

Investors, the true owners of public companies, need this information because of the significant effects they can have on the bottom lines and operations of the companies they are investing their hard-earned money in. Investors need this information to hold companies accountable.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support these important measures, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendments en bloc, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, let’s be honest. If the original bill wasn’t bad enough, Democrats’ en bloc amendments complete the picture. With this amendment, Democrats are packaging even more non-investment-relevant social priorities that only serve to feed protesters and dissidents with information to be used in naming and shaming companies.

I had mentioned earlier that in some of the bills in this package, we have some potential impossibility of working with each other. There are others that don’t belong in our committee.

Then there are other bills that don't make sense if we really, truly are trying to protect investors from fraud and trying to build capital in our country, which is the directive of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Let's look at some of the specific information companies would be required to disclose under these amendments and how it benefits everyday investors.

Take the workforce and human capital management disclosure amendment, for example. How exactly is a company supposed to measure and disclose, in a comprehensible and comparable manner, "employee engagement" and "alignment with business strategy"?

Additionally, how does disclosing the company's policies relating to "freedom of association and work-life balance initiatives" help everyday investors evaluate the risks of investing in that company?

My friends on the other side have been pretty adamantly opposed to Robinhood, but those who are looking to use Robinhood might actually like that work-life balance. That is kind of millennial type of language that is being used in here.

This amendment might as well require companies to disclose their policy on dogs in the office and whether their canine coworkers are purebreds or mixed breed types of rescue dogs. This doesn't have relevance and materiality to investors.

It is also worth highlighting an amendment that requires American companies to disclose whether the company or an affiliate of the company directly or indirectly engaged with an entity or the affiliate of an entity regarding the importation of not only goods from the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region but also goods that have materials originally sourced from the XUAR.

Well, this is a redo from last Congress, and now that Democrats have one-party control, their motives are clear. The bill requires companies to show if their affiliates are indirectly engaged with affiliates of certain companies.

To put it simply, American companies would be required to disclose unknowable information and face securities fraud charges for any misstatements or omissions.

Now, let's not have any doubt: This side of the aisle has been highlighting the Uighur situation for a very long time through bills, through amendments, through sanctions, advocating those and holding China and the CCP responsible.

But, again, under this legislation, they will violate the law for trying to disclose unknowable information.

Why would a company want to go public under that regime? And how does disclosing such indecipherable information help everyday investors make more informed investment decisions?

Now, just to make sure my Democrat friends don't twist my words, like I

said, I very much care about the Chinese Communist Party's human rights abuses. We need to be focused on that. I think many of the underlying concerns that motivate this legislation and amendment are important. But the public company disclosure regime is simply the wrong vehicle for addressing those concerns.

The SEC's mission is to: one, protect investors from fraud; two, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets; and, three, facilitate capital formation. These packages of bills do not do that, and nothing in the SEC's mission looks remotely like enforcing foreign policy goals or labor law.

Mary Jo White had pointed that out regarding the conflict minerals portion of the Dodd-Frank law. Once again, Democrats are more than comfortable with shoving the SEC into subject matter areas where they have zero expertise rather than getting the policy right.

There are real downsides to this approach my colleagues are taking. Mandatory disclosure increases compliance costs. The more complicated and technical the information required to be reported in disclosures, the more specialized the attorneys and compliance experts a company needs to adhere to a law.

If I need to spell that out for you, that is money that companies cannot spend on its workforce and investing in their business, in equipment, and in their wages, or returning money to everyday investors who have invested in those companies.

Moreover, just to be clear, because my Democrat friends keep talking about how badly investors want this information, under the disclosure requirements in these amendments, everyday investors aren't the ones who benefit. Social activists, as well as compliance professionals—that is, lawyers and accountants—are the ones who will reap the biggest reward under these amendments.

We are helping the elite workforce with the bill and these amendments. Instead of helping investors participate in our capital markets and helping American workers, these amendments will leave everyday investors buried in disclosures that are, at most, tangentially related to investment.

Meanwhile, smaller public companies with shoestring compliance budgets will have to delay raising wages for workers in order to reallocate that capital to hiring more lawyers.

At its core, this amendment just heightens the key problem with the original bill. The additional disclosures will disincentivize private companies from going public, which will inhibit everyday investors, our constituents, from participating in our capital markets and will limit their choices of public companies to invest in.

Let's not eliminate access and opportunities to everyday investors, especially when rich investors will still have access to investing in companies

that have gone private or stayed private in response to these amendments.

I think that is one of the things, Madam Speaker, that is getting lost in this. Those that have will continue to have those options. Those that are trying to build a future are going to get frozen out once again.

For that reason, I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. AXNE).

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, in the last century, businesses have become much less reliant on physical assets and more reliant on their workers.

In fact, virtually every business that I talk to says that the people are their most important asset. Yet, we have minimal information about the employees and what we are doing to invest in our workers.

My amendment would address that by giving us more information from public companies about workforce training, pay, benefits, health and safety, and turnover and promotion rates. By the way, these are sets of data that are already being collected by most public companies.

The pandemic, though, has only driven home how important it is for companies to make sure that their workers stay safe and healthy for their company's success. It is obvious that companies with workers who are more engaged and invested will do better, which is why investors want this information.

My amendment would encourage better corporate practices by giving investors and the public the information they want about which companies are truly investing in their workers.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her leadership on the Financial Services Committee.

Today, I urge bipartisan support for H.R. 1187, including the passage of my amendment, the Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity Act.

As we continue these conversations about equity and closing the racial wealth gap, this amendment is a key component because it will empower investors with better data to drive diversity efforts in corporate America. This is precisely because investors recognize that profit, performance, and inclusive governance are logically intertwined.

That is why my amendment, which I want to thank Representative MALONEY and Representative TORRES for working with me on, seeks to enhance the SEC's current diversity disclosure regime by requiring public companies to disclose race, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, and veteran

status on the boards and in the C-suites.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, the American economy cannot reach its full potential without fully redressing persistent barriers that have kept whole communities from being able to build wealth and share in opportunities of prosperity.

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL).

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative WATERS for her leadership on this issue.

Madam Speaker, I want to highlight some language in this en bloc amendment that is very important to the working women of this country. The provision requires publicly traded companies to disclose the number and monetary amounts of settlements and judgments in connection with workplace harassment claims.

This will not only improve transparency and accountability for public companies, but it will provide incentives for them to foster respectful, safe workplaces free from harassment and to make sure that there are consequences when workplace abuses occur.

Here is the thing. Up to 80 percent of women have experienced some form of workplace harassment, and there are serious implications that often result: physical and mental health problems, career interruptions, and lower earnings. Enduring this kind of harassment at work can even discourage women from advancing their careers, which only makes the gender wage gap worse.

All persons must have safe workplaces to reach their full potential, and investors should know more about the workplaces they are putting their money behind. Transparency should add motivation to employers to keep their employees safe, and that is good for everyone.

□ 1400

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

Madam Speaker, this was claimed earlier by one of the authors that investors wanted this information, I believe was the quote.

Well, I ask the question: If investors want this information, as claimed, then they can bring a vote to the shareholders to require these disclosures. Evidence, Madam Speaker, would dictate and show that precious few of these types of issues have actually been brought to shareholder meetings, where they are voted on. In the rare times that they have, even fewer have actually been approved.

So, no, investors don't look at this information. They don't want this information, and they don't view it as material to the investment decisions that they are making.

So you have to ask the question, then: Who is requiring or requesting this information? I suspect it is more about appeasing social activists. It is not about the workers and it is certainly not about the investors. This is about making sure that the virtue signaling that is required in today's corporate world—may I add, for large corporations, because there are plenty of small and medium-sized, even publicly traded companies that are bucking this.

But for these large corporations who have massive, massive compliance departments that are chock-full of attorneys, chock-full of CPAs and others that are going to work through this, and they are going to hire their friends in the consulting world to make sure that they are dotting the I's and crossing the T's, that is who it is really about.

Sadly, unfortunately, who ultimately ends up losing in that equation is the worker and the investor, our constituents.

Madam Speaker, with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

I urge my colleagues to join me in standing up for our Nation's investors and workers to vote "yes" for these Democratic amendments.

I do believe that Mr. HUIZENGA correctly described who they are working for. He just talked about how big these corporations are and how much they have to manage.

Of course, prior to him, Mr. BURGESS talked about, yes, the tax breaks that they receive, and they should receive more tax breaks. However, they are worried about these corporations and their ability to comply, despite the fact they have all of the accountants they need, they have all of the personnel they need, they have all of the management they need. They have everything that they need to be in compliance.

We are simply saying it is time for them to disclose information that the investors have been asking and begging for.

And, of course, they often refer to the retail investors. But the institutional investors must be included in this decision because they are the ones that are in control of the teachers and the firefighters and the workers on the front lines and all of that money that they are investing for them, and they have got to protect them. The way that you protect them is making sure that the investors understand how to make good decisions based on information.

If the big corporations, with all that they have to be able to operate, do not give them this information, do not have this information, do not share

this information, they are at a great disadvantage.

And so I would simply ask my colleagues to understand whose side we are on. We are on the side of the retail investors and the institutional investors who are handling all of the money of our frontline workers who are investing for their retirement.

I would ask for a "yea" vote on these en bloc amendments.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, 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 yeas 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.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. HILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BLUMENAUER). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 117-59.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, 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 titles I through V and insert the following:

SEC. 2. SEC STUDY ON ESG AND CLIMATE-RELATED DISCLOSURES.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Securities and Exchange Commission shall carry out a study of all disclosure frameworks described in paragraph (2) that any U.S.-listed public company may use when making disclosures to investors, whether voluntarily or pursuant to law.

(2) DISCLOSURE FRAMEWORKS.—The disclosure frameworks described in this paragraph are as follows:

(A) Disclosure frameworks related to environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") metrics.

(B) Disclosure frameworks related to the climate.

(b) REPORT.—The Commission shall issue a report to the Congress containing—

(1) all findings and determinations made in carrying out the study required under subsection (a)(1); and

(2) a description of all inconsistencies between the frameworks described under subsection (a)(2).

(c) ESG AND CLIMATE DISCLOSURE RULE-MAKING CONTINGENT ON STUDY.—Issuers are not required to make any disclosures related to ESG or the climate that were not required on the date of enactment of this Act unless—

(1) such disclosures are required by a rule of the Commission; and

(2) such rule is issued taking into account the finding and determinations of the study required under subsection (a)(1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) and a

Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, as I noted in our debate earlier today, I stand in opposition to the legislation en bloc offered by the majority, and that is why I am offering an amendment that replaces the entire underlying bill with a study to be conducted by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The amendment would require the SEC to summarize and describe any inconsistencies in the methodologies related to environmental, social, and governance metrics before—repeat, before—they mandate any type of disclosure from public companies.

My amendment will provide us with much-needed information on the differences between the five or six standard setters, among many others, currently in the market. They all have different approaches and ways to measure climate and other ESG risks. This causes confusion, Mr. Speaker, and turmoil, both for the public companies trying to determine these metrics and issue their financials and for investors trying to understand what has been disclosed.

As we have discussed during the general debate, H.R. 1187 is a compilation of five different bills. During this amendment debate, I want to focus particularly on the bills offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. VARGAS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CASTEN).

When we marked these bills up in the Financial Services Committee, I pointed out that even though Democrats believe these bills are in alignment, as they both address the need for climate-related disclosure, they are in tension with one another.

For example, Congressman VARGAS' bill suggests that a disclosure system is sufficient by providing an annual report describing the long-term ESG strategy and ESG-related metrics, which presumably would include climate risk.

On the other hand, Congressman CASTEN says that a disclosure should report the same metrics, but additionally needs to disclose the social and human impact of a company's actions, analyze how the company's reputation might be affected by climate, detail the board's oversight, and has a long list of statutory additions.

The Democrats often say that we need to mandate measuring climate risk because this is science. But Deloitte & Touche reported that science has not agreed on the methodology for measuring climate risks, and even when companies try to measure these risks, the information isn't measured consistently, timely, and in a relevant way, increasing uncertainty.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I claim time in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I strongly oppose the amendment offered by Mr. HILL. This amendment would gut the entirety of H.R. 1187. Bizarrely, this amendment offered by my colleague has an odd focus on climate change, suggesting that we need more study about the financial risk of climate change. Let me be very clear: climate change is real. We cannot alter the Earth's orbit or the Moon's orbit or click our heels three times and wish for climate change to magically disappear.

In fact, the impacts of climate change are already apparent and are affecting global financial markets. Unfortunately, studies show that market prices currently fail to factor in the risks of climate change to the tune of trillions of dollars.

Mr. HILL's amendment would also allow companies to continue to engage in legally risky tax-avoidance schemes to funnel limitless amounts of corporate dark money into politics and to enrich CEOs while worker wages remain stagnant. This is precisely the information that investors want to know about the companies that they own.

I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, we are not in Kansas anymore, since we are using "Wizard of Oz" analogies. To put a finer point on it, we are not debating climate. We are debating the right way to disclose financial risk for climate, from climate.

To put a finer point on it, a report released by the Governance & Accountability Institute features a breakdown of all the Standard & Poor's 500 publicly traded companies that are currently disclosing climate risk and which standard setter they are using.

The outcome shows that 51 percent use one company, 14 percent use another, and 5 percent use another. Vastly different outcomes. And, in fact, the bill proposed by the majority dictates which one of those should be used, and it happens to be the one that only 5 percent of companies are currently using.

So there are five or six of these different standard setters out there, and it is important for the commission to figure out which one of these makes the most sense before we mandate in a rulemaking.

Bobbing down these companies with additional, unclear, unwieldy disclosures just to prove a political point is not just unfair, it is expensive. It leads to increased litigation risk and hurts long-term capital formation. This is not how we should be operating as policymakers and precisely why I am offering this amendment to get the work done right up front before it turns into another government mandate.

My amendment is simply good governance. It will replace the bill with a study of all disclosure frameworks related to the environment, social and governance metrics, as well as those particularly related to climate that

any public company may use when making disclosures to our investors, whether voluntarily or pursuant to a statute. And it would analyze the differences and conflicting factors between the reporting frameworks. This information is what we need in Congress, and we should be able to review it before drafting, let alone voting on legislation that will lead to a mandated new disclosure framework.

Mr. Speaker, my amendment is simply good governance that will replace the bill with a study, and I believe that is the right way to go. I urge my colleagues to support this.

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

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

Mr. HILL's amendment would completely gut H.R. 1187 and would prevent investors from accessing critical environmental, social, and governance information that they need to make the best investment decisions possible and hold the companies they own accountable.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on Mr. HILL's amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

The question is on the amendment. The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. HILL. 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.

□ 1415

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. SCHRIER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 117-59.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk made in order by the rule.

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

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE VI—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 601. STUDY AND REPORT ON SMALL BUSINESSES AND ESG DISCLOSURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission, in coordination with the Director of the Office of the Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation and the Investor Advocate of the Office of the Investor Advocate, shall—

(1) conduct a study on the issues small businesses face with respect to complying with disclosure requirements related to environmental, social, and governance metrics; and

(2) submit a report to Congress that includes—

(A) the results of the study required under paragraph (1); and

(B) recommendations with respect to small business compliance with such disclosure requirements.

(b) DEFINITION OF SMALL BUSINESS.—In this section, the term “small business” has the meaning given the term “small business concern” under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

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

Mr. Speaker, my amendment to this bill is very simple. It would ensure that this important legislation does not place undue burden on small businesses.

In so many areas throughout my district, our Main Street businesses are just now finally getting back on their feet. They have faced unprecedented challenges during this past pandemic year. In fact, one small business owner in Auburn almost didn't apply for any Federal financial assistance because she was so overwhelmed by the potential paperwork.

Even before the pandemic, small businesses were bogged down with paperwork and administrative burdens, things that can be easily handled by a large corporation but that really are too much of a burden and can put a Main Street shop out of business.

When we implement this legislation, we should also understand what effect it will have on small businesses and make it as easy as possible for them to disclose this important information.

That is why my amendment requires the Sustainable Finance Advisory Commission to study issues small businesses may face when complying with requirements of this bill and order recommendations to ease regulatory burdens for these businesses.

As we move forward in creating transparency for large corporations, it is important that we do so without creating burdens that could really hamper the recovery of small businesses.

This is a commonsense amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support its adoption.

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

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment, although I am not opposed to it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the goals of this amendment, and I applaud my colleague from Washington. We should be concerned about the effects of this bill and ESG reporting on small businesses, and I would say that this is a step in the right direction.

However, I don't believe this amendment actually goes far enough. The ranking member of the full committee

submitted an amendment to the Rules Committee that would have exempted small businesses from the onerous and unnecessary requirements of this bill, and, sadly, that amendment was not made in order. I think that may have achieved the same goal in a certainly much more clear manner for the author.

This bill will be particularly burdensome on small businesses that don't have the resources to pay all the expenses associated with complying with these disclosures, such as lawyers, accountants, and other ESG consultants.

I know the chairwoman had mentioned that somehow my statements earlier and the statements of my colleagues were supportive of large business and their support of this. It is actually the exact opposite. I could really care less what the Fortune 50 think about this.

I am concerned about that bottom 50. I am worried about those up-and-coming companies that are going to have those precious resources sucked into more compliance that, again, does not have relevance or materiality to investors, nor is it actually requested by investors.

But this bill is a prime example of Wall Street versus Main Street, and I commend my colleague for fighting for Main Street with this amendment.

I am prepared to accept this amendment because I hope it will help small businesses.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for his commendation on the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), the chairwoman of the House Committee on Financial Services.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, this amendment offered by Representative SCHRIER requires the SEC to work with the Office of the Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation and the Office of the Investor Advocate to study the issues smaller public companies may face in reporting ESG disclosures, and to make recommendations for the SEC to consider.

Disclosures of ESG-related matters are critical to investors in markets, and it is imperative that public companies provide investors, the true owners of these companies, with this important information. However, it is just as important for us to ensure that public companies of all sizes are able to comply with these disclosure requirements.

To address this, my colleague, Representative SCHRIER, has introduced an amendment that requires the SEC to work with the Office of the Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation and the Office of the Investor Advocate to study the issues that smaller public companies face in disclosing ESG matters, and to make recommendations for the SEC to tailor these disclosure requirements to assist smaller public companies.

Ms. SCHRIER's amendment, along with Mr. VARGAS' provision in H.R.

1187, will help smaller public companies by ensuring that the SEC is factoring in the unique issues that smaller public companies face while also creating clear, consistent regulatory standards that reduce regulatory uncertainty, all while providing investors and markets with this critical information.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I continue to support this amendment, and I am happy to accept it.

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

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment that is a commonsense amendment to support our local small businesses.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER).

The question is on the amendment.

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

Ms. WATERS. 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. PLASKETT.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 117-59.

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, 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:

Page 41, line 8, insert “means” after “‘tax jurisdiction’”.

Page 41, line 9, strike “means”.

Page 41, beginning line 9, strike “or a jurisdiction that is not a country but that has fiscal autonomy; and” and insert “; or”.

Page 41, strike lines 12 through 14.

Page 41, after line 11, insert the following: “(i) a jurisdiction that is not a country but that has fiscal autonomy.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 473, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

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

I rise in support of this amendment. This amendment proposes a technical change in title 5 of this bill, the Disclosure of Tax Havens and Offshoring Act, to simply clarify that a “tax jurisdiction” includes either a country or a jurisdiction that is not a country but has fiscal autonomy.

My concern, as the bill presently states, is that certain words used in that part of the bill will be highly

problematic to U.S. territories, including my district, and our efforts to address very important tax policy issues that have arisen in the last few years.

My amendment seeks to correct the bill's definition of a tax jurisdiction by removing its words explicitly analyzing U.S. territories without the United States. While these specific words separating the territories from the rest of the United States would be removed, the rest of the language would be left as it currently exists in the bill: A "tax jurisdiction" would mean either a country or a jurisdiction that is not a country but that has fiscal autonomy.

My concern is with the language to explicitly distinguish U.S. territories from the sovereign United States in such a way.

First, it would be inconsistent with the current structure of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which this bill seeks to amend. Under that law, each of the U.S. territories are defined and treated as States.

Secondly, it would be contrary to the position that the United States has taken in its deliberations with the European Union and the OECD in response to blacklisting of U.S. territories in 2017 and 2018.

A letter from the Secretary of Treasury to the Council of the European Union addressing this issue reads: "The United States disagrees with the Council's decision to consider U.S. territories separately from the United States."

It would be more difficult for the United States to make this argument if legislation is adopted by Congress lending credence to the argument that U.S. territories should be treated as tax jurisdictions without the United States as a whole.

Importantly, treating the U.S. territories as separate tax jurisdictions distinct from the sovereign United States would also be inconsistent with efforts that U.S. territories have been making for relief from tax increases intended for foreign tax jurisdictions that were unfairly imposed on U.S. territories by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

Lastly, I have concerns about the language at issue categorizing U.S. territories as fiscally autonomous. They are, in fact, legally possessions of the United States under the tax code to this day. One of the U.S. territories is currently in a state of bankruptcy. The U.S. Virgin Islands has no control over its income taxes and cannot sever itself from the mirror code tax system of the United States, and has extensive and longstanding written agreements in place with the IRS requiring exchange of tax information.

Thus, all I have requested with this technical amendment is that the bill language be slightly adjusted to remove words explicitly referencing U.S. territories as tax jurisdictions distinct from the sovereign United States. I believe this would be more fair to the sponsors of this measure because it would in no way impede the effect of

its policy; the meaning of tax jurisdiction would remain as either a country or "a jurisdiction that is not a country but has fiscal autonomy."

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), the chairwoman of the Financial Services Committee.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I understand that my friend and colleague, Ms. PLASKETT, has raised some concerns about the treatment of territories in this bill, and I want to assure her that the staff has done everything possible in the bill text to ensure that territories are included in this bill and not treated disparately.

The language in this bill is consistent with regulations promulgated under the Obama administration regarding country-by-country tax reporting, which were carefully written to ensure territories were not excluded.

I want to make clear that nothing in this bill should be intended to suggest that territories are tax havens. In fact, I have worked with my colleague, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, on this bill text. We believe that the enhanced disclosures in this bill, which will include territories, should help encourage investment in the territories and hold corporations accountable for lack of investment in territories.

I want to ensure Ms. PLASKETT that I take her concerns seriously, and I intend to work with her to make sure that what she is identifying as perhaps incorrectly being defined as tax havens is an issue that I will deal with.

□ 1430

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, since I have assurances from both the chairwoman and the committee that they will continue to work with us to ensure that U.S. territories are not treated as tax havens but that we are, in fact, individuals who intend and continue to intend, through our governments, to pay our taxes to the Internal Revenue Service and continue to be treated equitably as part of the United States, at this time, I yield back the balance of my time and I withdraw my amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendment is withdrawn.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 1187 is postponed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 475, JUNETEENTH NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DAY ACT

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 479 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 479

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (S. 475) to amend title 5, United States Code, to designate Juneteenth

National Independence Day as a legal public holiday. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to commit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time is yielded for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, today, the Committee on Rules met and reported a rule, House Resolution 479, providing for consideration of S. 475, the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, under a closed rule.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform and one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, we are here today to consider an important and timely bill, S. 475, which parallels H.R. 1320 introduced by our colleague, SHELLA JACKSON LEE from Texas. This bill would make Juneteenth a Federal holiday.

We are happy and not a little surprised to see that the Senate was able to quickly pass this bill with unanimous consent. It is not every day that one sees the Senate move more quickly than the House, and it is my hope that today the House of Representatives would be able to act with similar swiftness.

Juneteenth, a portmanteau of June 19th, celebrates a seminal moment in Black American history, and it is well past time that our country recognizes the importance of this day by making it a Federal holiday.

While the Emancipation Proclamation outlawed slavery in the South, and the Civil War effectively ended with the surrender of the Confederacy in April of 1865 at Appomattox, slavery did not immediately end throughout the United States.

During the Civil War, many slaveholders migrated to Texas to avoid conflict and continued to hold Black Americans in bondage after the formal end of the Civil War.

On June 19, 1865, Union troops finally arrived in Galveston Bay, Texas, to ensure that slaves were freed, a full 2½

years after the Emancipation Proclamation was signed by President Lincoln.

On that date, Major General Gordon Granger issued General Order No. 3, which announced that, in accordance with the Emancipation Proclamation, all slaves are free.

In the years following, Black Texans began to celebrate Juneteenth, also known as Emancipation Day, Jubilee Day, and Juneteenth Independence Day. Over time, they developed time-honored traditions for celebration, including parades, cookouts, family reunions, prayer gatherings, historic and cultural readings, and musical performances. As Texans emigrated to other parts of the United States, those traditions came with them and became enshrined in Black communities across our country.

Today, Juneteenth is celebrated by communities throughout the United States. Forty-eight States and the District of Columbia recognize Juneteenth. It is time for the Federal Government to do the same.

My own district in southeastern Pennsylvania takes great pride in its Juneteenth celebrations. From parades and flag raisings and picnics to musical performances and community gatherings, our community will celebrate at dozens of events throughout the district this weekend.

On a planning call this week for one of our local celebrations, a resident from the Eastwick neighborhood in southwest Philadelphia proclaimed that “Juneteenth is the holy grail” of celebrations for the community because it represents America’s true day of freedom.

Upon hearing the news that this bill would come up for passage today, one of my staffers said: “As an African-American woman raising five beautiful children, it would mean so much to make Juneteenth a Federal holiday. . . . It allows people to reflect on what my ancestors had to deal with. It gives the history of how they fought and continued to fight as they passed the torch on to the next generation.”

Another community member just shared: “I hope this provides an accessible, teachable moment so people across the country can talk with their neighbors about why we need this holiday and how it helps to address the erasure of Black contributions to humanity and history.”

I know that this move to make Juneteenth a Federal holiday will mean so much to members of the Black community in my district, and I am so excited to have the great honor of returning home to celebrate this weekend after we pass this bill.

Juneteenth, like many of our other Federal celebrations, serves as a day of remembrance and reflection and a celebration of emancipation and freedom.

So, as we consider the rule today, and as we approach this year’s Juneteenth celebrations, I ask my colleagues in this Chamber to think and

reflect on our Nation’s complicated history, the events that led us to where we are, and what we need to do to reckon with our past and continue to work toward creating a more equitable and inclusive society.

America has historically failed to fully address the horrors of the abuse wrought upon enslaved people during the early years of our country, and to this day, we live with the long-term effects and consequences of slavery in America.

Racism, both interpersonal and institutional, continues to plague our country. And despite monumental efforts, from the Civil War to the civil rights movement and beyond, to get our Nation to live up to the ideals proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, Black Americans still face disparate treatment and disparate outcomes across our society, from housing and healthcare to education and the workplace.

To move forward with the work of dismantling institutional racism that continues to disenfranchise Black Americans, it is essential that we start by looking critically at how we get here.

If we all truly commit ourselves to striving toward a more perfect Union, where all people are not only legally equal but actually have a fair shot at achieving the American Dream, we must recognize our current failings and take the necessary steps to end racial discrimination, the racial wealth gap, and racial injustices in our social, economic, environmental, and judicial institutions.

While some may feel that making Juneteenth a Federal holiday is a purely symbolic act, symbols hold power. Holidays hold power.

While millions of Americans already celebrate Juneteenth and use the day to reflect on our collective past and future, this is an important step to formally commemorate a crucial part of our culture and history that for too long has been canceled.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on other meaningful steps we can take to honor the legacy of enslaved people who contributed so much to our history and to address the lasting impacts of this cruel chapter in our history that still persist today.

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

Mr. RESCENTIALER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON) for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the rule before us today provides for consideration of S. 475, a bipartisan bill establishing a national holiday on June 19, known as Juneteenth National Independence Day. The June 19th date marks the date that Major General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston, Texas, and announced the end of slavery and the Civil War.

I am honored to stand here with my colleague from Pennsylvania as the Battle of Gettysburg, of course, took place in Pennsylvania, involving the largest number of Civil War casualties, and marked the turning point of the war.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, the Keystone State played a crucial part in the Civil War. My State provided over 350,000 soldiers and sailors, more than any other Northern State except New York. Pennsylvania also served as a vital resource for military equipment and food for the Union Army. As I already mentioned, the Commonwealth was the site of the world’s largest battle, that of Gettysburg.

So, it probably comes as no surprise that Pennsylvania already recognizes Juneteenth. In fact, since 1980, 47 States, including, as I said, my home State of Pennsylvania, as well as the District of Columbia, have issued legislation recognizing Juneteenth as a holiday or as a day of observance.

Designating June 19 as a national holiday would increase awareness and education on Juneteenth; it would celebrate Black history and culture; and it would recognize the Americans who fought and died to end slavery.

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I now recognize my distinguished colleague, the chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security in the House Committee on the Judiciary. Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE is a tremendous advocate and leader in the fight for racial equity and an inspiration to many of our colleagues, including myself. Coming from the great State of Texas, she is all too familiar with the history and importance of Juneteenth for African Americans and for all Americans to recognize and reconcile our history.

In Congress’ past, Representative JACKSON LEE led the charge to recognize Juneteenth as a national holiday by introducing legislation to federally recognize this historic day. In the 117th Congress, she, again, introduced H.R. 1320, which I understand formed the basis for the Senate bill.

Through the tireless work of her and her Senate colleagues, we now have the privilege of voting on this historic legislation. I applaud the tremendous work of the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. How humbled I am to be on the floor of the House with fellow Americans who can speak eloquently about the history that is so deeply seated in my history and the history of so many Americans.

How honored I am, Congresswoman SCANLON, that you come from the great State of Pennsylvania that has a storied history. For some of us, we remember Gettysburg, but there are many other aspects, which I have had the privilege of visiting.

I always say to America: Learn America. It is a beautiful place, but it is a historic place.

To my friend from Pennsylvania, the manager and Rules Committee member, how honored I am to have you, a fellow Pennsylvanian, in terms of the minority's manager, on the floor today. You know full well the fight of the Union soldiers, and I am sure that you have in your constituency or in the State descendants of those fights.

Mr. Speaker, I can stand here today to say, with Senator MARKEY, Senator CORNYN, Senator SMITH, and my colleague of long-suffering, DANNY DAVIS, who began this journey with me, the act or the thought of racial divide crushes to the floor on this bright and sunny day as we bring from the Senate the legislation that I offered, H.R. 1320, in the form of S. 475, the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, companion legislation to H.R. 1320 in the House.

The House was the leader, although I am always glad to embrace the dynamic leadership of the Senate. We have over 160 more sponsors coming, bipartisan sponsors.

My good friend and colleague from Texas, RANDY WEBER, actually represents Galveston, and I want to share his name on the floor.

□ 1445

But I introduce this to make Juneteenth a Federal holiday to commemorate the end of chattel slavery, America's original sin, and to bring about celebration, crushing racial divide down to a point of unity to this Earth, and it is because of the perseverance, the strength of our mutual communities, African Americans that struggle for equality.

Now, I would be remiss if I did not at least appoint that slavery was real. These are the brutal backs upon which the whip went over and over and over again, not only men, women, children, possibly, as history recounts.

The history is limited because it is slave narrative, that I might very humbly and respectfully say, those stories are in broken English. But I remember one where a woman slave said to a husband that had been either taken away or had been a freed slave to another plantation; she said, Husband, come back, come back, they are about to sell me and your children to different places. That is what this moment in time in history represents for us.

But look where we are today. Look where we are. In the midst of what people have described as racial divide, we have now come to a place where we acknowledge the 47 States that have done a celebratory, unified, and multicultural celebration of Juneteenth. Let me tell you why, just for a moment.

Juneteenth is as significant to African Americans as it will be to Americans because we, too, are Americans, and it means freedom.

Juneteenth. On June 19, 1865, General Granger found himself on the shores of

Galveston—Senator CORNYN and myself will be in Galveston this very Juneteenth. How coincidental. Can you imagine, how short I am, I will be standing maybe taller than Senator CORNYN, forgive me for that, because it will be such an elevation of joy, but we will be there for a historic celebration.

But Juneteenth came in June of 1865, and shortly thereafter, in the next few months, the 13th Amendment declared slavery unconstitutional in the United States. I think it is important to read these words. These are the words of General Granger, coming all the way from Washington, D.C., of General Order No. 3.

You know, we like legislation, but I will tell you, can you imagine all of the slaves who were not free 2 extra years? They gathered around, they knew something was happening. There was no telegram and there was no cyber, there was no email or tweets.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, the people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection therefore existing between them becomes that of employer and hired labor. It is a day of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Rules Committee, Chairman MCGOVERN, and Ranking Member COLE. I want to thank them for their commitment in bringing this to us. I want to thank Majority Leader HOYER, Speaker PELOSI, the whip, Mr. CLYBURN, the chairman, Mr. JEFFRIES, and all of the leadership on both sides of the aisle that have brought us to this point.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the House Judiciary Committee, the Chair of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, and the principal sponsor in the House of the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, I rise in strong and enthusiastic support of the Rule and the underlying legislation, S. 475, the Senate companion to the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, which establishes June 19 as a federal holiday.

I applaud the U.S. Senate for passing S. 475, Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, companion legislation to H.R. 1320, which I introduced to make Juneteenth a federal holiday to commemorate the end of chattel slavery, America's Original Sin, and to celebrate the perseverance that has been the hallmark of the African American struggle for equality.

I thank Senator MARKEY of Massachusetts, my senior senator, Senator JOHN CORNYN of Texas, and others who spearheaded this effort in the Senate, and Senate Majority Leader SCHUMER for his support and for using his legislative skills to ensure the bill was voted on and passed.

Mr. Speaker, now it is time for the House of Representatives to act swiftly and bring to the

floor, vote on, pass the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, and send it to the desk of President Biden for signature.

With the President's signature, the federal government will join 47 states in recognizing as a holiday Juneteenth, the day that has been celebrated by African Americans for 156 years and has been called rightly as 'America's second Independence Day.'

Let me extend on behalf of all of us who have labored to pass this important legislation our deep appreciation to the House leadership, particularly Majority Leader Hoyer, for their support which paved the way for the House last year to pass by unanimous consent H. Res. 1001, the resolution I introduced recognizing Juneteenth Independence Day.

As I have said many times, Juneteenth is as significant to African Americans as July 4 is to all Americans because on that day, June 19, 155 years ago, General Gordon Granger, the Commanding Officer of the District of Texas, rode into Galveston, Texas and announced the freedom of the last American slaves; belatedly freeing 250,000 slaves in Texas nearly two and a half years after Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

When General Granger read these words of General Order No. 3 set off joyous celebrations of the freedmen and women of Texas:

"The people of Texas are informed that in accordance with a Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection therefore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired laborer."

Juneteenth thus made real to the last persons living under the system of chattel slavery, of human bondage, the prophetic words of President Abraham Lincoln delivered November 19, 1863, at Gettysburg "that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Juneteenth was first celebrated in the Texas state capital in 1867 under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau and remains the oldest known celebration of slavery's demise, commemorating freedom while acknowledging the sacrifices and contributions made by courageous African Americans towards making our great nation the more conscious and accepting country that it has become.

Juneteenth is as significant to African Americans as July 4 is to all Americans because on that day, June 19, 155 years ago, General Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, Texas and announced the freedom of the last American slaves; belatedly freeing 250,000 slaves in Texas nearly two and a half years after Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Juneteenth was first celebrated in the Texas state capital in 1867 under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Today, Juneteenth remains the oldest known celebration of slavery's demise. It commemorates freedom while acknowledging the sacrifices and contributions made by courageous African Americans towards making our great nation the more conscious and accepting country that it has become.

As the nation prepares to celebrate July 4th, our nation's independence day, it is a time to reflect on the accomplishments of our nation and its people.

General Granger's reading of this order ended chattel slavery, a form of perpetual servitude that held generations of Africans in bondage in the United States for two-hundred and forty-eight years and opened a new chapter in American history.

Recognizing the importance of this date, former slaves coined the word "Juneteenth" to mark the occasion with a celebrations the first of which occurred in the Texas state capital in 1867 under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Juneteenth was and is a living symbol of freedom for people who did not have it.

Juneteenth remains the oldest known celebration of slavery's demise.

It commemorates freedom while acknowledging the sacrifices and contributions made by courageous African Americans towards making our great nation the more conscious and accepting country that it has become.

The celebration of Juneteenth followed the most devastating conflict in our country's history, in the aftermath of a civil war that pitted brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor and threatened to tear the fabric of our union apart forever that America truly became the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. once said, "Freedom is never free," and African American labor leader A. Phillip Randolph often said "Freedom is never given. It is won." Truer words were never spoken.

We should all recognize the power and the ironic truth of those statements, and we should pause to remember the enormous price paid by all Americans in our country's quest to realize its promise.

Juneteenth honors the end of the 400 years of suffering African Americans endured under slavery and celebrates the legacy of perseverance that has become the hallmark of the African American experience in the struggle for equality.

In recent years, a number of National Juneteenth Organizations have arisen to take their place alongside older organizations—all with the mission to promote and cultivate knowledge and appreciation of African American history and culture.

Juneteenth celebrates African American freedom while encouraging self-development and respect for all cultures.

But it must always remain a reminder to us all that liberty and freedom are precious birthrights of all Americans, which must be jealously guarded and preserved for future generations.

I urge all members to support the rule and the underlying legislation.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. I would like to thank my good friend and colleague from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for the kind words for my home State of Pennsylvania, and for recognizing the descendants of those who fought to end slavery, especially those in Pennsylvania.

Additionally, I would like to commend her on working on the House companion for, from what I am understanding, years and years. So this certainly says volumes about the work she put into the bill, and I would just like to thank her.

Mr. Speaker, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation

in 1863, but it took 2½ years for slaves in Texas to learn of their freedom. S. 475 will finally designate June 19 as a national holiday and highlight the important history and contribution of Black Americans and those who fought and died to end slavery.

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. I want to echo the remarks of my distinguished colleague, Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE, in mentioning Pennsylvania's history in this moment. I want to highlight Philadelphia's role in our Nation's abolitionist movement, the Quakers, Lucretia Mott, who embraced that movement and pushed this country forward, the role of our residents in fighting and winning the Civil War, and being the birthplace of American ideals at Independence Hall.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that in passing this rule and the underlying bill we will take a collective step forward in achieving those goals that all Americans are equal under the law, treated fairly in our schools, our workplaces, our courts, and our public institutions.

Symbols hold power. Holidays hold power. While millions of Americans already celebrate Juneteenth and use the day to reflect on our collective past and future, this is an important step to formally commemorate a crucial part of our culture and history. I urge, again, that all my colleagues vote for the rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

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

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 214, nays 208, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 163]

YEAS—214

Adams	Carbajal	Cuellar
Aguilar	Cárdenas	Dauids (KS)
Allred	Carson	Davis, Danny K.
Auchincloss	Carter (LA)	Dean
Axne	Cartwright	DeFazio
Barragán	Case	DeGette
Bass	Casten	DeLauro
Beatty	Castor (FL)	DelBene
Bera	Castro (TX)	Delgado
Beyer	Chu	Demings
Bishop (GA)	Cicilline	DeSaulnier
Blumenauer	Clark (MA)	Deutch
Blunt Rochester	Clarke (NY)	Dingell
Bonamici	Cleaver	Doggett
Bourdeaux	Clyburn	Doyle, Michael
Bowman	Cohen	F.
Boyle, Brendan	Connolly	Escobar
F.	Cooper	Eshoo
Brown	Correa	Espallat
Brownley	Costa	Evans
Bush	Courtney	Fletcher
Bustos	Crist	Foster
Butterfield	Crow	Frankel, Lois

Gallego	Lynch	Sarbanes
Garamendi	Malinowski	Scanlon
Garcia (IL)	Maloney,	Schakowsky
Garcia (TX)	Carolyn B.	Schiff
Golden	Maloney, Sean	Schneider
Gomez	Manning	Schrader
Gottheimer	Matsui	Schrier
Green, Al (TX)	McBath	Scott (VA)
Grijalva	McCollum	Scott, David
Harder (CA)	McEachin	Sewell
Hayes	McGovern	Sherman
Higgins (NY)	McNerney	Sherrill
Himes	Meeks	Sires
Horsford	Meng	Slotkin
Houlahan	Mfume	Smith (WA)
Hoyer	Morelle	Soto
Huffman	Moulton	Spanberger
Jackson Lee	Mrvan	Speier
Jayapal	Murphy (FL)	Stansbury
Jeffries	Nadler	Stanton
Johnson (GA)	Napolitano	Stevens
Johnson (TX)	Neal	Strickland
Jones	Neguse	Suzozi
Kahele	Newman	Swalwell
Kaptur	Norcross	Takano
Keating	O'Halleran	Thompson (CA)
Kelly (IL)	Omar	Thompson (MS)
Khanna	Pallone	Titus
Kildee	Panetta	Tlaib
Kilmer	Pappas	Tonko
Kim (NJ)	Pascrell	Torres (CA)
Kind	Payne	Torres (NY)
Kirkpatrick	Perlmutter	Trahan
Krishnamoorthi	Peters	Trone
Kuster	Phillips	Underwood
Lamb	Pingree	Vargas
Langevin	Pocan	Veasey
Larsen (WA)	Porter	Vela
Larsen (CT)	Pressley	Velázquez
Lawrence	Price (NC)	Wasserman
Lawson (FL)	Quigley	Schultz
Lee (CA)	Raskin	Waters
Lee (NV)	Rice (NY)	Watson Coleman
Leger Fernandez	Ross	Welch
Levin (CA)	Roybal-Allard	Wexton
Levin (MI)	Ruiz	Wild
Lieu	Ruppersberger	Williams (GA)
Lofgren	Rush	Wilson (FL)
Lowenthal	Ryan	Yarmuth
Luria	Sánchez	

NAYS—208

Aderholt	Duncan	Hinson
Allen	Dunn	Hollingsworth
Amodei	Emmer	Hudson
Armstrong	Estes	Huizenga
Arrington	Fallon	Issa
Babin	Feenstra	Jackson
Bacon	Ferguson	Jacobs (NY)
Baird	Fischbach	Johnson (LA)
Balderson	Fitzgerald	Johnson (OH)
Banks	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (SD)
Barr	Fleischmann	Jordan
Bentz	Fortenberry	Joyce (OH)
Bergman	Foxo	Joyce (PA)
Bice (OK)	Franklin, C.	Katko
Biggs	Scott	Keller
Bilirakis	Fulcher	Kelly (MS)
Bishop (NC)	Gaetz	Kelly (PA)
Boebert	Gallagher	Kim (GA)
Bost	Garbarino	Kinzinger
Brady	Garcia (CA)	Kustoff
Brooks	Gibbs	LaHood
Buchanan	Gimenez	LaMalfa
Buck	Gohmert	Lamborn
Bucshon	Gonzales, Tony	Latta
Budd	Gonzalez (OH)	LaTurner
Burchett	Good (VA)	Lesko
Burgess	Gooden (TX)	Letlow
Calvert	Gosar	Long
Cammack	Granger	Loudermillk
Carl	Graves (LA)	Lucas
Carter (GA)	Graves (MO)	Luetkemeyer
Carter (TX)	Green (TN)	Mace
Cawthorn	Greene (TX)	Malliotakis
Chabot	Griffith	Mann
Cheney	Grothman	Massie
Cline	Guest	Mast
Cloud	Guthrie	McCarthy
Clyde	Hagedorn	McCaul
Cole	Harris	McClain
Comer	Harshbarger	McClintock
Crawford	Hartzler	McKinley
Crenshaw	Hern	Meijer
Curtis	Herrell	Meuser
Davidson	Herrera Beutler	Miller (IL)
Davis, Rodney	Hice (GA)	Miller (WV)
DesJarlais	Higgins (LA)	Miller-Meeks
Diaz-Balart	Hill	Moolenaar

Mooney
 Moore (AL)
 Moore (UT)
 Mullin
 Murphy (NC)
 Nehls
 Newhouse
 Norman
 Nunes
 Obernolte
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Palmer
 Pence
 Perry
 Pfluger
 Posey
 Reed
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)

Rose
 Rosendale
 Rouzer
 Rutherford
 Salazar
 Scalise
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Sessions
 Simpson
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smucker
 Spartz
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Steube
 Stewart
 Taylor
 Tenney

Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Turner
 Upton
 Valadao
 Van Drew
 Van Dwyne
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walorski
 Waltz
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Young
 Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

Craig
 Donalds
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente

Jacobs (CA)
 McHenry
 Moore (WI)
 Ocasio-Cortez

Roy

□ 1523

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mrs. HINSON changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. NADLER changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on Roll Call No. 163.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Gallego)
 Cárdenas (Gomez)
 Cleaver (Davids (KS))
 DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
 Gaetz (Greene (GA))
 Granger (Arrington)
 Grijalva (García (IL))
 Horsford (Jeffries)
 Hoyer (Brown)

Johnson (TX)
 (Jeffries)
 Kim (NJ)
 (Pallone)
 Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
 Langevin
 (Courtney)
 Lawson (FL)
 (Evans)
 Lieu (Raskin)
 Lowenthal
 (Beyer)
 Meng (Clark (MA))
 Mullin (Lucas)
 Napolitano
 (Correa)

Nehls (Fallon)
 O’Halleran
 (Stanton)
 Payne (Pallone)
 Porter (Wexton)
 Roybal-Allard (Escobar)
 Ruiz (Aguiar)
 Rush
 (Underwood)
 Sewell (DelBene)
 Sherrill
 (Pallone)
 Speier (Scanlon)
 Strickland
 (Kilmer)
 Wilson (FL)
 (Hayes)

ESG DISCLOSURE SIMPLIFICATION ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1187) to provide for disclosure of additional material information about public companies and establish a Sustainable Finance Advisory Committee, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 1, printed in House Report 117-59, 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 gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 209, nays 218, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 164]

YEAS—209

Aderholt
 Allen
 Amodei
 Armstrong
 Arrington
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balderson
 Banks
 Barr
 Benz
 Bergman
 Bice (OK)
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (NC)
 Bost
 Bourdeaux
 Brady
 Brooks
 Buchanan
 Bucshon
 Budd
 Burchett
 Burgess
 Calvert
 Cammack
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Cawthorn
 Chabot
 Cheney
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyde
 Cole
 Comer
 Craig
 Crawford
 Curtis
 Davids (KS)
 Davis, Rodney
 Delgado
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Donalds
 Duncan
 Dunn
 Emmer
 Estes
 Fallon
 Feenstra
 Ferguson
 Foxx
 Franklin, C.
 Scott
 Fulcher
 Gallagher
 Garbarino
 García (CA)
 Gibbs
 Gimenez
 Gohmert
 Gonzales, Tony
 Gooden (TX)

Gosar
 Gottheimer
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Griffith
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Hagedorn
 Harris
 Harshbarger
 Hartzler
 Hart
 Herrrell
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Hill
 Hinson
 Hudson
 Huizenga
 Issa
 Jackson
 Jacobs (NY)
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Katko
 Keller
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Kim (CA)
 Kinzinger
 Kustoff
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn
 Latta
 LaTurner
 Lesko
 Letlow
 Long
 Loudermill
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Mace
 Malinowski
 Malliotakis
 Mann
 Mast
 McBeth
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClintock
 McHenry
 McKinley
 Meijer
 Meuser
 Miller (IL)
 Miller (WV)
 Miller-Meeks
 Moolenaar
 Mooney
 Moore (AL)
 Moore (UT)

Mullin
 Murphy (NC)
 Nehls
 Newhouse
 Norman
 Nunes
 Obernolte
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Palmer
 Pappas
 Pence
 Perry
 Pfluger
 Phillips
 Posey
 Reed
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Rouzer
 Rutherford
 Salazar
 Scalise
 Schrier
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Sessions
 Sherrill
 Simpson
 Slotkin
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smucker
 Spartz
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steube
 Stevens
 Stewart
 Taylor
 Tenney
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Turner
 Upton
 Valadao
 Van Drew
 Van Dwyne
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walorski
 Waltz
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Wild
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Young
 Zeldin

NAYS—218

Adams
 Aguilar
 Alired
 Auchincloss
 Axne
 Barragán
 Bass
 Beatty
 Bera
 Beyer
 Biggs
 Bishop (GA)

Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Boebert
 Bonamici
 Bowman
 Boyle, Brendan
 F.
 Brown
 Brownley
 Buck
 Bush
 Bustos

Butterfield
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson
 Carter (LA)
 Cartwright
 Case
 Casten
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chu
 Cicilline

Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Cooper
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Crist
 Crow
 Cuellar
 Davidson
 Davis, Danny K.
 Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 Deutch
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Doyle, Michael
 F.
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Evans
 Fletcher
 Foster
 Frankel, Lois
 Gaetz
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 García (IL)
 García (TX)
 Golden
 Gomez
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 Good (VA)
 Green, Al (TX)
 Greene (GA)
 Grijalva
 Harder (CA)
 Hayes
 Higgins (NY)
 Himes
 Hollingsworth
 Horsford
 Houlahan
 Hoyer
 Huffman
 Jackson Lee
 Jacobs (CA)
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (TX)

Jones
 Kabele
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Khanna
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kim (NJ)
 Kind
 Kirkpatrick
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster
 Lamb
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Lawrence
 Lawson (FL)
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NV)
 Leger Fernandez
 Levin (CA)
 Levin (MI)
 Lieu
 Lofgren
 Lowenthal
 Luria
 Lynch
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Manning
 Massie
 Matsui
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McNerney
 Meeks
 Meng
 Mfume
 Moore (WI)
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Murphy (FL)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Newman
 Norcross
 O’Halleran
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Pallone
 Panetta
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Pingree

Pocan
 Porter
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Rice (NY)
 Rosendale
 Ross
 Roy
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Ryan
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sires
 Smith (WA)
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Speier
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Steil
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Swalwell
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Underwood
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Welch
 Wexton
 Williams (GA)
 Wilson (FL)
 Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—3

Babin
 Crenshaw
 Herrera Beutler

□ 1545

Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. BUCK, and Ms. JACKSON LEE changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. CRAIG and Mr. DELGADO 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.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Gallego)
 Cárdenas (Gomez)
 Cleaver (Davids (KS))
 DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
 Gaetz (Greene (GA))
 Granger (Arrington)

Grijalva (García (IL))
 Horsford
 Hoyer (Brown)
 Johnson (TX)
 (Jeffries)
 Kim (NJ)
 (Pallone)
 Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
 Langevin
 (Courtney)

Lawson (FL)
 (Evans)
 Lieu (Raskin)
 Lowenthal
 (Beyer)
 Meng (Clark (MA))
 Mullin (Lucas)
 Napolitano
 (Correa)
 Nehls (Fallon)
 O’Halleran
 (Stanton)
 Payne (Pallone)

Porter (Wexton) Rush
 Roybal-Allard (Underwood)
 (Escobar) Sewell (DelBene)
 Ruiz (Aguilar) Sherrill
 (Pallone) Wilson (FL)
 (Hayes)

Stevens
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Swailwell
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko

Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Underwood
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez

Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Welch
 Wexton
 Wild
 Williams (GA)
 Wilson (FL)

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, June 16, 2021, I missed the vote on roll call No. 165. Had I been present I would have voted: “nay” on roll call No. 165.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC 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, printed in House Report 117-59, 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 215, nays 211, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 165]

YEAS—215

Adams
 Aguilar
 Allred
 Auchincloss
 Axne
 Barragán
 Bass
 Beatty
 Bera
 Beyer
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici
 Bourdeaux
 Bowman
 Boyle, Brendan
 F.
 Brown
 Brownley
 Bush
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson
 Carter (LA)
 Cartwright
 Case
 Casten
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Cooper
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Craig
 Crist
 Crow
 Cuellar
 Davids (KS)
 Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Delgado
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 Deutch
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Doyle, Michael
 F.
 Escobar
 Eshoo

Españillat
 Evans
 Fletcher
 Foster
 Frankel, Lois
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 García (IL)
 García (TX)
 Golden
 Gomez
 Blumenaue
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 Gottheimer
 Green, Al (TX)
 Grijalva
 Harder (CA)
 Hayes
 Higgins (NY)
 Himes
 Horsford
 Houlahan
 Hoyer
 Huffman
 Jackson Lee
 Jacobs (CA)
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (TX)
 Jones
 Kabele
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Khanna
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kim (NJ)
 Kind
 Kirkpatrick
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster
 Lamb
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Lawrence
 Lawson (FL)
 Lee (CA)
 Leger Fernandez
 Levin (CA)
 Levin (MI)
 Lieu
 Lofgren
 Lowenthal
 Luria
 Lynch
 Malinowski
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Manning
 Matsui

McBath
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McNeerney
 Meeks
 Meng
 Mfume
 Moore (WI)
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Murphy (FL)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Newman
 Norcross
 O’Halloran
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Pallone
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascarell
 Payne
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Rice (NY)
 Ross
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Ryan
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (WA)
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Speier
 Stansbury
 Stanton

Aderholt
 Allen
 Amodei
 Armstrong
 Arrington
 Babin
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balderson
 Banks
 Barr
 Bentz
 Bergman
 Bice (OK)
 Biggs
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (NC)
 Boebert
 Bost
 Brady
 Brooks
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Budd
 Burchett
 Huizenga
 Burgess
 Calvert
 Cammack
 Carl
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Cawthorn
 Chabot
 Cheney
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyde
 Cole
 Comer
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Curtis
 Davidson
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Donalds
 Duncan
 Dunn
 Emmer
 Estes
 Fallon
 Feenstra
 Ferguson
 Fischbach
 Fitzgerald
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fortenberry
 Foxx
 Franklin, C.
 Scott
 Fulcher
 Gaetz
 Gallagher
 Garbarino
 Garcia (CA)
 Gibbs
 Gimenez
 Gohmert
 Gonzales, Tony

NAYS—211

Gonzalez (OH)
 Good (VA)
 Gooden (TX)
 Gosar
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Greene (GA)
 Griffith
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Hagedorn
 Harris
 Harshbarger
 Hern
 Herrrell
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Hill
 Hinson
 Hollingsworth
 Hudson
 Issa
 Jackson
 Jacobs (NY)
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Katko
 Keller
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Kim (CA)
 Kinzinger
 Kustoff
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn
 Latta
 LaTurner
 Lee (NV)
 Lesko
 Letlow
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Mace
 Malliotakis
 Mann
 Massie
 Mast
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClintock
 McHenry
 McKinley
 Meijer
 Meuser
 Miller (IL)
 Miller (WV)
 Miller-Meeks
 Moolenaar

NOT VOTING—4

Davis, Danny K.
 Davis, Rodney

Hartzler
 Yarmuth

□ 1606

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 against:

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Gallego)	Hoyer (Brown) (Stanton)	O’Halloran (Stanton)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Jeffries (Kim (NJ) (Pallone))	Payne (Pallone)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Porter (Wexton)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))	Langevin (Courtney)	Roybal-Allard (Escobar)
Gaetz (Greene (GA))	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Gonzalez, Vicente (Gomez)	Lieu (Raskin)	Rush (Underwood)
Granger (Arrington)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Sewell (DelBene)
Grijalva (García (IL))	Meng (Clark (MA))	Sherrill (Pallone)
Horsford (Jeffries)	Mullin (Lucas)	Speier (Scanlon)
	Napolitano (Hayes)	Strickland (Kilmer)
	Nehls (Fallon)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. HILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHNEIDER). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendment No. 4, printed in House Report 117-59, 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 gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 204, nays 225, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 166]

YEAS—204

Aderholt	Davis, Rodney	Harshbarger
Allen	DesJarlais	Hartzler
Amodei	Diaz-Balart	Hern
Armstrong	Donalds	Herrrell
Arrington	Duncan	Herrera Beutler
Babin	Dunn	Hice (GA)
Bacon	Emmer	Higgins (LA)
Baird	Estes	Hill
Balderson	Fallon	Hinson
Banks	Feenstra	Hollingsworth
Barr	Ferguson	Hudson
Bentz	Fischbach	Huizenga
Bergman	Fitzgerald	Issa
Bice (OK)	Fitzpatrick	Jackson
Bilirakis	Fleischmann	Jacobs (NY)
Bishop (NC)	Fortenberry	Johnson (LA)
Bost	Foxx	Johnson (OH)
Brady	Franklin, C.	Johnson (SD)
Brooks	Scott	Jordan
Buchanan	Fulcher	Joyce (OH)
Buck	Gallagher	Joyce (PA)
Bucshon	Garbarino	Katko
Budd	García (CA)	Keller
Burchett	Gibbs	Kelly (MS)
Burgess	Gimenez	Kelly (PA)
Calvert	Gohmert	Kim (CA)
Cammack	Gonzales, Tony	Kinzinger
Carl	Gonzalez (OH)	Kustoff
Carter (GA)	Gonzalez,	LaHood
Carter (TX)	Vicente	LaMalfa
Cawthorn	Gooden (TX)	Lamborn
Chabot	Gosar	Latta
Cheney	Granger	LaTurner
Cline	Graves (LA)	Lesko
Cloud	Graves (MO)	Letlow
Clyde	Green (TN)	Long
Cole	Griffith	Loudermilk
Comer	Grothman	Lucas
Crawford	Guest	Luetkemeyer
Crenshaw	Guthrie	Mace
Curtis	Hagedorn	Malliotakis
Davidson	Harris	Mann

Mast
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClintock
 McHenry
 McKinley
 Meijer
 Meuser
 Miller (IL)
 Miller (WV)
 Miller-Meecks
 Moolenaar
 Mooney
 Moore (AL)
 Moore (UT)
 Mullin
 Murphy (NC)
 Nehls
 Newhouse
 Norman
 Nunes
 Obernolte
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Palmer
 Pence

Perry
 Pfluger
 Posey
 Reed
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Rouzer
 Rutherford
 Salazar
 Scalise
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Sessions
 Simpson
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smucker
 Spartz
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil

Stube
 Stewart
 Taylor
 Tenney
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Turner
 Upton
 Valadao
 Van Drew
 Van Dуйne
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walorski
 Waltz
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Young
 Zeldin

Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Underwood
 Vargas
 Veasey

Vela
 Velázquez
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Welch

Wexton
 Wild
 Williams (GA)
 Wilson (FL)
 Yarmuth

Clyde
 Cohen
 Cole
 Comer
 Connolly
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Craig
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Crist
 Crow
 Cuellar
 Curtis
 Davids (KS)
 Davidson
 Davis, Danny K.
 Davis, Rodney
 Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Delgado
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 DesJarlais
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Doyle, Michael
 F.
 Duncan
 Dunn
 Emmer
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Evans
 Fallon
 Ferguson
 Fischbach
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fletcher
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Foxx
 Frankel, Lois
 Franklin, C.
 Scott
 Gallagher
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garbarino
 Garcia (CA)
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Gimenez
 Golden
 Gomez
 Gonzales, Tony
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 Gottheimer
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Green, Al (TX)
 Griffith
 Grijalva
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Hagedorn
 Harder (CA)
 Harshbarger
 Hartzler
 Hayes
 Hern
 Herrera Beutler
 Higgins (LA)
 Higgins (NY)
 Hill
 Himes
 Hinson
 Hollingsworth
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Hudson
 Huffman
 Huizenga
 Issa

Jackson Lee
 Jacobs (CA)
 Jacobs (NY)
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Johnson (TX)
 Jones
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Kafele
 Kaptur
 Katko
 Keating
 Keller
 Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Khanna
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kim (CA)
 Kim (NJ)
 Kind
 Kinzinger
 Kirkpatrick
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster
 Kustoff
 LaHood
 Lamb
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latta
 LaTurner
 Lawrence
 Lawson (FL)
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NV)
 Leger Fernandez
 Lesko
 Letlow
 Levin (CA)
 Levin (MI)
 Lieu
 Lofgren
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Lowenthal
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luria
 Lynch
 Mace
 Malinowski
 Malliotakis
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Mann
 Manning
 Matsui
 McBath
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McNeerney
 Meeks
 Meijer
 Meng
 Meuser
 Mfume
 Miller (WV)
 Miller-Meeks
 Moolenaar
 Mooney
 Moore (AL)
 Moore (UT)
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Newman
 Norcross
 O'Halleran
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Rosendale
 Ross
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Rutherford
 Ryan
 Salazar
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Smucker
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Spartz
 Speier
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Stevens
 Stewart
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Swalwell
 Takano
 Taylor
 Tenney
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Timmons
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Turner

NOT VOTING—1

□ 1632

Messrs. CASTRO of Texas and COSTA changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. DONALDS, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mses. GRANGER and HERRELL 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.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE

RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Gallego)	Hoyer (Brown)	O'Halleran (Stanton)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Kim (NJ)	Payne (Pallone)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Porter (Wexton)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))	Langevin (Courtney)	Roybal-Allard (Escobar)
Gaetz (Greene (GA))	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Gonzalez, Vicente (Gomez)	Lieu (Raskin)	Rush (Underwood)
Granger (Arrington)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Sewell (DelBene)
Grijalva (García (IL))	Meng (Clark (MA))	Sherrill (Pallone)
Horsford (Jeffries)	Mullin (Lucas) (Correa)	Speier (Scanlon)
	Napolitano (Correa)	Strickland (Kilmer)
	Nehls (Fallon)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. SCHRIER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 8, printed in House Report 117-59, 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 Washington (Ms. SCHRIER).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, nays 47, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 167]

YEAS—380

Adams
 Aguilar
 Allred
 Auchincloss
 Axne
 Barragán
 Bass
 Beatty
 Bera
 Beyer
 Biggs
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Boebert
 Bonamici
 Bourdeaux
 Bowman
 Boyle, Brendan
 F.
 Brown
 Brownley
 Bush
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson
 Carter (LA)
 Cartwright
 Case
 Casten
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Cooper
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Craig
 Crist
 Crow
 Cuellar
 Davids (KS)
 Davis, Danny K.
 Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Delgado
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 Deutch
 Doggett
 Doyle, Michael
 F.
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Evans
 Fletcher
 Foster

Frankel, Lois
 Gaetz
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 García (IL)
 García (TX)
 Golden
 Gomez
 Good (VA)
 Gottheimer
 Green, Al (TX)
 Greene (GA)
 Grijalva
 Harder (CA)
 Hayes
 Higgins (NY)
 Himes
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Huffman
 Jackson Lee
 Jacobs (CA)
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (TX)
 Jones
 Kafele
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Khanna
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kim (NJ)
 Kind
 Kirkpatrick
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster
 Lamb
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Lawrence
 Lawson (FL)
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NV)
 Leger Fernandez
 Levin (CA)
 Levin (MI)
 Lieu
 Lofgren
 Lowenthal
 Luria
 Lynch
 Malinowski
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Manning
 Massie
 Matsui
 McBath
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McHenry
 Meeks
 Meng

Mfume
 Moore (WI)
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Murphy (FL)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Newman
 Norcross
 O'Halleran
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Pallone
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Rice (NY)
 Rosendale
 Ross
 Roy
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Ryan
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (WA)
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Speier
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (WA)
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Speier
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Stevens
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Swalwell
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko

Adams
 Aderholt
 Aguilar
 Allred
 Amodei
 Auchincloss
 Axne
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balderson
 Banks
 Barr
 Barragán
 Bass
 Beatty
 Bentz
 Bera
 Bergman
 Beyer
 Bice (OK)

Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Boebert
 Bonamici
 Bost
 Bourdeaux
 Bowman
 Boyle, Brendan
 F.
 Brady
 Brown
 Brownley
 Buchanan
 Burgess
 Bush
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Calvert

Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carl
 Carson
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (LA)
 Cartwright
 Case
 Casten
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Cawthorn
 Chabot
 Cheney
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Clyburn

Clyde
 Cohen
 Cole
 Comer
 Connolly
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Craig
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Crist
 Crow
 Cuellar
 Curtis
 Davids (KS)
 Davidson
 Davis, Danny K.
 Davis, Rodney
 Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Delgado
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 DesJarlais
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Doyle, Michael
 F.
 Duncan
 Dunn
 Emmer
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Evans
 Fallon
 Ferguson
 Fischbach
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fletcher
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Foxx
 Frankel, Lois
 Franklin, C.
 Scott
 Gallagher
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garbarino
 Garcia (CA)
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Gimenez
 Golden
 Gomez
 Gonzales, Tony
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 Gottheimer
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Green, Al (TX)
 Griffith
 Grijalva
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Hagedorn
 Harder (CA)
 Harshbarger
 Hartzler
 Hayes
 Hern
 Herrera Beutler
 Higgins (LA)
 Higgins (NY)
 Hill
 Himes
 Hinson
 Hollingsworth
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Hudson
 Huffman
 Huizenga
 Issa

Jackson Lee
 Jacobs (CA)
 Jacobs (NY)
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Johnson (TX)
 Jones
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Kafele
 Kaptur
 Katko
 Keating
 Keller
 Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Khanna
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kim (CA)
 Kim (NJ)
 Kind
 Kinzinger
 Kirkpatrick
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster
 Kustoff
 LaHood
 Lamb
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latta
 LaTurner
 Lawrence
 Lawson (FL)
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NV)
 Leger Fernandez
 Lesko
 Letlow
 Levin (CA)
 Levin (MI)
 Lieu
 Lofgren
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Lowenthal
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luria
 Lynch
 Mace
 Malinowski
 Malliotakis
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Mann
 Manning
 Matsui
 McBath
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McNeerney
 Meeks
 Meijer
 Meng
 Meuser
 Mfume
 Miller (WV)
 Miller-Meeks
 Moolenaar
 Mooney
 Moore (AL)
 Moore (UT)
 Moore (WI)
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Mullin
 Murphy (FL)
 Murphy (NC)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse

Nehls
 Newhouse
 Newman
 Norcross
 Nunes
 O'Halleran
 Obernolte
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Palazzo
 Pallone
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pence
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Pfluger
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Posey
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Reed
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (NY)
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Rosendale
 Ross
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Rutherford
 Ryan
 Salazar
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Smucker
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Spartz
 Speier
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Stevens
 Stewart
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Swalwell
 Takano
 Taylor
 Tenney
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Timmons
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Turner

Underwood	Walorski	Wild
Upton	Waltz	Williams (GA)
Valadao	Wasserman	Wilson (FL)
Van Drew	Schultz	Wilson (SC)
Vargas	Waters	Wittman
Veasey	Watson Coleman	Womack
Vela	Welch	Yarmuth
Velázquez	Wenstrup	Young
Wagner	Westerman	Zeldin
Walberg	Wexton	

NAYS—47

Allen	Fitzgerald	Mast
Armstrong	Fulcher	Miller (IL)
Arrington	Gaetz	Norman
Babin	Gibbs	Owens
Biggs	Gohmert	Perry
Bishop (NC)	Gooden (TX)	Rouzer
Brooks	Gosar	Roy
Buck	Greene (GA)	Sessions
Budd	Harris	Smith (NE)
Burchett	Herrell	Steube
Cammack	Hice (GA)	Tiffany
Carter (TX)	Jackson	Van Duyne
Cline	Jordan	Weber (TX)
Cloud	LaMalfa	Webster (FL)
Donalds	Lamborn	Williams (TX)
Feenstra	Massie	

NOT VOTING—3

Bucshon	Estes	Good (VA)
---------	-------	-----------

□ 1654

Mr. FEENSTRA changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. MACE, Messrs. CARTER of Georgia, ISSA, WENSTRUP, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

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

Barragán (Gallego)	Hoyer (Brown)	O'Halleran (Stanton)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	(Jeffries)	Payne (Pallone)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))	Kim (NJ)	Porter (Wexton)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))	(Pallone)	Roybal-Allard (Escobar)
Gaetz (Greene (GA))	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Gonzalez, Vicente (Gomez)	Langevin (Courtney)	Rush (Underwood)
Granger (Arrington)	Lawson (FL)	Sewell (DelBene)
Grijalva (García (IL))	(Evans)	Sherrill (Pallone)
Horsford (Jeffries)	Lieu (Raskin)	Speier (Scanlon)
	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Strickland (Kilmer)
	Meng (Clark (MA))	Wilson (FL)
	Mullin (Lucas)	(Hayes)
	Napolitano	
	(Correa)	
	Nehls (Fallon)	

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.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Barr of Kentucky moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1187 to the Committee on Financial Services.

The material previously referred to by Mr. BARR is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES AND FORCED LABOR BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days following the date of the enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter for 5 years, each issuer, the securities of which are registered under section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or that is required to file annual reports under section 15(d) of such Act, shall submit to the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury the report described under subsection (b).

(b) REPORT DESCRIBED.—The report described in this subsection shall include activities of the issuer with any foreign entity that, in the determination of the issuer—

(1) engages in, is responsible for, or facilitates the forced labor of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China;

(2) engages in, contributes to, assists, or provides financial, material, or technological support for efforts to contravene United States law regarding the importation of forced labor goods from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

(3) is subject to sanctions under Executive Order 13818, Executive Order 13936, or subtitle F of title XII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328, the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act);

(4) engages in creating or providing technology or other assistance to create mass population surveillance systems in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region of China; or

(5) builds or runs detention facilities for Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other members of Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(c) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—Not later than 90 days after receiving the report described under subsection (b), the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine whether to include a foreign entity described in the report on the Specially Designated Nationals And Blocked Persons List of the Department of the Treasury.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. BARR. 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 207, nays 218, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 168]

YEAS—207

Aderholt	Bilirakis	Carter (GA)
Allen	Bishop (NC)	Carter (TX)
Amodei	Boebert	Cawthorn
Armstrong	Bost	Chabot
Arrington	Brady	Cheney
Babin	Brooks	Cline
Bacon	Buchanan	Cloud
Baird	Buck	Clyde
Balderson	Bucshon	Cole
Banks	Budd	Comer
Barr	Burchett	Crawford
Bentz	Burgess	Curtis
Bergman	Calvert	Davidson
Bice (OK)	Cammack	Davis, Rodney
Biggs	Carl	DesJarlais

Diaz-Balart	Jacobs (NY)	Posey
Donalds	Johnson (LA)	Reed
Duncan	Johnson (OH)	Reschenthaler
Dunn	Johnson (SD)	Rice (SC)
Emmer	Jordan	Rodgers (WA)
Estes	Joyce (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Fallon	Joyce (PA)	Rogers (KY)
Feenstra	Katko	Rose
Ferguson	Keller	Rosendale
Fischbach	Kelly (MS)	Rouzer
Fitzgerald	Kelly (PA)	Roy
Fitzpatrick	Kim (CA)	Rutherford
Fleischmann	Kinzinger	Salazar
Fortenberry	Kustoff	Scalise
Fox	LaHood	Schweikert
Franklin, C. Scott	Lamborn	Scott, Austin
Fulcher	Latta	Sessions
Gaetz	LaTurner	Simpson
Gallagher	Lesko	Smith (MO)
Garbarino	Letlow	Smith (NE)
Garcia (CA)	Long	Smith (NJ)
Gibbs	Lucas	Smucker
Gimenez	Luetkemeyer	Spartz
Gohmert	Mace	Stauber
Gonzales, Tony	Malliotakis	Steel
Gonzalez (OH)	Mann	Stefanik
Good (VA)	Mast	Steil
Gooden (TX)	McCarthy	Steube
Gosar	McCaul	Stewart
Granger	McClain	Taylor
Graves (LA)	McClintock	Tenney
Graves (MO)	McHenry	Thompson (PA)
Green (TN)	McKinley	Tiffany
Greene (GA)	Meijer	Timmons
Griffith	Meuser	Turner
Grothman	Miller (IL)	Upton
Guest	Miller (WV)	Valadao
Guthrie	Miller-Meeks	Moolenaar
Hagedorn	Moolenaar	Mooney
Harris	Mooney (AL)	Moore (UT)
Harshbarger	Moore (UT)	Mullin
Hartzler	Mullin	Murphy (NC)
Hern	Murphy (NC)	Nehls
Herrell	Nehls	Newhouse
Herrera Beutler	Newhouse	Norman
Hice (GA)	Norman	Nunes
Higgins (LA)	Nunes	Obornolte
Hill	Obornolte	Owens
Hinson	Owens	Palazzo
Hollingsworth	Palazzo	Palmer
Hudson	Palmer	Pence
Huizenga	Pence	Perry
Issa	Perry	Pfluger
Jackson	Pfluger	

NAYS—218

Adams	Costa	Houlihan
Aguilar	Courtney	Hoyer
Allred	Craig	Huffman
Auchincloss	Crist	Jackson Lee
Axne	Crow	Jacobs (CA)
Barragán	Cuellar	Jayapal
Bass	Davids (KS)	Jeffries
Beatty	Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (GA)
Bera	Dean	Johnson (TX)
Beyer	DeFazio	Jones
Bishop (GA)	DeGette	Kahele
Blumenauer	DeLauro	Kaptur
Blunt Rochester	DelBene	Keating
Bonamici	Delgado	Kelly (IL)
Bourdeaux	Demings	Khanna
Bowman	DeSaulnier	Kildee
Boyle, Brendan F.	Deutch	Kilmer
Brown	Dingell	Kim (NJ)
Brownley	Doggett	Kind
Bush	Doyle, Michael F.	Kirkpatrick
Bustos	Escobar	Krishnamoorthi
Butterfield	Eshoo	Kuster
Carbajal	Espallat	Lamb
Cárdenas	Evans	Langevin
Carson	Fletcher	Larsen (WA)
Carter (LA)	Foster	Larsen (CT)
Cartwright	Frankel, Lois	Lawrence
Case	Gallego	Lawson (FL)
Casten	Garamendi	Lee (CA)
Castor (FL)	Garcia (IL)	Lee (NV)
Castro (TX)	Garcia (TX)	Levin (CA)
Chu	Golden	Levin (MI)
Cicilline	Gomez	Lieu
Clark (MA)	Gomez	Lofgren
Clarke (NY)	Gotheimer	Lowenthal
Cleaver	Green, Al (TX)	Luria
Clyburn	Grijalva	Lynch
Cohen	Harder (CA)	Malinowski
Connolly	Hayes	Maloney
Cooper	Higgins (NY)	Carolyn B.
Correa	Himes	Maloney, Sean
	Horsford	Manning

Massie	Pingree	Speier	Cartwright	Jones	Phillips	Huizenga	McKinley	Scott, Austin
Matsui	Pocan	Stansbury	Case	Kahele	Pingree	Issa	Meijer	Sessions
McBath	Porter	Stanton	Casten	Kaptur	Pocan	Jackson	Meuser	Simpson
McCollum	Pressley	Stevens	Castor (FL)	Keating	Porter	Jacobs (NY)	Miller (IL)	Smith (MO)
McEachin	Price (NC)	Strickland	Castro (TX)	Pressley	Pressley	Johnson (LA)	Miller (WV)	Smith (NE)
McGovern	Quigley	Suozi	Chu	Price (NC)	Johnson (OH)	Johnson (SD)	Miller-Meeks	Smith (NJ)
McNerney	Raskin	Swalwell	Cicilline	Quigley	Johnson (SD)	Jordan	Moolenaar	Smucker
Meeks	Rice (NY)	Takano	Clark (MA)	Raskin	Joyce (OH)	Joyce (OH)	Mooney	Spartz
Meng	Ross	Thompson (CA)	Clarke (NY)	Rice (NY)	Joyce (PA)	Moore (AL)	Moore (UT)	Stauber
Mfume	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (MS)	Cleaver	Ross	Katko	Mullin	Moore (AL)	Steel
Moore (WI)	Ruiz	Titus	Clyburn	Roybal-Allard	Keller	Murphy (NC)	Murphy (NC)	Stefanik
Morelle	Ruppersberger	Tlaib	Cohen	Ruiz	Kelly (MS)	Nehls	Nehls	Steil
Moulton	Rush	Tonko	Connolly	Ruppersberger	Kelly (PA)	Newhouse	Newhouse	Steube
Mrvan	Ryan	Torres (CA)	Cooper	Rush	Kim (CA)	Norman	Norman	Stewart
Murphy (FL)	Sánchez	Torres (NY)	Correa	Ryan	Kinziger	Nunes	Nunes	Taylor
Nadler	Sarbanes	Trahan	Costa	Sánchez	Kustoff	Obernolte	Obernolte	Tenney
Napolitano	Scanlon	Trone	Courtney	Sarbanes	LaHood	Owens	Owens	Thompson (PA)
Neal	Schakowsky	Underwood	Craig	Scanlon	LaMalfa	Palazzo	Palazzo	Tiffany
Neguse	Schiff	Vargas	Crist	Lawrence	Lamborn	Palmer	Palmer	Timmons
Newman	Schneider	Veasey	Crow	Lee (CA)	Latta	Pence	Pence	Turner
Norcross	Schradler	Vela	David (KS)	Leger Fernandez	LaTurner	Perry	Perry	Upton
O'Halleran	Schrier	Velázquez	Davis, Danny K.	Levin (CA)	Lee (NV)	Pfuger	Pfuger	Valadao
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott (VA)	Wasserman	Dean	Levin (MI)	Lesko	Posey	Posey	Van Drew
Omar	Scott, David	Schultz	DeFazio	Lieu	Letlow	Reed	Reed	Van Duyne
Pallone	Sewell	Waters	DeGette	Lofgren	Long	Reschenthaler	Reschenthaler	Wagner
Panetta	Sherman	Watson Coleman	DeLauro	Lowenthal	Loudermilk	Rice (SC)	Rice (SC)	Walberg
Pappas	Sherrill	Welch	DelBene	Luria	Lucas	Rodgers (WA)	Rodgers (WA)	Walorski
Pascrell	Sires	Wexton	Delgado	Lynch	Luetkemeyer	Rogers (AL)	Rogers (AL)	Waltz
Payne	Slotkin	Wild	Demings	Malinowski	Mace	Rogers (KY)	Rogers (KY)	Weber (TX)
Perlmutter	Smith (WA)	Williams (GA)	DeSaulnier	Maloney	Soto	Rose	Rose	Webster (FL)
Peters	Soto	Wilson (FL)	Deutch	Carolyn B.	Spanberger	Rosendale	Rosendale	Wenstrup
Phillips	Spanberger	Yarmuth	Dingell	Maloney, Sean	Speier	Rouzer	Rouzer	Westerman
			Doggett	Manning	Stansbury	Roy	Roy	Williams (TX)
			Doyle, Michael	Matsui	Stanton	Rutherford	Rutherford	Wilson (SC)
				McBath	Stevens	Salazar	Salazar	Wittman
				Escobar	Strickland	Scalise	Scalise	Womack
				Eshoo	Suozi	Schradler	Schradler	Young
				Espallat	Swalwell	Schweikert	Schweikert	Zeldin
				Evans	Takano			
				Foster	Thompson (CA)			
				Frankel, Lois	Thompson (MS)			
				Gallego	Titus			
				Garamendi	Tlaib			
				Garcia (IL)	Tonko			
				Garcia (TX)	Torres (CA)			
				Golden	Torres (NY)			
				Gomez	Trahan			
				Gottheimer	Trone			
				Green, Al (TX)	Underwood			
				Grijalva	Vargas			
				Harder (CA)	Veasey			
				Hayes	Vela			
				Higgins (NY)	Velázquez			
				Himes	Wasserman			
				Horsford	Schultz			
				Houlihan	Waters			
				Hoyer	Watson Coleman			
				Huffman	Welch			
				Jackson Lee	Wexton			
				Jacobs (CA)	Wild			
				Jayapal	Williams (GA)			
				Jeffries	Wilson (FL)			
				Johnson (GA)	Yarmuth			
				Johnson (TX)				

NOT VOTING—5

Crenshaw	LaMalfa
Gonzalez,	Leger Fernandez
Vicente	Loudermilk

□ 1717

Messrs. MALINOWSKI, BOWMAN, and Ms. MCCOLLUM changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Gallego)	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Nehls (Fallon) O'Halleran (Stanton)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Kim (NJ) (Pallone)	Payne (Pallone) Porter (Wexton)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Roybal-Allard (Escobar)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))	Langevin (Courtney)	Ruiz (Aguilar) Rush
Gaetz (Greene (GA))	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	(Underwood) Sewell (DelBene)
Granger (Arrington)	Lieu (Raskin) Lowenthal (Beyer)	Sherrill (Pallone)
Grijalva (García (IL))	Meng (Clark (MA))	Speier (Scanlon) Strickland (Kilmer)
Horsford (Jeffries)	Mullin (Lucas) Napolitano (Correa)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

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.

Mr. BARR. 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 214, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 169]

YEAS—215

Adams	Beyer	Brown
Aguilar	Bishop (GA)	Brownley
Allred	Blumenauer	Bush
Auchincloss	Blunt Rochester	Bustos
Axne	Bonamici	Butterfield
Barragán	Bourdeaux	Carbajal
Bass	Bowman	Cárdenas
Beatty	Boyle, Brendan	Carson
Bera	F.	Carter (LA)

NAYS—214

Aderholt	Chabot	Gallagher
Allen	Cheney	Garbarino
Amodei	Cline	García (CA)
Armstrong	Cloud	Gibbs
Arrington	Clyde	Gimenez
Babin	Cole	Gohmert
Bacon	Comer	Gonzales, Tony
Baird	Crawford	Gonzalez (OH)
Balderson	Cuellar	Good (VA)
Banks	Curtis	Gooden (TX)
Barr	Davidson	Gosar
Bentz	Davis, Rodney	Granger
Bergman	DesJarlais	Graves (LA)
Bice (OK)	Diaz-Balart	Graves (MO)
Biggs	Donalds	Green (TN)
Bilirakis	Duncan	Greene (GA)
Bishop (NC)	Dunn	Griffith
Boebert	Emmer	Grothman
Bost	Estes	Guest
Brady	Fallon	Guthrie
Brooks	Feenstra	Hagedorn
Buchanan	Ferguson	Harris
Buck	Fischbach	Harshbarger
Bucshon	Fitzgerald	Hartzler
Budd	Fitzpatrick	Hern
Burchett	Fleischmann	Herrrell
Burgess	Fletcher	Herrera Beutler
Calvert	Fortenberry	Hice (GA)
Cammack	Fox	Higgins (LA)
Carl	Franklin, C.	Hill
Carter (GA)	Scott	Hinson
Carter (TX)	Fulcher	Hollingsworth
Cawthorn	Gaetz	Hudson

NOT VOTING—2

Crenshaw	Gonzalez,
	Vicente

□ 1741

Mr. HUDSON changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the bill was passed.

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

Barragán (Gallego)	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Nehls (Fallon) O'Halleran (Stanton)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Kim (NJ) (Pallone)	Payne (Pallone) Porter (Wexton)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Roybal-Allard (Escobar)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))	Langevin (Courtney)	Ruiz (Aguilar) Rush
Gaetz (Greene (GA))	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	(Underwood) Sewell (DelBene)
Granger (Arrington)	Lieu (Raskin) Lowenthal (Beyer)	Sherrill (Pallone)
Grijalva (García (IL))	Meng (Clark (MA))	Speier (Scanlon) Strickland (Kilmer)
Horsford (Jeffries)	Mullin (Lucas) Napolitano (Correa)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

□ 1745

JUNETEENTH NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DAY ACT

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 479, I call up the bill (S. 475) to amend title 5, United States Code, to designate Juneteenth National Independence Day as a legal public holiday, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). Pursuant to House Resolution 479, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 475

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Juneteenth National Independence Day Act”.

SEC. 2. JUNETEENTH NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DAY AS A LEGAL PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

Section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to Memorial Day the following:

“Juneteenth National Independence Day, June 19.”.

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

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Member have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on S. 475.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, I rise in strong support of S. 475, the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act.

I thank my good friend and colleague, SHEILA JACKSON LEE, for introducing the House companion bill, H.R. 1320, which has over 170 cosponsors.

This bill would establish Juneteenth, which is celebrated on June 19th, as a Federal holiday.

Our Federal holidays are purposefully few in number and recognize the most important milestones in our country’s history. I cannot think of a more important milestone to commemorate than the end of slavery in the United States.

At the end of the Civil War in 1865, hundreds of thousands of people remained enslaved, despite the Emancipation Proclamation being issued nearly 2 years earlier.

On June 19, 1865, Major General Gordon Granger traveled to Galveston, Texas, and issued General Order Number 3, which declared that all slaves are free. That is when 250,000 enslaved individuals in Texas finally learned that they were free. The celebration that they held in Galveston on that day is the basis for the Juneteenth celebrations today.

Juneteenth is considered the longest-running African-American holiday marking the end of slavery in the United States, and it has been celebrated across the Nation for over 150 years.

First known as Jubilee Day, Juneteenth is marked by food, music,

and fellowship. These celebrations honor freedom, recognize life, and uplift the complex history and the beautiful culture of the African-American community.

Forty-seven States and the District of Columbia have made Juneteenth a public holiday, including my own State of New York.

While millions of Americans have celebrated this important day for generations, the Federal Government has failed in its responsibility to recognize its significance. Today, we can change that.

It is often said that those who do not remember their past are doomed to repeat it. If we want to confront the sins of slavery and move forward towards a more equitable, fair, and free society, it is incumbent upon us to recognize not only our past evils, but the moments of triumph over those evils.

Making Juneteenth a Federal holiday is a crucial step in remembering our past, and it will undoubtedly help us build a better future.

I thank Senator ED MARKEY for his longtime leadership on this bill. As a result of his hard work, yesterday, the Senate unanimously passed S. 475 to make Juneteenth an official Federal holiday. Democrats and Republicans passed it unanimously.

Senator CORNYN, a conservative Republican from Texas, stated: “The freedom of all Americans that Texas celebrates every Juneteenth should be celebrated all across the Nation. The passage of this bill represents a big step in our Nation’s journey toward equality.”

In this time of increasing partisanship, Senator CORNYN’s strong support speaks to the importance and urgency of this bill.

I also thank again my good friend, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, who has been advocating for Juneteenth to be a Federal holiday for over 12 years. This bill would not be possible without her steadfast support and hard work.

It is now our responsibility to swiftly pass this bill and finally enshrine this important celebration in national law. As we strive toward a more perfect Union, it is critical that we acknowledge the national significance of Juneteenth. This day not only honors the past and celebrates the present, but it offers an opportunity to reflect upon ways to create an even more just society.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this vitally important bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, Juneteenth is an important day, and remembering and celebrating the emancipation of African Americans in the United States is certainly worthy of commemoration. All Americans should celebrate our fight for freedom.

It is a fitting tribute first celebrated in the State of Texas to commemorate

the day in 1865, when President Abraham Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation was recognized in that State.

I do plan to vote in favor of this bill that passed unanimously in the Senate yesterday. However, I would be remiss if I did not discuss the procedure leading up to consideration of this legislation.

Just a few mere hours ago, the Committee on Oversight and Reform, which has jurisdiction over Federal holidays in the Federal workforce, learned that this legislation would be taken up today. Our committee’s job is to ensure the efficient and effective operation of the executive branch agencies.

Unfortunately, we have not had ample time to consider the effects of granting the entire Federal workforce another day off work. And we do not know what effect, if any, this bill will have on Federal programs and missions that our government delivers to the American taxpayer each day.

For instance, due to the rushed process, we do not yet have an estimate from the Congressional Budget Office of how much this bill will cost. I know my friends on the other side of the aisle have never really been concerned about the cost of a government program, but the people on this side of the aisle and the American taxpayers have a concern about the cost of legislation that we pass on the floor of the House of Representatives.

According to a 2014 analysis by President Obama’s Office of Management and Budget, it cost Federal taxpayers \$660 million in payroll and holiday premium costs when Federal employees were given an extra holiday on the day after Christmas that year by executive order.

Because we are not following regular order, which would have included a legislative hearing and committee markup, we do not fully understand the impacts of this new Federal holiday and the true costs of lost productivity.

Nevertheless, I thank my colleagues for the time to speak on this historical legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I commend our distinguished chair of the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and the Congress, for bringing this important legislation to the floor within 24 hours of it passing the Senate.

It is a pretty exciting historic day.

I thank Congresswoman JACKSON LEE for her sponsorship of this legislation for such a long time.

Madam Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in the spirit of joy and pride as the Congress passes this legislation to declare Juneteenth a national holiday.

With this step, Congress is ensuring that one of the most momentous

events in our history—which has been celebrated by millions, particularly Black Americans for 150 years now—is officially recognized; that it is enshrined in our history books, and it takes its place of honor in our Nation.

□ 1800

Juneteenth is a beautiful and proud celebration of freedom for Black Americans. It marks the day, 2 years after President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, when Major General Gordon Granger and Union soldiers delivered the news of liberation in Galveston, Texas, not far from the district the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) represents.

That day, General Granger conveyed the declaration that all are free with “an absolute equality of rights and rights of property.”

I know that Texas’ special place in our Nation’s history is cherished by its delegation, especially, as I mentioned, the Chair, Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE, representing Houston. Thank you for being the author of the legislation, the House companion of S. 475.

Thank you to the Congressional Black Caucus and its distinguished chair, Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY from Ohio, and the Texas delegation and all Members who have worked for this official recognition over many years, including Representative DANNY DAVIS. Thank you, also, to Committee on Oversight and Reform chair, CAROLYN MALONEY.

We salute Senators ED MARKEY and JOHN CORNYN, leading in the Senate, and congratulate them on yesterday’s passage of S. 475 without objection.

And let me salute the activists and leaders who carried this fight to this day, including the late Dr. Ronald Myers. For decades, until his passing, Doc Myers led the campaign to make Juneteenth a national day of observance.

Over the past century and a half, Juneteenth has evolved into a day not only of celebration but of reflection. This day reminds us of a history much stained by brutality and injustice, and it reminds us of our responsibility to build a future of progress for all, honoring the ideal of equality that is America’s heritage and America’s hope.

I feel very honored to be here with the Congressional Black Caucus, as I mentioned already, to speak on behalf of this legislation. I thank them for making this day possible. I also had the honor of traveling with them to Ghana almost 2 years ago at the end of July as we observed the 400th anniversary of the first slaves coming to America.

John Lewis was with us on that trip to go to the Door of No Return, which is now the Door of Return, as it urges people to come back. Almost 402 years ago, the first slaves were pushed from Africa into dungeons, which were deadly, and onto slave ships, which were death ships, to come across the ocean

to a place where they would be enslaved for hundreds of years.

It challenges the conscience of the world, and certainly of America, to even think about what happened to people in our country over that period of time. But to be there with the Congressional Black Caucus was a very, very special honor, and to see the connection between that Door of No Return and Ghana and the connection to our Members of Congress on the floor of this House today serving with such dignity and pride.

Madam Speaker, we know that the fight against racism and toward equality has far to go, but it is a fight that continues with a renewed sense of urgency all the time, now sparked by the murder of George Floyd and so many others.

We salute Congresswoman KAREN BASS as she continues negotiations on the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, which now must become law.

As we fight for its passage, the Democratic House remains committed to real, effective action to advance justice, fairness, and opportunity for all. That is the purpose of our Congressional Black Caucus in this Congress. The Congressional Black Caucus is the conscience of the House of Representatives.

Madam Speaker, I urge a bipartisan vote on this important legislation and thank all Members who have led this effort which strengthens America.

I hope we can have, again, a strong bipartisan vote.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER).

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Madam Speaker, today, the House moves to establish June 19 as the Juneteenth National Independence Day, a national holiday commemorating the end of slavery in the United States.

June 19 marks the day Union troops arrived in my district in Galveston, Texas—I wasn’t alive back then, let me get that out there—in the heart of what is now the 14th Congressional District of Texas, the Gulf Coast of Texas. Those troops arrived to announce and enforce the Emancipation Proclamation.

On that day, General Gordon Granger delivered the news of President Abraham Lincoln’s proclamation, which had abolished slavery more than 2 years before, on January 1, 1863. That was his intent. It was the law, and it should have been done. But we had a ways to go, didn’t we, to abolish slavery? We really did.

The abolition of slavery was a key milestone toward fulfilling our Founders’ promise, underwritten by the self-evident truths of natural law, that all humans are created equal and should enjoy the same protections under the law.

Ingrained in Texas culture, my great Texas, this special day has already

been recognized, which the chairwoman eloquently spoke about, in 47 of the 50 States here in the United States, and it is long overdue to be recognized as a Federal holiday. I have been working on it myself for several years with my friends, SHEILA JACKSON LEE and JOHN CORNYN, and others.

This year’s celebration should be rooted in the works of repair we have done, still need to do, and will continue to do, Lord willing, as a country that has endured periods of racial tension, which have tried to divide our people. Let it not be so.

As President Abraham Lincoln notably quoted from the Bible, he said: “A house divided against itself cannot stand.” Our country can and should—and, Lord, I will say “will”—unite beyond the divisions that we have faced. And this is a long way toward that.

The forces that try to divide our Nation will not prevail as we stand firm in our identity as Americans. We are a people refined through the trials of fire and made stronger and stronger than ever.

Juneteenth reminds us of the freedom so bravely defended by many, many Americans, and it encourages us to remain steadfast in the good fight against division. It also reminds us we have a ways to go.

“A house divided cannot stand.” That is absolutely true. But a house that is united is unshakable.

Mr. Speaker, this is a step toward that unification.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), the author of the companion to the Senate bill.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New York for her courtesies.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a long journey. It has not been yesterday, the day before, or last month, or a few years before. One could argue that it has been 12 years on this floor of the House.

So many people have been involved: DANNY DAVIS; my colleagues in the United States Senate, Senator CORNYN and Senator MARKEY; Barbara-Rose Collins, some 25 years ago with a resolution; others unnamed; and organizations across the Nation and some international.

It has been a long journey. It has not been an easy journey. When we stand here today, we should be reminded of the fact that there were people who continued to experience the whips of a whip for 2 more years, even as Abraham Lincoln stood in the shining sun in the aftermath of Gettysburg to unite the Union and proclaim the slaves free in 1863.

Just a few years ago, I had the teary privilege of being, at midnight, in the National Archives, looking at that document. Then, of course, it took 2 years for General Granger to get to Texas. But in that 2 years, we realize that tragedy continued and brutality continued, even into the 20th century.

I salute the miraculous coming together today of the House leadership, the Speaker, Leader HOYER, Whip CLYBURN, Chairman JEFFRIES, and others who brought this to the floor through a rule, Chairman MCGOVERN, and then a debate. Then, of course, here we are today. It is a long journey, but here we are.

I am grateful, as I said earlier, that racial divide has fallen out of the sky, and we are crushing it to the Earth for this day, for the Juneteenth holiday.

H.R. 1320 was a bipartisan bill with over 166 sponsors, as well as now S. 475. We are delighted to note that the President will sign this bill.

When the words of General Granger were said—the people of Texas and other places are informed that in accordance with the proclamation from the executive, all slaves are free—then, in the same year, the 13th Amendment was passed.

This bill and this day are about freedom. At Gettysburg, that is what President Lincoln said in 1863, that this Nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom.

Why can't we continue on this pathway as we push the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, as we come together on the Voting Rights Act, as we realize that there is another path for America to take, that my freedom is your freedom and your freedom is my freedom?

Yes, slaves suffered continuously. Even in the 20th century, they were hung. Yet, we have a time today, miraculously, to be able to debate and vote on the floor of the House. Diverse persons can stand and join this.

So, I offer to my colleagues: Be reminded that this has been a long journey. There have been mountains and valleys, but we stand here today, free to vote for the Juneteenth National Independence Day, a Federal holiday for America. Freedom is now.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the House Judiciary Committee, the Chair of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, and the principal sponsor in the House of the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, I rise in strong and enthusiastic support of S. 475, the Senate companion to the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act I introduced on February 25, 2021, which establishes June 19 as a federal holiday.

I applaud the U.S. Senate for passing S. 475, Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, companion legislation to H.R. 1320, which I introduced to make Juneteenth a federal holiday to commemorate the end of chattel slavery, America's Original Sin, and to celebrate the perseverance that has been the hallmark of the African American struggle for equality.

I thank Senator MARKEY of Massachusetts for contacting my office with his request to introduce the Senate companion to H.R. 1320 for this Congress, and to my senior senator, Senator JOHN CORNYN of Texas for his steadfast support of the Juneteenth holiday over the years, and others who spearheaded this effort in the Senate, and Senate Majority Leader SCHUMER for his support and for using his leg-

islative skills to ensure the bill was voted on and passed.

Mr. Speaker, the process that has brought us to this day has been bipartisan, bicameral, cooperative, and constructive beginning with my collaboration in the 116th Congress with former Senator Doug Jones of Alabama and Senator CORNYN of Texas to coordinate the introduction and cultivate the necessary support for the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act.

That partnership has continued through the 117th Congress with the addition of Senator MARKEY of Massachusetts as the lead Democratic sponsor in the Senate.

The bipartisan H.R. 1320, the House version of S. 475, is sponsored by 166 Members from all regions of the country, including two of my Republican colleagues from Texas, Congressman VAN TAYLOR and Congressman RANDY WEBER.

Mr. Speaker, now it is time for the House of Representatives to act swiftly and bring to the floor, vote on, pass the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, and send it to the desk of President Biden for signature.

With the President's signature, the federal government will join 47 states in recognizing as a holiday Juneteenth, the day that has been celebrated by African Americans for 156 years and has been called rightly as 'America's second Independence Day.'

Let me extend on behalf of all of us who have labored to pass this important legislation our deep appreciation to the House leadership, particularly Majority Leader HOYER, for their support which paved the way for the House last year to pass by unanimous consent H. Res. 1001, the resolution I introduced recognizing Juneteenth Independence Day.

As I have said many times, Juneteenth is as significant to African Americans as July 4 is to all Americans because on that day, June 19, 155 years ago, General Gordon Granger, the Commanding Officer of the District of Texas, rode into Galveston, Texas, and announced the freedom of the last American slaves; belatedly freeing 250,000 slaves in Texas nearly two and a half years after Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

When General Granger read these words of General Order No. 3 it set off joyous celebrations of the freedmen and women of Texas:

The people of Texas are informed that in accordance with a Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection therefore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired laborer.

Juneteenth thus made real to the last persons living under the system of chattel slavery, of human bondage, the prophetic words of President Abraham Lincoln delivered November 19, 1863, at Gettysburg 'that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

Juneteenth was first celebrated in the Texas state capital in 1867 under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau and remains the oldest known celebration of slavery's demise, commemorating freedom while acknowledging the sacrifices and contributions made by courageous African Americans towards making our great Nation the more conscious and accepting country that it has become.

As the Nation prepares to celebrate July 4th, our Nation's independence day, it is a time to reflect on the accomplishments of our Nation and its people.

The celebration of Juneteenth followed the most devastating conflict in our country's history, in the aftermath of a civil war that pitted brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor and threatened to tear the fabric of our union apart forever that America truly became the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Juneteenth honors the end of the 400 years of suffering African Americans endured under slavery and celebrates the perseverance that has been the hallmark of the African American experience in the struggle for equality.

But as the poet Langston Hughes reminds us in his famous poem, "Mother to Son," life in America for African Americans "ain't been no crystal stair."

The post-bellum period in America was marked by violence and terrorism against African Americans as they sought to make real the promises of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

General Granger's reading of General Order No. 3 ended the remaining vestiges of the system of chattel slavery, a form of perpetual human bondage that held generations of Africans in captivity in the United States for 248 years and opened a new chapter in American history.

Recognizing the importance of this date, former slaves coined the word "Juneteenth" to celebrate the occasion, the first of which occurred in the Texas state capital in 1867 under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Juneteenth was and is a living symbol of freedom for people who did not have it.

Juneteenth remains the oldest known celebration of America's freedom from slavery.

It commemorates freedom while acknowledging the sacrifices and contributions made by courageous African Americans in the quest to make our lives more perfect.

The celebration of Juneteenth followed the most devastating conflict in our country's history, in the aftermath of a civil war that pitted brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor and threatened to tear the fabric of our union apart forever that America truly became the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. once said, "Freedom is never free," and African American labor leader A. Phillip Randolph often said "Freedom is never given. It is won."

Truer words were never spoken. We should all recognize the power and the ironic truth of those statements, and we should pause to remember the enormous price paid by all Americans in our country's quest to realize its promise.

In recent years, a number of National Juneteenth Organizations have arisen to take their place alongside older organizations—all with the mission to promote and cultivate knowledge and appreciation of African American history and culture.

I am reminded that the first legislation introduced in Congress recognizing Juneteenth occurred a quarter century ago, in 1996, when H.J. Res. 195 was introduced by Congresswoman Barbara Rose Collins of Michigan, and I have introduced similar legislation annually since the 109th Congress.

So it has been a long road we have travelled to get to this day, even longer that the

15-year journey taken to pass the bill making the Birthday of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. a national holiday.

Juneteenth celebrates African American freedom, and in so doing celebrates America's history and promise, while encouraging self-development and respect for all cultures.

But it must always remain a reminder to us all that liberty and freedom are precious birthrights of all Americans, which must be jealously guarded and preserved for future generations.

In conclusion, I wish to take a moment to salute two of the unsung heroes who helped bring us to this day: the late Texas State Representative Al Edwards and nonagenarian Opal Lee, known affectionately as the "Grandmother of Juneteenth."

In 1852, Frederick Douglass famously asked: "What to the slave is the 4th of July?"

In 2021, we can reply that it is the beginning of the American Promise that would be fulfilled and made real for all Americans, including the descendants of slaves, on June 19, 1865, 'Juneteenth Day.'

That is why we celebrate Juneteenth and that is why I urge all Members to join me in voting to pass S. 475, the "Juneteenth National Independence Day Act."

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS).

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the holiday and in objection to the means by which the Democrats have brought this to the floor.

It is just wrong that this holiday, which should be recognized—arguments against it are vacuous. A CBO score is not real because it doesn't recognize the productivity of Americans during a holiday week in anticipation of a holiday and increased productivity after the holiday, and it doesn't recognize the positive impact of the economy by those who celebrate the holiday, and the money they spend.

So, the CBO score is not an argument. We support the holiday. But why would the Democrats want to politicize this by co-opting the name of our sacred holiday of Independence Day. Why would it not be named the Juneteenth National Emancipation Day? Why would we want to inject conflict about this?

I don't understand this body and the way it moves forward contrary to the best interests of the American people. We all support the holiday. I am voting in support of the bill, but the objection—and my Democrat friends know this—the objection would be to the naming of the bill.

Where would that have been confronted? In committee. But this bill was not brought to committee, was it? It was brought directly to the floor for a vote, a trap set by my Democratic colleagues for conservatives on this side of the aisle who they knew would object to the naming of this bill and the co-opting of our Independence Day. They did not bring it through committee where we could have this con-

versation legitimately and for the historical record.

Everyone on the Committee on Oversight and Reform, we have jurisdiction over national holidays. We would have wanted to speak on this. We would have wanted to offer amendments. Did that happen? No. Were our amendments accepted? No, because this was brought directly to the floor.

That is what is wrong with this body. That is what is wrong about this bizarre realm of Washington, D.C.

Despite that, we are going to support the bill. I am going to support the bill because I support the holiday, and I support the Black communities. My Black brothers and sisters, Americans all, have been celebrating this holiday for 100 years. What is wrong with that? It is recognized by most States in the Union. This legislation just brings the Federal Government more in alignment with the sovereign States, which as a constitutionalist, I certainly support.

Mr. Speaker, I object for the historical record since there was no committee activity. I object on the floor this day to the process that Democrats used to bring this bill to the floor and the name by which it is entitled.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. MFUME), a member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act and to recognize and honor a day that symbolizes freedom for all African-ancestored Americans.

My thanks to my colleague, Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE, for taking the lead on this important legislation and for doing the hard work to put the imprimatur of the United States Congress on this day, a day that means so much to so many.

□ 1815

As an original cosponsor of the legislation, I am proud to say that, once again, we are at the doorstep of history, and to finally acknowledge that history in a new light.

Juneteenth is a reminder that we must continue to move forward in honor and in recognition of ourselves, our families, our neighbors, and the nameless and faceless generations of African Americans that we will never know. Their plight and this history are all captured in the words of the poet Langston Hughes when he wrote:

I, too, sing America.
I am the darker brother. They send me to eat in the kitchen when company comes, but I laugh, and eat well, and I grow strong.

Tomorrow, I'll be at the table when company comes. Nobody'll dare say to me, "eat in the kitchen" then.

Besides, they'll see how beautiful I am and be ashamed.

I, too, am America.

Madam Speaker, I urge passage of this Juneteenth National Independence

Act, and I encourage all of my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I applaud the work by Congresswoman JACKSON LEE, my colleague from Texas, on her work on this important recognition. And the gentlewoman knows that we discussed on the floor some of the concerns that I have that I share with my colleague from Louisiana.

I wish—because I do believe that there will be some division that comes out of embracing this so quickly, rather than running it through committee, by embracing a name that is going to be seen as conflicting, whether correlated with, or something with our July 4th national independence recognition.

And I understand it has been referred to as Independence Day over the years, and I understand why. I think for purposes of recognition by the United States Government, it would be my preference, and I would offer an amendment—if such things were ever done on the floor of this body. It is not, which is a sad state of affairs for the people's House. We literally never amend anything on the floor of this body.

I would offer an amendment embracing the recognition of this important day, June 19, 1865, and what that meant for the actual end to slavery, and obviously, we then passed the 13th Amendment, I believe, later that year in December. That is from memory, if that is right.

And I think it would be important, and I believe it has often been referred to in our history as Jubilee Day, as Emancipation Day, as Freedom Day, I would be amenable to any of those names. I don't believe that the title National Independence Day, I think, works. I would prefer that we just have a debate on that, and I wish we would have done that in committee.

I agree with the gentleman from Louisiana that it would have been preferred that we have that ability to do that, and that we should remember why regular order matters. As I told the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) earlier, I would prefer that we have this be unanimous, and I am afraid that it is not going to be unanimous. It will pass and it will pass overwhelmingly. It is good that we will pass it and that this day will be commemorated, as it should, as we have been commemorating it in Texas for a long time.

But it would be my strong preference, and I just wish this body—I wish we could get back to a time where we could sit down and work together when we have these minor differences, because I believe if we did, we really would probably pass this unanimously. There may be one or two that would vote "no" because of the 660 million, or whatever, people would say.

But we recognize the importance of the day, and I would just implore my

colleagues going forward that on all of these issues, particularly where there is so much agreement, that we would find a way to come together to be able to hash out some of these differences so there could be a more unanimous belief and buy-in to what we are doing.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), the Democratic whip.

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time. I do have some prepared remarks here, but don't tell my staff that I'm not going to use them.

I want to speak just a little bit about what I just heard and what I think some of our challenges are in this great country of ours. And it is a great country. It does not need to be made great again. Our problem is making this greatness accessible and affordable for all of its citizens.

I think one of the ways that we do that is to recognize that we have a shared history in this country, but it is a history that is spotted with a lot of inequities, inequalities, and a lot of things that we ought to be about the business of working to try and level off the so-called playing field. One of those, I think, is really about the ability to communicate.

When we talk about Juneteenth, I often equate the history of Juneteenth with our country's inability to communicate, because the Emancipation Proclamation, signed by Abraham Lincoln in 1862, was to be effective January 1, 1863, freeing all the slaves in the Confederate States not under Union control.

Now, when that happened, there was a big meeting down on the banks of a river in Beaufort County, South Carolina, near Port Royal, and 4,000 slaves came to listen to General Saxton read the Emancipation Proclamation. On that day they were free.

However, it was June 19, 1865, 2½ years later before it was communicated to those who were enslaved in Texas. The failure to communicate kept them in slavery for another 2½ years.

The failure to communicate is what seemed to keep us from coming together as one people today.

If we learned the lessons of history, as George Santayana once said to us: When we learn the lessons of history, we are bound to repeat them if we don't.

So I would hope that as we turn this piece of legislation into law and create a national holiday for Juneteenth, I hope we will keep a couple things in mind. It is not lost on me that this building we all meet in was built by slaves.

And one of the little known facts was a man named Philip Reid, who was enslaved in Charleston, South Carolina, and who came, after being bought, to Washington, D.C., worked in the foundry. And when the foundry made the Statue of Freedom, they couldn't get it up on top of the building.

All of those learned people who had been free all of their lives could not figure out how to get that statue on top of this building.

Philip Reid, enslaved, figured it out, and he showed them how to get that statue on top of this building. He was able to communicate some lessons that he could teach, though he was unlearned. In fact, it was against the law to be able to teach him to read. His name was Reid, spelled a little differently.

Now, I would hope that we would pass this law. I suspect we won't do what the Senate did and do it unanimously, though I think it would be a tremendous demonstration of unity for every one of us who vote to pass this law recognizing June 19 as a national holiday.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON).

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, the bill before us rightly commemorates June 19, 1865, the day Major General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston, Texas, announcing the end of the Civil War, and the formal end of slavery. It is effectively freedom day for the last enslaved Americans.

Of course, that was only in law. In practice, America failed to secure the blessings of liberty for those formerly enslaved Americans. Instead, when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, the assassin effectively muted reconstruction.

Leaders, like Pennsylvania Congressman Thaddeus Stevens, rightly called for a much more aggressive reconstruction, but he failed to persuade his colleagues. The long struggle in defense of freedom is part of America's history.

At our founding, in the Declaration of Independence, our Founders eloquently stated that all people are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Winning the revolution offered the potential for leaders like John Adams to rightly persuade their colleagues to end slavery, but they failed. Their failure set the stage for the Civil War, and the failure to complete reconstruction meant 100 years of Jim Crow, and separate but equal, that continued into my dad's lifetime.

America's failure to rightly recognize our painful and often unjust history has meant ongoing division, open wounds that continue to fester.

So, today, let us not fail to persuade our colleagues. Let us recognize this holiday. I mean, it should, however, be known as Freedom Day or simply Juneteenth, not National Independence Day, which recognizes the Declaration, not freedom, but the Declaration of Independence. I hope we can correct that in the future, but let's not allow perfect to become the enemy of this good bill, and I urge its passage.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michi-

gan (Ms. TLAIB), a member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I thank our wonderful colleague, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE, for this amazing, incredible effort, and for me to be here, and to actually witness this is an honor.

The passage of the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act is long overdue recognition for generations of pain and suffering of our Black communities.

This comes at an important time, Madam Speaker. Across the country, we are seeing efforts to eliminate the teaching of our country's history, like the injustices of slavery, from being taught in our own schools.

This national holiday will serve as a powerful reminder that we cannot run from our past. That we must educate future generations of all of our history no matter how many want to delete it or to whitewash it.

It is important to note, Madam Speaker, that this is just a minor step, far from really truly addressing the ills of our country. We must go further.

Colleagues, we must go further. We must pass the For the People Act, to H.R. 40, which is the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act. We must do more. We need to transform the lives of our Black neighbors in a bold and meaningful way, and it will truly save lives. It will truly address why we need to take a moment and address this in a way that becomes a national holiday.

We must, again, take action to actually deliver for our Black neighbors.

□ 1830

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE).

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Speaker, I fully support creating a day to celebrate the abolition of slavery, a dark portion of our Nation's history. However, naming this day National Independence Day will create confusion and push Americans to pick one of those 2 days as their Independence Day based on their racial identity.

Why can't we name this Emancipation Day and come together as Americans and celebrate that day together as Americans?

Black and White—all colors, all races, and all ethnicities—can then come together on Independence Day, which celebrates the creation of our country, throwing off an oppressive government, and come together as Black, White, and all races to celebrate that day, too?

Why ask Americans to pick one of the two Independence Days to celebrate? I think it is wrong to do that.

I think this day is misnamed. I do support creating a holiday and recognizing that wonderful day and that wonderful time when we got rid of slavery in this country. But let's celebrate both of those days: Independence Day

and the day that we celebrate emancipation and ridding our country of slavery. Let's celebrate those 2 days together as one Nation under God indivisible.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), who is a member of the Oversight and Reform Committee.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the recognition of Juneteenth as a national holiday to celebrate the ending of the most horrific period and the most horrific policy and practices this Nation has ever known: slavery.

I heard one of my colleagues suggest a moment ago that perhaps the cost of Juneteenth is not known. I guarantee you, Madam Speaker, that whatever the cost, it will not come close to the cost of slavery.

Juneteenth is the recognition that darkness can come to light and that there is a celebration as my forefathers and -mothers struggled to endure the horror they experienced. So, celebrating Juneteenth as a national holiday is simply an idea whose time has come.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to vote for the resolution.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE), who is a member of the Oversight and Reform Committee.

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise here today in strong support of Juneteenth National Independence Day.

I want to say to my White colleague on the other side: Getting your independence from being enslaved in a country is different from a country getting independence to rule themselves. It is not a day that you can loop together. That is inappropriate.

It is a day for reflection and commemorating the end of slavery. It is also a recognition that we have so much work to do to rid this country of systemic racism, discrimination, and hate.

Let's talk about the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act and H.R. 4, the John Lewis Voting Rights Act. We still have much work to do.

Juneteenth, what we are doing today, should empower us to fight even harder every single day for criminal justice reform, for racial equality, and for economic empowerment of Black people in America.

We are still today living through the blatant racism and slavery that denied us education, denied us opportunity for economic development and empowerment for ourselves, and denied us the right to have a job and own property. It is still today an issue in America.

We have a responsibility to teach every generation of Black and White

Americans the pride of a people who have survived, endured, and succeeded in these United States of America despite slavery.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this legislation because Black history is American history. We cannot hold our heads and try to ignore the sins of this country, but we can come together and celebrate a time when we made the right decision.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE), who is a cardinal on the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON for her persistent and consistent leadership on so many issues, especially getting this bill to the floor today.

As another daughter of Texas, I am deeply connected to the history of Juneteenth. My grandfather, William Calhoun Parish, who helped raise me, was born in Galveston, Texas, just 10 years after General Granger announced that enslaved Africans were freed from the brutal and barbaric legal institution of slavery. My ancestors—my great-grandmother—were enslaved in and around Galveston, Texas.

Like myself, so many in the African-American community have celebrated Juneteenth as our liberation day. To us, it represents the day that enslaved African Americans were recognized as free men, women, and children.

Yet, the end of slavery did not stop with the brutal treatment of African Americans in the United States. The persistence of racial disparities in housing, income, education, the wealth gap, and other areas of injustices African Americans really are experiencing today are a direct result of the racism embedded in our institutions from our founding.

So, it is not purely symbolic to make Juneteenth a holiday. It is an important step toward the country reckoning the truth of its legacy of slavery in the past as manifested today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. LEE of California. It is manifested in the racial injustices which all of us must work together to end. So, yes, it is so important that we have the truth told of this legacy of slavery so that we can move forward and work together to end these racial injustices.

I am reminded of Dr. Maya Angelou and what she once wrote. She said, "I am the dream and the hope of the slave. I rise," in "Still I Rise."

Madam Speaker, I want to thank you today for bringing this forward, and I thank the chairwoman for yielding.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY), who is the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, we cannot change the future if we can't acknowledge the past. Juneteenth is the oldest nationally celebrated and commemorated ending of slavery in the United States. Emancipation did not free all slaves, only those in the Confederate States. Independence is freedom for all people.

I rise today in strong support of S. 475, a top priority of the Congressional Black Caucus, to enshrine Juneteenth as a legal public holiday and a bill with tremendous historical implications for our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I thank you, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, for your work.

I thank Speaker NANCY PELOSI for speaking truth to power on this floor.

Lastly, as the chair of the powerful Congressional Black Caucus, I stand here leading our 58 members saying to you: We are the conscience of the Congress.

And today, I ask all of my Members to join us. Let us unite and pass this bill.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD), who is a former civil rights attorney, judge, and chair of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, on January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation to emancipate 4 million slaves residing in the 11 Southern States that were combatants against the Union.

The proclamation was significant but not totally effective. It did not include slaves who resided in the States that were not in rebellion. Lincoln was of the opinion he could only use his authority against the States who were rebelling.

In addition, there was doubt about the legal efficacy of the proclamation since Congress had not participated. There were legal questions of whether the proclamation would expire following Lincoln's Presidency and, very importantly, whether States would not free slaves without Federal intervention.

Juneteenth is significant because it marks the day when Federal troops arrived in Galveston to take control of the State and ensure that all enslaved people were free. These Federal troops arrived 2½ years after the signing of the proclamation.

By passing this legislation, Madam Speaker, every American can now better understand the African Americans'

struggle for freedom and full citizenship. Every American can now participate in recognizing the end to slavery in America.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to vote "yes" on this legislation.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky has 15 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from New York has 6 minutes remaining.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT), who is a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I enthusiastically support the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act.

I am glad that Congress is finally taking action to formally memorialize Juneteenth as a Federal holiday just a year after my home State of New York took this step.

Juneteenth is a reminder of a sad chapter in our history but one that we overcame, and this holiday will be a reminder that our freedom is not guaranteed but rather something that we will always fight for.

While this new holiday is an important step, in the backdrop, there are numerous efforts underway to limit the teaching of uncomfortable parts of our history, and there is an insidious plan to restrict the most important of our rights, the right to vote. Let this new holiday be not just a reminder but also a call to action that we must continue to work to secure our rights and freedoms.

□ 1845

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT), the chair of the Agriculture Committee.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, let me say to some of my Republican friends: If our African-American slave ancestors were here today, they would say to you:

You know, them that's got should get, and them that's not should lose, because the Bible says, and it still is news, your mama may have, and your papa may have, but God bless the child that's got his own.

God bless the child who can say I am free. Two hundred years in the deep slavery south, but God put hope in our hearts and a song in our mouths. All we are asking is for you to express the feeling and the depths of the African-American people today who need you, all of us, White and Black Members of Congress, to stand together and vote "yes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Vote "yes." And by doing so, you will say not: This is my country.

You will say in one united voice: This is our country, Black and White. This is our country, the greatest country, and we thank God Almighty for this blessing.

Please, let us do as the Senate. Vote unanimously for passage of this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN).

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Madam Speaker, Juneteenth is a day for me of commemoration, not of celebration, because it reminds us of something that was delayed in happening.

It also reminds me of what we don't have today, and that is full access to justice, freedom, and equality. All of these are often in short supply as it relates to the Black community, and it is still delayed.

So, as we take this time to acknowledge Juneteenth and to recognize Juneteenth National Independence Day Act—something I definitely support—I pray that we do not lose track of the fact that we have so much more work to do to ensure that we have the fairness, the equality, the opportunity, whether it is voting, working, or just living healthfully in the United States of America.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VEASEY).

Mr. VEASEY. Madam Speaker, as a Texan, this is obviously a very important day for me, and I am going to tell you what Juneteenth symbolizes for me.

Juneteenth symbolizes 100 years of oppression that we faced after June 19, 1865, after General Granger made his announcement in Galveston, Texas.

It symbolizes Barbara Jordan coming to the United States House of Representatives, the first Black woman from the south, 100 years after June 19, 1865.

It symbolizes three teenagers who died, handcuffed by law enforcement, in a boat in Mexia, Texas, at a Juneteenth gathering after they were arrested for celebrating this day with their family in 1981; over 100 years after June 19, 1865.

It symbolizes Opal Lee, from Fort Worth, Texas, long known as the mother of Juneteenth in Fort Worth, and now known nationally for her endeavors to help make today possible.

Someone mentioned the George Floyd Policing Bill earlier. And I want to tell you, Madam Speaker, things aren't perfect. That police officer who handcuffed those teenagers and put them in that boat, he just retired a couple of years ago from law enforcement. George Floyd fixes that.

So while we celebrate what is about to become, with the Juneteenth holiday today, we know that we have a long way to go. But hallelujah, hallelujah, hallelujah, June 19, 1865, finally being enshrined in our national heritage.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), the chair of the Financial Services Committee.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I rushed to the floor to be a part of absolutely indicating my support for this important legislation, the Juneteenth National Independence Day. I am so pleased that we take this step today to honor the day and the month that the information of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation reached enslaved people in Texas. It took more than 2 years before the news reached them.

Juneteenth is a State holiday in the State of Texas. It was authored by my friend, Al Edwards, who is since deceased. I wish he was alive today to witness this debate that is taking place on the floor of the Congress of the United States that will lead to the passage of the legislation that will make Juneteenth a national holiday.

I was a little bit concerned when I heard some of the Members be opposed to the way that the bill is titled. They didn't like the word "independence" that is in there because these are patriots and they want to protect Independence Day and not have it mistaken in any way.

But where were these patriots when the Capitol was being violated?

Where were these patriots when the noose was hung, in plain view, for everybody to see, where slaves and people of color had lost their lives because they were hung, et cetera, et cetera?

I want you to know that patriotism should be demonstrated all of the time. If you cannot demonstrate your patriotism when your Capitol is invaded, when the insurrection took place, then I question your patriotism.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I join my House colleagues in recognizing the significance of Juneteenth as a national holiday. This is significant legislation. The vast majority of

States already recognize the day as a holiday, or observe it, and establishing a Federal holiday mostly impacts the Federal workforce. I, therefore, support moving forward to designate this new Federal holiday. It is a day worthy of all Americans' support.

I want to congratulate those who have worked so hard to make this happen.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In closing, I want to thank my good friend and colleague, SHEILA JACKSON LEE, who had the honor of presiding in the Speaker's chair over this important historic legislation on which she worked for over a decade. Her bill, H.R. 1320, to establish Juneteenth Independence Day, has well over 166 cosponsors and bipartisan support.

I, likewise, want to thank the Congressional Black Caucus for their leadership on this and for their leadership on so many other important issues to our Nation.

Juneteenth is celebrated across our Nation. It marks the end of a very dark chapter in our Nation's history and celebrates the promise of a more hopeful and inclusive tomorrow. I am elated that this bill is before the House.

I urge passage of S. 475. I urge bipartisan support, and I hope this vote is unanimous and victorious.

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

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, Rev. Ronald V. 'Doc' Myers, Sr., M.D. (February 29, 1956—September 7, 2018), was the first ordained and commissioned medical missionary to America's poorest region, the Mississippi Delta, by the Wisconsin Baptist Pastors Conference and Pilgrim Rest Missionary Baptist Church, in Milwaukee, in 1990.

Rev. Myers was the founder of numerous medical and cultural organizations and a committed physician serving the poorest Americans through clinics in Tchula, Belzoni, Yazoo City, Indianola, Greenville and Tupelo, Mississippi. 'Doc' was also a jazz musician, composer and human rights activist. The New York Times stated, "There aren't many doctors like Ronald Myers, a jazz-playing, Baptist-preaching, family practitioner whose dream has always been to practice medicine in the kind of place most other doctors wouldn't even stop for a tank of gas."

In 1994 a group of community leaders from across the country gathered at Christian Unity Baptist Church in New Orleans, to work for greater national recognition of Juneteenth, a holiday celebrating the end of slavery. Myers was elected Chairman of this advocacy effort which led to the establishment of the National Juneteenth Observance Foundation and his recognition as the leader of the "Modern Juneteenth Movement" in America. Doc was instrumental in the passage of 45 of the 49 state and District of Columbia's pieces of legislation naming Juneteenth as a Day of Observance in this country.

Working with the Black Congressional Caucus which included Illinois Senator Barack

Obama and Representative DANNY DAVIS, he sought legislation to recognize Juneteenth Independence, hosting the annual Juneteenth Prayer Breakfasts. He established the Washington Juneteenth National Holiday Observance and the National Day of Reconciliation & Healing From the Legacy of Enslavement, which includes the National Juneteenth Black Holocaust "Maafa" Memorial Service.

Dr. Myers organized the National Association of Juneteenth Jazz Presenters, and the Fellowship of Creative Christian Jazz Musicians. Under his leadership, the Washington Juneteenth Congressional Event was held by the National Juneteenth Observance Foundation, Juneteenth America, Inc. & the National Association of Juneteenth Jazz Presenters.

An accomplished jazz pianist, trumpeter and composer, Myers performed across the country promoting "June Is Black Music Month!"—Celebrating Juneteenth Jazz—"Preserving Our African American Jazz Legacy!"

For over 20 years, Doc met with state politicians, local Juneteenth organizations and community leaders

Charles Taylor, author of Juneteenth said, "Doc would give a copy of my Juneteenth book to every governor who made Juneteenth a holiday or observance. He even gave Sarah Palin a copy when she was the governor of Alaska after her state recognized Juneteenth."

At an award ceremony of the Beverly Hills Temple of the Arts at the Saban Theatre, founder Rabbi David Baron said, "Reverend Dr. Ronald V. Myers is an outstanding living model of all the values for which Martin Luther King stood."

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today's bill making Juneteenth, when the last slaves got word that slavery had ended, a federal holiday has unique meaning for the District of Columbia because the slaves here were the first, not the last, to be freed. The reason, of course, is that the District was and is a federally controlled jurisdiction. The District celebrates the emancipation of slaves here on April 16 every year.

Juneteenth should remind Congress that it's time for the first to be freed to finally become equal to other Americans. The House understands that with its passage of the D.C. statehood bill. So does the Senate, with a hearing on our D.C. statehood bill scheduled for next Tuesday, June 22.

With the President, the House, and the Senate all believing that the residents of their Nation's capital should in every way be equal to other Americans, we rejoice this Juneteenth knowing that we are close to adding the 51st star to the flag.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, on June 19, 1865, in Galveston, Texas, more than two years after President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation and six months after the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment outlawing slavery, Union Troops seized control of the area and declared all slaves free.

Since then, "Juneteenth" has been observed in Texas and in many places as Emancipation Day and the end of slavery in the United States because many of those enslaved had not yet received the news of President Lincoln's January 1, 1863, Emancipation Proclamation.

The news surrounding the Emancipation Proclamation and the end of slavery reached different regions at different times. While many

commemorate this occasion on June 19, in areas such as Russell County, Alabama, the date marking the end of slavery is May 28, and as such, locals have established May 28 as a community holiday to celebrate the day of freedom.

For many of the enslaved, in communities across the south, this news was purposefully kept from them—denying them the freedom and rights they were due. It is a dark legacy we see repeating itself today which reminds us that freedom and rights—even that most fundamental right to vote—are precious and precarious.

It has been a long and continuing march towards equality and justice. So long as slavery existed and persisted, our country could never truly live up to its founding ideals of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The great strides made by courageous pioneers such as William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker, John Greenleaf Whittier, James Russell Lowell, William Wells Brown, and Frederick Douglass were among the early steps to realize those ideals in America.

Through Reconstruction, a Civil Rights Movement nearly 100 years later, and up through current efforts to eliminate the residual effects of slavery on the descendants of former slaves, the fight continues into this century. Every step forward seems to have been met with opposition—too often violent opposition—against recognition that "all men are created equal". The words of Frederick Douglass ring true today that "freedom is a constant struggle".

As we remember the struggles and successes of the past, we must use this occasion to renew our efforts to wipe out the vestiges of slavery that still remain.

Juneteenth is not only a reminder of the end of an odious era in our Nation's history, but a reminder of the work that still needs to be done before we can truly celebrate freedom.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I applaud the United States Senate for unanimously passing legislation to nationally recognize Juneteenth as a federal holiday.

Juneteenth marks the anniversary of General Gordon Granger arriving in Galveston, Texas, and delivering the news of emancipation to enslaved Texans on June 19, 1865.

More than two years after President Lincoln's January 1, 1863 Emancipation Proclamation and more than two months after the end of the civil war, the enslaved in Texas finally received word of their freedom from General Granger, who was backed by 2,000 Union soldiers.

These newly freed persons—the last to receive the news of their emancipation in the Confederate states—started a grassroots celebration in Texas known as 'Jubilee Day' to commemorate the life-altering event. Jubilee celebrations spread throughout the South and eventually to the rest of the country and taking on the moniker 'Juneteenth,' a portmanteau meaning June 19th.

Although official recognition of this day has been slow to come, work by individuals such as the late Al Edwards—former state representative and the father of the Juneteenth holiday in Texas—has led to all but three states recognizing Juneteenth with annual celebratory events.

Now, what began as a grassroots movement to commemorate Texas history is set to become our nation's next federal holiday.

In honor of the Honorable Al Edwards and every person ever enslaved, I eagerly anticipate the opportunity to vote for this legislation on the House floor, and I thank Senator EDWARD MARKEY as well as my colleague and friend Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE for introducing this legislation to ensure Juneteenth is nationally recognized.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 479, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 415, nays 14, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 170]

YEAS—415

Adams Cartwright
Aderholt Case
Aguilar Casten
Allen Castor (FL)
Allred Castro (TX)
Amodei Cawthorn
Armstrong Chabot
Arrington Cheney
Auchincloss Chu
Axne Cielline
Babin Clark (MA)
Bacon Clarke (NY)
Baird Cleaver
Balderson Cline
Banks Cloud
Barr Cobyburn
Barragan Cohen
Bass Cole
Beatty Comer
Bentz Connolly
Bera Cooper
Bergman Correa
Beyer Costa
Bice (OK) Courtney
Bilirakis Craig
Bishop (GA) Crawford
Bishop (NC) Crist
Blumenauer Crow
Blunt Rochester Cuellar
Boebert Curtis
Bonamici Davids (KS)
Bost Davidson
Bourdeaux Davis, Danny K.
Bowman Davis, Rodney
Boyle, Brendan Dean
F. DeFazio
Brady DeGette
Brown DeLauro
Brownley DelBene
Buchanan Delgado
Buck Demings
Bucshon DeSaulnier
Budd Deuch
Burchett Diaz-Balart
Burgess Dingell
Bush Doggett
Bustos Donalds
Butterfield Doyle, Michael
Calvert F.
Cammack Duncan
Carbajal Dunn
Cardenas Emmer
Carl Escobar
Carson Eshoo
Carter (GA) Espallat
Carter (LA) Estes
Carter (TX) Evans

Higgins (NY) Hill
Himes McEachin
Hinson McGovern
Hollingsworth McKinley
Horsford McNeerney
Houlihan Meeks
Hoyer Meijer
Hudson Meng
Huffman Meuser
Huizenga Mfume
Issa Miller (IL)
Jackson Lee Miller (WV)
Jacobs (CA) Miller-Meeks
Jacobs (NY) Moolenaar
Jayapal Mooney
Jeffries Moore (AL)
Johnson (GA) Moore (UT)
Johnson (LA) Moore (WI)
Johnson (OH) Morelle
Johnson (SD) Moulton
Johnson (TX) Mrvan
Jones Mullin
Jordan Murphy (FL)
Joyce (OH) Murphy (NC)
Joyce (PA) Nadler
Kahele Napolitano
Kaptur Neal
Katko Neguse
Keating Nehls
Keller Newhouse
Kelly (IL) Newman
Kelly (MS) Norcross
Kelly (PA) Pallone
Khanna O'Halleran
Kildee Obernolte
Kilmer Ocasio-Cortez
Kim (CA) Omar
Kim (NJ) Owens
Kind Palazzo
Kinzinger Pallone
Kirkpatrick Palmer
Krishnamoorthi Panetta
Kuster Pappas
Kustoff Pascrell
LaHood Payne
Lamb Pelosi
Lamborn Pence
Langevin Perlmutter
Larsen (WA) Perry
Larson (CT) Peters
Latta Pfluger
LaTurner Phillips
Lawrence Pingree
Lawson (FL) Pocan
Lee (CA) Porter
Lee (NV) Posey
Leger Fernandez Pressley
Lesko Price (NC)
Letlow Quigley
Levin (CA) Raskin
Levin (MD) Reed
Lieu Reschenthaler
Lofgren Rice (NY)
Long Rice (SC)
Loudermilk Rodgers (WA)
Lowenthal Lucas
Lucas Rogers (KY)
Luetkemeyer Rose
Ross
Rouzer Roybal-Allard
Lynch Ruiz
Mace Ruppertsberger
Malinowski Rush
Malliotakis Rutherford
Maloney, Carolyn B. Ryan
Maloney, Sean Salazar
Mann Sanchez
Manning Sarbanes
Mast Scalise
Matsui Scanlon
McBath Schakowsky
McCarthy Schiff
McCaul Schneider

NAYS—14

Biggs Jackson
Brooks LaMalfa
Brooks Massie
Clyde McClintock
Dyde Norman
Gosar

NOT VOTING—2

Crenshaw McHenry

□ 1927

So the bill was passed.

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

Table with 3 columns: Member Name, State, and another Member Name. Includes names like Barragan, Cardenas, Cleaver, DeSaulnier, Gaetz, Gonzalez, Granger, Grijalva, Horsford, etc.

□ 1930

HONORING THE LIFE OF JUDGE JACK B. WEINSTEIN

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

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a giant of the judiciary; a member of the Greatest Generation; an independent advocate for the least, the lost, and the left behind.

Yesterday, the Eastern District of New York, the residents of Great Neck, his family, and all justice-seeking people lost a giant intellect and champion.

Judge Jack B. Weinstein was 99 years old.

Judge Weinstein served as a Navy lieutenant during World War II. After the war, Weinstein graduated from Columbia Law School on the GI Bill and went to work for the NAACP; clerk for the Court of Appeals; teach at Columbia; serve as the Nassau County Attorney; and, in 1967, President Johnson appointed him to the Federal bench.

My father, also a World War II veteran and member of the State judiciary, always pushed me to seek out and learn from this brilliant jurist when I clerked in the same courthouse. Judge Weinstein encouraged me throughout my career.

Judge Weinstein created the concept of a special master in complex mass tort cases. He protested mandatory sentencing guidelines that he believed betrayed the concept that the punishment should fit the crime, especially in drug cases.

Time does not permit me to properly extol his intellect, compassion, and impact, but on behalf of the people of the Third Congressional District of New York, I offer my condolences to his family and I hope they will take comfort that his life will never be forgotten.

REMEMBERING AND HONORING MARY LOTT WALKER

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to remember and honor Mary Lott Walker of Blackshear, Georgia, who passed away on May 12 at the age of 85.

Mary loved her city of Blackshear, her State of Georgia, and her country, the United States of America, devoutly.

After graduating from Georgia State College for Women, Mary began her influential career in public education.

Mary was also involved in politics, becoming the first woman in Blackshear to serve as mayor pro tempore.

Through her work in Georgian education, politics, and historical preservation, Mary inspired young people to achieve greatness.

Above all, she devoted more than 67 years of membership and leadership to the Blackshear Presbyterian Church.

Mary's profound community impacts will be felt for generations to come.

My thoughts and prayer are with her family, friends, and all who knew her during this most difficult time.

THE CARE ECONOMY IS THE HEART OF AMERICAN COMMUNITIES

(Ms. JACOBS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, even before COVID-19 hit, the care economy was at the heart of our communities.

Care workers keep our kids safe, our families healthy, and our businesses open.

Last week, I met with a group of childcare providers in San Diego, extraordinary women who do this work because they have a passion for helping kids. They love their jobs and they love the kids they care for, but that doesn't mean they should have to accept low wages and job insecurity.

When the pandemic hit, thousands of childcare centers across the country closed, including more than 500 in San Diego County, leading to devastating job loss in an industry that is 95 percent women.

The American Rescue Plan included \$39 billion in grants to help parents afford childcare, and funding to help providers stay open and pay workers.

Now we need to go further.

The American Families Plan will create universal pre-K, make childcare affordable to all, and pay care workers a living wage.

Mr. Speaker, let's make sure that we care for the amazing workers who care for our future.

RECOGNIZING FLAG DAY AND CELEBRATING THE UNITED STATES ARMY'S 246TH BIRTHDAY

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

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Flag Day and celebrate the United States Army's 246th birthday that we observed on Monday of this week.

Every year, just a few days after Memorial Day, on June 14, our country celebrates Flag Day and the Army's birthday.

Flag Day is a celebration of our Stars and Stripes, which the Second Continental Congress designated as the symbol of our Nation on June 14, 1777.

While our flag has changed over the years to celebrate our growing country, it remains a glorious symbol of hope for our brave servicemen and -women who salute it; defend it; serve it; and, in some cases, die for it, to protect our freedom and liberty.

Since our founding, our flag has flown from sea to shining sea and around the world. Old Glory remains one of the most powerful symbols on Earth.

June 14 is also the U.S. Army's birthday. Without our Army 246 years ago, we would not be the great Nation that we are today.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday, our great Nation celebrated our Army and our flag, both of which symbolize America being the land of the free and the home of the brave.

AMERICANS MUST GET VACCINATED

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, we are not normal. We are not over the pandemic. We are not over coronavirus and COVID-19.

Many people in our country, over a majority in my State of Tennessee, have not been immunized, have not had the vaccine.

I urge everyone to get vaccinated.

When I was a young child, 5 years old, I got polio. Four months before I got polio, my father gave the polio vaccine to second graders in a test in Tennessee. He gave it to my brother in the second grade. He took some vaccine home to give to me, but decided it was outside of his call and didn't do it. I got polio. It has affected me every day of my life since, and it affected my father as well.

I urge everybody to get the vaccine, not to regret it. Keep your children, your family, and your neighbors safe and free from illness.

A MOMENT OF THANKS

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it is not often when you can stand on the floor of the House and use the terminology: I feel full or filled.

It is a terminology that many of us are familiar with in the religious communities of our Black American tradition.

But after a journey of 10 years, I just want to take this moment to thank all of my colleagues, Democrats and Republicans, who showed America that there is unity in the understanding of our history, that the history of slavery is the original sin and should never be ignored.

But now we have a national independence holiday for Juneteenth. Let us come together.

I thank Senator MARKEY; Senator CORNYN; Senator SMITH; our friend DANNY DAVIS; Doug Matthews; the Moody family; and, of course, Reverend Thomas and many others from the Galveston area; Opal Lee; and the father of Juneteenth, the late Representative Al Edwards.

Opal Lee still lives. She brought 1.6 million petitions to the United States Congress in the dead of summer.

On behalf of all who have waited for this, I thank them. And to the Congressional Black Caucus, JOYCE BEATTY as the Chair, we stand here as the conscience of the Congress thanking them with all my colleagues.

Again, we say our message is our power. We are here to serve, and there is more to come in changing lives for justice, equality, and freedom. That is what happened today.

IN SUPPORT OF SMALL LOCAL FARMERS

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service, small family farms account for 90 percent of all U.S. farms. These farms are vital to local communities and economies, and they provide fresh produce for their local farmers' markets, farm-to-school programs, soup kitchens, and a host of other local consumer activity. Sales attributed to these farmers can total up to \$12 billion annually.

I was thrilled to see President Biden's administration, through the Department of Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack, recently announce \$400 million in funding to support local, regional, and socially disadvantaged farmers. This is dedicated funding that will go directly toward local producers and local and regional food systems to help revitalize the essential farming that makes America proud.

I was also pleased that the administration included Secretary Vilsack in its new Supply Chain Disruptions Task Force. This will address the unfair trade practices that have allowed for cheap and unjust agriculture labor practices to continue at home and abroad.

They have allowed large agriculture companies to thrive and put their food all over grocers' shelves, while our

small farmers struggle to put food on their own tables. This decisive action to increase domestic competitiveness is what our small family farmers need to regain their footing and make it economically viable to farm for their communities and our country.

I hope my colleagues will join me in this congratulatory note.

CLIMATE CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARTER of Louisiana). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CASTEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of our Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR), my friend and the distinguished chairwoman of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, we are in a climate crisis, and it is going to take American leadership and ingenuity to solve it. But we think we can create jobs and a lot of opportunity when we solve the climate crisis. But what we are seeing right now are devastating health and economic consequences of climate change here all across America, whether it is wildfires out West, flooding in the midsection. We are approaching hurricane season with great trepidation. Extreme heat.

We have got to act urgently, guided by the science, working in concert with our allies across the globe to provide a livable climate for all Americans, especially for future generations.

We have got to harness the technological innovation of the Moon Shot. We have got to harness the creativity of our entrepreneurs, the strength of our workers, and the moral force of this great Nation that is working to establish justice for all. Because I believe that, working together, we will be able to avert the worst impacts of this climate emergency and build a stronger, healthier, fairer America.

□ 1945

But let's look at what is happening right now. People know this. The last 7 years were the hottest on record. You don't have to tell that to the folks out West right now. They are living through some of the hottest days—the hottest, driest days.

This is a departure from the 20th century average temperature. It just

seems like these hotter days, the longer, hotter summers, are more frequent. And the science tells us that is true.

Why is this happening? Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is at record levels. People thought that, during the pandemic, greenhouse gases would dip and that might provide some salvation from the worst impacts of climate. But, see, these gases build up in the atmosphere. You don't get a bonus for any year.

In fact, NOAA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, has said no, despite the pandemic, carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is at a record high.

This creates enormous costs on families and businesses here in America but also all across the planet. It impacts the air we breathe. It creates very severe health consequences. Think about the folks who have to work outside in the extreme heat and more polluted air while coming out of a pandemic.

Then, there is the cost, not just to the bottom line of the Federal budget, but the cost to all of us. In fact, last year alone, we suffered through about \$100 billion, \$96 billion, in damages from weather and climate disasters. That is just 1 year.

This is an enormous wake-up call for our great country and people all across the planet. We have waited too long to take ambitious action. The time is now. The time is urgent.

We don't have any more time for half measures, so we intend now to hammer out the most ambitious climate legislation that we have ever seen in order to answer the moral call that we have to future generations to make sure we give them a livable planet.

Mr. Speaker, we are joined tonight by a number of colleagues, who are going to speak from the heart and speak with great intelligence to provide a little science, a little know-how. I am really proud to stand with them on the floor of the House tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, Congressman CASTEN, for bringing his intellect and his passion for solving the climate crisis to this Congress. It is needed now more than ever.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her words and her leadership.

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

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CASTEN for yielding. And thank you to Chair CASTOR, chair of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, for her leadership throughout this process. It really has been science-based and meaningful.

Mr. Speaker, as we work to build back better, we have not just the opportunity but the imperative to take bold climate action. By strengthening investments in climate-centric infrastructure, we can create good-paying jobs, reduce emissions, and support frontline communities.

Last month, I had this great opportunity. I got to ride on a new electric

bus at Meadow Park Middle School in Beaverton, Oregon. Thanks to the Portland General Electric's School Bus Electrification Project, the Beaverton School District is working to electrify its bus fleet.

The electric buses are quieter; they are less expensive to maintain; and, importantly, they reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This is good for the health of our children, our community, and our planet. We can and must help more school districts and transportation systems electrify not just in Oregon but across the country.

With the American Jobs Plan, we can create millions of good-paying jobs, combat the climate crisis, revitalize American manufacturing, and make long-overdue investments in our Nation's infrastructure.

As the House works to advance the American Jobs Plan, we can use as a roadmap the climate action plan from the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis. Our bold, comprehensive science-based plan includes investments in zero-emissions buses, transit, electric vehicle charging stations, and pedestrian and bike infrastructure, all to decarbonize our transportation sector.

Mr. Speaker, I want to give credit to Chairman DEFAZIO, my wonderful colleague from Oregon, for his leadership. He has included many of these provisions in his surface transportation reauthorization, the Investment in America Act. I look forward to supporting it when it comes to the floor in the coming weeks.

Mr. Speaker, I tell my colleagues that climate-resilient infrastructure is about much more than just roads and bridges. June is National Ocean Month, and as co-chair of the House Ocean Caucus and the Congressional Estuary Caucus, I want to highlight how the power of our ocean can and must be part of the solution, which is recognized in our plan for solving the climate crisis.

I recently led a bipartisan group of colleagues in calling for a \$10 billion investment in coastal restoration and resilience projects in the American Jobs Plan, and I look forward to working with my colleagues to deliver these needed investments to coastal communities.

Addressing the climate crisis presents an economic opportunity, a tremendous economic opportunity. We can create millions of good-paying, high-quality union jobs that will help working families and displaced workers recover from the economic collapse caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mr. Speaker, the American Jobs Plan meets the moment to not only build back but to build back better. By advancing the American Jobs Plan, we have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to rebuild a resilient clean energy economy, create good-paying jobs to boost our economic recovery, and begin to repair the legacy of environmental racism and pollution that has

disproportionately burdened low-income communities and communities of color for decades.

As we build the infrastructure of the future, we cannot repeat the injustices of the past. Instead, we must pass and implement comprehensive climate policies, such as those set out in the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis' climate action plan.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL), my friend and one of the funnier Members of Congress, but heartfelt today.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Mr. Speaker, going back to my days as the county supervisor, I fought to make sure the Central Coast was a leader in the clean energy economy. I helped get the first large-scale solar project in Santa Barbara County across the finish line and called it a win-win-win. That is because investing in renewables is one of the best investments we can make. It means a healthy planet, clean air, and good-paying jobs.

Since 2014, the Central Coast has emerged as a renewable energy powerhouse. We are now home to several major solar farms, and soon, we could be home to one of the largest battery storage plants in the world.

After years of negotiation, I helped secure an agreement to realize an offshore wind project and the jobs it will create for the Central Coast. According to a study conducted by a local organization called REACH, this project alone could create 650 good-paying jobs and generate \$262 million in revenue each year.

Renewable energy is also a vital tool to address the climate crisis. Some claim renewable energy funding doesn't belong in an infrastructure package. I say modernizing our energy infrastructure and tackling the climate crisis go hand in hand.

Last year, the U.S. spent nearly \$100 billion responding to extreme weather events and disasters fueled by climate change. Instead of rebuilding each time a disaster strikes, we need to be proactive to keep our communities safe from the realities of climate change. That means weatherizing millions of homes, retrofitting buildings, and shoring up our water infrastructure.

We also must curb emissions in the transportation sector, which is responsible for 29 percent of our greenhouse gas emissions. If we want to tackle climate change, the transportation sector must be part of the solution.

The measures included in President Biden's American Jobs Plan will modernize our transportation system to do just that. It will create millions of jobs in the auto industry building electric vehicles and expanding our network of electric vehicle charging stations.

Transitioning away from fossil fuels to renewable energy is also an environmental justice issue. Sadly, minority communities are disproportionately impacted by air pollution. For example, Latino Americans are exposed to 11

percent more fine particulate pollution compared to the average American.

Burning fossil fuels pollutes our air and destroys our planet. We cannot afford inaction any longer. We also cannot afford to pass up the opportunity to create millions of good-paying jobs that will propel our economy forward.

It is time for Congress to pass a bold infrastructure plan that protects our planet, air quality, and economy.

As we on the Central Coast know, investing in clean energy is a win-win-win.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN), my friend and a distinguished member of the Select Committee on Climate Crisis.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Illinois, and I thank Chairwoman CASTOR for her exceptional leadership of our select committee.

My colleagues have done a good job so far of explaining why we need ambitious climate action that follows the science and meets the scale of the challenge we face. However, I would highlight one climate impact that is particularly important in the area I represent.

My district encompasses more than 50 miles of coastline in southern California, North County San Diego, South Orange County. Our coasts are a huge part of our communities. They drive our economies and are critical to our way of life. But sea level rise threatens all of this. It is accelerating the erosion of our coasts, which washes away beaches and threatens critical infrastructure, like the Los Angeles-San Diego-San Luis Obispo Rail Corridor, also known as the LOSSAN Corridor.

The LOSSAN Corridor is the second busiest intercity passenger rail corridor in the United States and the busiest State-supported Amtrak route, with nearly 3 million inner-city passengers and 5 million commuter passengers each year. \$1 billion in goods and services are also supported by the rail line.

At the same time, coastal erosion threatens the bluffs that run along our coasts in San Diego County. Bluff collapses have, tragically, taken the lives of eight people in our communities in recent years.

The impacts of climate change in coastal southern California are not theoretical. We see and experience them every single day. I strongly believe that we must take ambitious action to make our country more resilient to climate impacts while transitioning to a zero-carbon future, and we must do it now. We must do it now.

With President Biden's American Jobs Plan, we have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to do so. The American Jobs Plan, as proposed by the President, advances real climate solutions that will make a difference in the lives of our constituents. It will put us on the path to meeting the challenge

presented by the climate crisis while creating 2.7 million new jobs, the jobs of tomorrow in clean energy, the jobs that will help us compete on the global stage. Those are the jobs we need.

The American Jobs Plan will create them, but in order to achieve these goals, in order to pass the American Jobs Plan as intended by the President, we must not abandon the key climate provisions and investments that the President proposed in his version of the plan. The package must deliver on the promise to put our country on the path to a 100 percent carbon-free energy powered electricity grid by 2035.

We can do this if we include strong tax policies that incentivize renewable energy generation. We can do this if we include clean energy and energy efficiency standards that promote renewable energy and reduce electricity use. We can do this if we include the policies and funding to electrify cars, buses, and buildings. And we must include the transportation sector. It is the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the country.

We need significant investment to incentivize the sale of zero-emission vehicles. Specifically, we must ensure that 100 percent of new light-duty vehicle sales are zero emissions by 2035, as envisioned under the Zero-Emission Vehicles Act that I introduced last Congress with Senator JEFF MERKLEY.

□ 2000

Moreover, the build-out of zero emission vehicle fueling and charging infrastructure must go hand in hand with the deployment of the vehicles themselves, which is why I strongly support the President's vision for 500,000 new charging stations across the country.

The American Jobs Plan provides us a pathway to finally achieve these goals and to lead the world when it comes to vehicle electrification. So without these key climate provisions, it is hard to imagine supporting any package that comes before this Chamber for consideration.

I am eager to help advance a strong American Jobs Plan that employs our communities, follows the climate science, and matches the scale of the challenge we face. I know my colleagues here feel the same.

Now is our opportunity to get this done. It is an opportunity that we must seize.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), whom I am delighted was able to make time in a busy appropriation season to come down and join us today.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my very able colleague, Congressman CASTEN, for the opportunity to join him and Congresswoman CASTOR, the leaders of this marvelous committee on climate change. I thank them very much for leading our country and world in this regard.

My goal as chair of the House Energy and Water Subcommittee is to help them and help our generation embrace

a better future for those that will follow. We must sustain life on Earth. Let us all help our country and world meet the challenges as we face the dawn of this new climate change era.

The clean energy future of our Nation and our ability to reboot and reenergize the domestic manufacturing economy depends on climate-related infrastructure programs for inventing that new future. Addressing climate change will create and even bring back good paying jobs right here at home. Addressing climate change is our portal to sustain life on Earth for generations to come.

Headlines coast to coast, as others have referenced, tell part of the story. Yes, the Earth is warming. The rate of increase for damaging weather events is unrelenting. Each of us, and each of our districts, have personally experienced the impacts of this historic change. If we fail to address the hastening crisis, it is to our collective peril.

As a small first step, I would urge every American who may be listening to plant trees. Yes, everyone can do something. A first simple step is to plant a tree to capture the carbon that is already in the air, and the tree will produce oxygen to help you breathe, and to help your children breathe and your neighbors. It is amazing what happens.

Cleveland, Ohio, used to be known as "forest city." We have a big job to do in replanting many of the trees that have aged-out over the years, and making Cleveland, and places like it, a much more oxygen-rich community.

Addressing climate change will help human health. As America stands at a crossroads in this new energy age, we must ensure that infrastructure includes strategic investments in energy, clean energy, climate, and water resources innovation.

Technologies and innovation driven by the Department of Energy are already helping to address climate change. They already have markedly driven down the cost of wind, solar, energy storage, and efficient lightbulbs by 60 to 95 percent just since 2008, and we are not done yet. They have led to widespread deployment and consumer savings.

New innovations will lead to new opportunities. In my own home region, I was very pleased to be at the birth of a company called First Solar, now the largest in the Nation, invented locally using cadmium-telluride technology. And now, just recently in the past month, First Solar has announced the hiring of an additional 500 new employees in good jobs to match the thousands they already employ, to meet an unmet market demand.

Reversing the impacts of climate change will create good paying jobs like these across every State in our country. Already there are more Americans working in energy efficiency and energy production than as waiters and waitresses. Think about that. That is

in a very short time, and more jobs to come. We must continue to innovate and lead in these areas, so our Nation is not left behind. As people in communities succeed, so will America. As someone said to me, Marcy, what America makes, makes America. My, gosh, do I agree with that.

The Biden administration has been clear from day one about the need to urgently address the climate crisis, and I am excited that the President's American Jobs Plan will create new jobs by reinvesting in areas and workers too often left behind, and they will help save our planet and sustain all of us and those who will follow us.

We cannot lose sight of the importance of including climate-related and job-creating proposals in any infrastructure package. In fact, any package that aims to build back better must do that. Climate change can be addressed by every community across our country. Innovation, intelligence, and environmental patriotism should drive this new national imperative.

As we watch President Joe Biden in his foreign trip meet the leaders of democracies across Europe this week, we watch America lead these democracies of the world in protecting Mother Earth for those who will follow us.

It really is a daunting time, but it is also an inspiring time. And any time America has ever set a goal, it has always achieved it.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take some time now to rise to talk about something that I have talked about—some would say too much—on this floor. To yet, again, discuss the grave threat and the massive opportunity that is the climate crisis.

Even as we talk right now about the necessity of limiting global warming to less than 1½ degrees Celsius, let's follow the math; the planet has already warmed by 1 degree, we only have ½ degree to go. The last 7 years were the hottest ever on record. Even in spite of the pandemic, global levels of carbon dioxide have hit record levels. In fact, the last time CO₂ levels were as high as they are right now was 4 million years ago. Sea levels were 50 feet higher. That is the reality of what happens when heat melts ice, ice dumps water. This is the reality we have made.

If we are to be judged by our works and we do nothing more in this moment, that judgment will not be pretty. That is our challenge and it is our opportunity.

But this change in CO₂ levels didn't happen over a million years, it didn't happen over a thousand years, it didn't even happen over a hundred years. Half of all the CO₂ we have ever emitted as a species since that first fire that some upright hominid built in a cave a million years ago, half of all the CO₂ we have ever emitted was since 1990. That is within my lifetime. It is within the lifetime of almost all of the Members of this body.

That is nearly a century after Svante Arrhenius discovered the greenhouse

effect, since the science was basically settled; 100 years after the photovoltaic effect that was invented that powers solar panels today; and more than a decade after the fossil fuel companies knew about climate change and decided to promote misinformation instead of acting.

In 1989, when the U.N. formed the IPCC, when Ronald Reagan's EPA said, we need to create a global cap and trade program to reduce a global pollutant—to protect the ozone hole, chlorofluorocarbons. When that same EPA and the subsequent George Bush—both Republican Presidents, I would add—they said, let's take that same model and apply it to a domestic pollutant, acid-rain forming compounds.

We have sugar maples in New England because of their leadership. We have a shrinking ozone hole because of their leadership. When they did that at the end of the 1980s, we were on the right track 30 years ago. What do we have to do now to turn this ship around?

The heck of it is, we know what we have to do to reduce our emissions and we know how to do it, building out clean energy infrastructure, creating and building wind turbines, solar panels. Building big things is what America is good at. We do not need to be constrained by our ambition, my goodness.

When the New Deal was passed, we electrified 80 percent of rural America in just 15 years. I would like to think our capabilities are even greater now. Let's embrace that opportunity. The hard questions in this line of work are the zero sum ones.

How do you allocate wins to some parties when they imply a loss to another? That is not climate.

The hard questions in clean energy policy are not how we allocate the pains of this transition; they are how we allocate the gains of this transition. Clean energy is cheap energy. If you don't believe me, ask anyone with a solar panel on their roof how much they paid for electricity yesterday. Ask anybody with a coal plant, they know that number.

The clean energy transition means it is a win for the folks who get to go to work building more efficient buildings and wind turbines and solar panels. It is a win for every American.

I've polled this. 100 percent of Americans like to pay less for energy. They would all win. 100 percent of Americans like cleaner air. They will all win. 100 percent of Americans do not want to live on a coast that is flooding or forests that are on fire or derechos that are coming across the Midwest.

Our obligation is to seize this chance and to make sure—this is a hard problem, but it is a good problem—to make sure that those gains are equitably distributed throughout our society.

The President's infrastructure proposal is just that. It isn't just a chance for clean energy, it is a make-or-break

opportunity to finally do what is scientifically necessary before it is too late.

Proposals like a clean energy standard, a build-out of electric transmission lines, requirements for purchases of clean energy will help send our emissions from the electric sector to zero and will be the bedrock of a new clean economy.

Cutting some or—let's be ambitious—all of the \$650 billion a year that the IMF has said that we currently subsidize the fossil fuel industry, will finally give us efficient markets in our energy sector. \$650 billion—that is about how much we spend on Medicaid—subsidizing an energy that can't compete under a free market.

So help make lives better for hundreds of millions of Americans now and in the decades to come.

Now 12 years ago, when Waxman-Markey was the debate du jour, we let an opportunity to act on the climate crisis pass us by. Since that time, we have kept emitting and temperatures have kept rising.

I told you, I have given this speech a few too many times. I don't want to be giving this speech a year from now. I don't particularly want to be giving it tomorrow. I certainly don't want to be giving it 12 years from now.

We have a chance now to act while our planet can still afford it, and we can embrace that because our wallets are going to love it.

Before I took this job, when I was running a clean energy company, I had a board member who gave me a piece of advice that has always stuck with me, he said: In the end, the only thing that really matters in this life is whether your grandchildren can say they were proud of you. Let's be clear. Our grandchildren are not going to be proud of us. They are not going to pat us on the back for doing only what was politically possible. They don't care.

What matters is, did we do what was scientifically necessary? And I have a lot of colleagues on both sides of the aisle, on both sides of this building, who will say, You are naive, CASTEN, what is necessary is so far in excess of what is politically possible, we just can't do that.

If that is your approach to this moment, the only thing I know for certain is you are not cut out for leadership. Our moment, our challenge in this moment, is to make what is necessary possible, it is all that matters. Because while the best chance for climate action was 30 years ago, our last chance is now.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER).

□ 2015

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, to my colleague and my neighbor from Illinois (Mr. CASTEN), I thank him for his leadership on this issue, his experience in sharing his perspective, and his call to action.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to continue to raise the alarm about the rapidly ac-

celerating consequences of the climate crisis.

Mr. Speaker, 30 years ago in 1989 I married the love of my life. When we got married, we looked to the future. We thought about having a family. We have two sons who are today 28 and 26. We still look to the future and hope they will have a chance to raise a family. But that is in doubt because we face a climate crisis.

The climate crisis is the most pressing threat to our children's future and our grandchildren's future. It is a threat to our Nation and to everything we hold dear. It is an existential threat to our way of life, and we have to take urgent action now.

We are already seeing the consequences of climate change throughout our country in our local communities, whether it is the case of more intense forest fires that are starting earlier in the year, 100-year rainstorms that cause floods, not every 100 years but every other year, or more intense hurricanes and also droughts that are devastating much of our West.

These are the consequences we are facing today, and they are putting our Nation at risk. We have to do everything we can to protect our communities, to protect our Nation, to protect our world, and to protect our children's future.

That is why it is so important that we pass the President's American Jobs Plan, that we invest in infrastructure, and that we do it in a way that builds resiliency against a changing climate but plans for a future to address and protect our climate.

There are many sources of the greenhouse gases causing global warming, everything from industry to industrial and commercial buildings, our residences, but, of course, transportation is the greatest source, and among that is air travel.

Airline travel is a growing part of our future, but it is contributing up to 2½ percent of our total emissions of carbon. Air travel has changed the world. It has brought us closer together. It is necessary for us to continue to have the hope for a 21st century global economy. But it is imperative that we work to address the impact.

That is why, among the many other bills I have helped work for and support in this Congress to address climate change, I am proud to have introduced the Sustainable Skies Act, legislation that will cut the carbon of greenhouse gas emissions of airline fuels by as much as or more than 50 percent. It will boost the use of sustainable aviation fuel to make airline travel something that will be a part of a sustainable future.

This legislation is the single most important step in the aviation industry that they can take to lower carbon emissions and to fight climate change. At the same time, sustainable aviation fuel will also enable more travel and commerce. It is, as Mr. CASTEN said, a

win-win. It is good for everybody. It is good for our present, it is good for our future, and it is good for our children.

The facts could not be clearer: climate change is a serious threat to our economy, our national security, the planet, and the future that we pass on to our children. We must take action before it is too late.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from the great State of New Mexico (Ms. STANSBURY), whose reputation has preceded her during her short tenure.

Ms. STANSBURY. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this historic day in which we passed and sent to the President's desk the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act. It seems appropriate that we should also take a moment now to talk about climate justice as we are also talking about racial justice in our country.

Because the science is clear, we must urgently address the issues of climate change now. We must address the causes of climate change and our greenhouse gas footprint. We must mitigate the impacts of climate change and lift up and support our communities. And we must build a world that is more just, more equitable, and more climate resilient. To do so, we must invest in our communities, investing in their future, and investing in critical infrastructure that will make that possible.

The time is now to be decisive, to be brave in our policymaking, to be bold in our investments, and to lean into the science. This is especially critical for New Mexico, my home State, where we are already experiencing the impacts of extreme drought, catastrophic fires, and an uncertain future.

I have spent my working career working on these issues, and I know that we must invest in infrastructure like our electric grid, broadband infrastructure, drinking water, irrigation, and green infrastructure so that our communities can remain resilient as we are going through this change and to ensure that we are taking full advantage and leaning into our clean energy future.

We must do all of this through the lens of social, racial, and economic justice by investing in good paying jobs and in the livelihoods and well-being of our communities and our people.

That is why we need the American Jobs Plan now and the investments that are not only going to be shovel ready, but, as a friend of mine says, also shovel worthy. So the time is now to take action on climate change and to ensure that we are investing in the infrastructure that will make it possible for future generations to live resiliently on this planet.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield again to gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR), who is the chair of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, hearing my colleague speak with such

passion and such intellect really does give me hope that we have the tools necessary to tackle the climate crisis. But I think we also need to think about climate as a climate opportunity, and there are a few of these.

Our newest colleague, Congresswoman STANSBURY from New Mexico kind of hit on it. And it goes back to—I want to thank Mr. CASTEN—last year before the pandemic hit, Mr. CASTEN was kind enough to invite me to Chicago where we heard from environmental justice leaders. I also had the opportunity to travel to Detroit. I have listened to folks who are demanding greater equity all across America.

Back home in Tampa, Florida, I see it; I understand that now the climate crisis presents us with a generational opportunity to rebuild our country and our infrastructure, so we are not leaving communities behind and we are not leaving any American behind.

We can hammer out these investments that will help us rebuild the economy. Mr. CASTEN knows these examples quite well.

Decades ago, unfortunately, the Federal Government put interstate highways right through the center of many communities. The harms from the pollution still linger today. In fact, Black Americans are exposed to 21 percent more fine, particulate matter pollution than the average American. I just don't think we can pass an infrastructure package that ignores these injustices. We are going to have to create these new opportunities in solving the climate crisis, creating good paying jobs, but also lifting up Americans and American communities that have carried the burden of pollution.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I am reminded as I listen to the gentlewoman speak—I know our whip always likes to quote George Santayana who said that those who don't study their history are doomed to repeat it.

We are at the cusp—it has probably already started—of the third great energy transition we have had as a species. The first one was when we transitioned from depending on muscle power to mechanical power. The second was when we transitioned from mechanical power to electric power, and this transition from dirty energy to clean energy. Every one of those transitions has been a massive boon in labor productivity. It takes a lot fewer people to run a steam shovel than it does John Henrys to dig a hole in the ground, and it takes a lot fewer people when you can electrify the country to build all the industries that we have grown accustomed to than it does when you have to live within a pulley's length of the waterwheel.

With those opportunities have come all that we think of as great and truly American. We have freed up people's time to invest in whole new ideas and take away the drudgery of work. But the history we have to acknowledge is that every one of those transitions has also been extremely disruptive for the people involved.

I like to tell folks back home that only a Luddite would say we never should have invented the steam shovel. But you have to be deeply evil not to empathize with John Henry.

As we go through this transition that we are in right now, we are going to create a tremendous amount of wealth because we are going to grow labor productivity again. We are going to have the opportunity, as many people already do, to generate electricity without depending on coal mines and coal railroad lines and natural gas pipelines, and, Mr. Speaker, you are going to be able to do this on your roof from the sun or from the wind or from more efficient geothermal. That is going to free up a whole lot of time to do a lot of innovative things. But it is going to be disruptive for a lot of communities.

There is no doubt that there is a rising tide of wealth that is already upon us. There is also no doubt that not all rising tides lift all boats. Tsunamis tend to swamp them out sometimes, and in the tsunami of wealth creation that is coming down, let's make sure that we look out for the least among us.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I think that is one of the reasons why President Biden's American Jobs Plan targets 40 percent of the benefits of our clean energy and clean infrastructure investments to disadvantaged communities. I think that is smart policy.

I think the gentleman is right. Right now, as we move into our clean energy future, President Biden has the goal of really helping communities that need revitalization. When you think about the hard work in a coal mine or out in the field, we owe such a debt of gratitude to our coal miners and the energy workers who have powered America. They have made it what it is over the last century. They ushered in the economic progress that we enjoy today.

But we now know, according to the science, that our overdependence on coal and fossil fuels and fracked gas has led to a crisis that now threatens our way of life. I wish it weren't so, but we have to now, at this fork in the road, decide that our moral obligation to future generations comes first.

With all of the opportunities that clean energy and greater and stronger and healthier communities can provide, we have got to hammer this out through the American Jobs Plan and make sure that we protect our economy, we protect our national security, our health, our beautiful natural resources from sea to shining sea, and the air that we breathe.

But we have some choices to make. We can double down on the status quo, even as these climate-fueled disasters claim more lives and they hurt the pocketbooks of folks.

I think of my neighbors back home in Florida now, the so-called Sunshine State. Boy, we have a lot of work to do to capture the power of the sun through solar energy, but we are paying more now because we have longer

and hotter summers, it means AC bills are going up.

We have these intense flood events, so we are paying more for flood insurance and stormwater costs. Meanwhile a lot of these energy companies have kind of gotten off the hook over time.

What does the gentleman say about that?

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I think there is a refreshing change coming in our energy structure primarily because all of those old power plants—that some of the utilities in Florida that we are fighting because they still have all that capital they wanted to amortize—those plants are getting old, and they are making the decisions that intelligent businesses always make: I am going to invest in the stuff that is clean and that generates a high return.

Florida Power & Light Company is a utility that, frankly, has been one of the leaders in deploying wind energy. It took them a little while to do it in their own district, but they certainly did it all over the country, because they knew that was a good place to put their investors' money to work. And we have seen that leadership, I think, throughout the business sector in this country. There is a reason why we are creating so many more solar jobs, and so many more wind jobs. Jobs in the energy efficiency sector I think is the largest supplier of new labor.

□ 2030

But I don't think that absolves us as regulators.

I am remembering when you and I formed what I think we thought was going to be a very small delegation to Madrid a little over a year ago; and we had our pins that said "We're Still In," because we knew, of course, that the prior administration had pulled out of the Paris accord. And I still have a picture that I carry around and show to people of the two empty seats in front of the United States delegation sign when every other country in the world was there.

But I remember there was a—and I wish I could remember the name—European parliamentarian that came up to me and said: You know, we know from experience that when the United States doesn't lead, bad things happen.

And I said that we thought we were alone out there. But you remember when we got there, there were a lot of businesses that were there and there were lot of cities that were there. We spent a long time at a lot of university booths. And we were still in because we were still in, not just because it was a slogan on a pin; because all those companies that made zero carbon commitments and are committing to it because their shareholders are demanding it.

One-third of all of the assets under management in global equity markets right now are in ESG funds. People care. They don't—whether they care for moral reasons, whether they care because they are greedy, it doesn't matter. They care.

We have had over 1,200 State and local officials call on Congress to pass the American Jobs Plan because they care. Environmental and labor organizations across the country have pushed for us to act now because they care.

I am reading in the Tampa Bay Times. Recently, Dr. Rich Templin says: "Everyone who stands for fair, union jobs and climate action can come together. In this plan, pro-workers and pro-environment voices can sing in unison."

We know that is true.

Now, the challenge—you started by asking about the energy sector. If we are really honest, what we all know in this line of work that we are in is that losers always cry louder than winners cheer.

People who have got a loss of investment in this space know exactly what they have to lose. Future generations aren't here yet.

Our job here today is to look around the room and see who is not in the room and make sure we advocate for them. The rest of them are doing a pretty good job on their own, I think.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, well, what has been so fascinating is there are so many people in the room because they understand the opportunities, the job-creating opportunities through the American Jobs Plan.

Here we go. The American Jobs Plan will create 2.7 million new jobs. So let's talk about some of those jobs. I think about some of our colleagues who represent communities that have seen jobs go overseas over time, our industrial base.

We know what President Biden has proposed will help revitalize those communities; plug those abandoned coal mines; plug the abandoned wells; just plain plug the leaks of methane gas that are so damaging to the climate.

We think we can create millions and millions of jobs through a new CCC, a Climate Conservation Corps. We can strengthen our communities at home. I know we have got a lot of seawalls that need repair, a lot of replanting of trees and mangroves to help protect us from these very costly events. We know we need to modernize the electric grid across America.

Representative CASTEN, that is going to create an enormous amount of jobs in the Midwest because a lot of the renewable resources, your solar power, wind power, it is largely in the Midwest. We have got to build the modern electric grid.

Look at this horrendous catastrophe in Texas just a few months ago because the electric grid there was not connected. It wasn't modernized. It wasn't resilient. People lost their lives because of the strange, climate-fueled winter storm in Texas.

We are going to create a lot of jobs just modernizing and making the grid more resilient. And I haven't even gotten to the wind power, offshore wind, wind in the Midwest.

This is our future. This is why I like to think of it not just in the terms of a climate crisis, but a climate opportunity. And I think that is why President Biden says that every time he hears people talk climate, he hears jobs, jobs, jobs.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, when we deregulated our power industry in 1992, with the energy policy act, that was never presented as being an environmental bill, as far as I can remember. It was designed to encourage people to build cheaper power.

And what did they build?

The nuclear industry went from running 60 percent of the time to running 90 percent of the time. We started building a whole lot of wind and solar. We basically stopped building inefficient gas plants, and the only new gas plants were combined cycle plants that are almost twice as efficient.

Since that bill was passed, the CO₂ emissions in our power sector have fallen from 1,300 pounds a megawatt hour to 900, and the price of power has fallen by 6 percent.

Now, there are those who say that is because of the fracking revolution. And there are people who say a lot of things, I guess. It happened because economics drives clean energy.

You know what people didn't build since 1992?

Coal. It is a really lousy investment.

In just those 10 years, after 1992, we built 200,000 megawatts of new gas turbine capacity. Twenty percent of the entire U.S. power grid, which was twice as efficient as what it displaced, was built in response to economic signals and drove down the CO₂ emissions of the grid. That is a start.

For us to do what we have to do from this point going forward, we have to electrify everything. We have to figure out how to electrify our transportation fleet; electrify the way our factories make goods and services, how our homes keep us warm.

In order to do that, we need to build at least 1,000 gigawatts; 1,000 megawatts; 1,000 kilowatts—whatever unit you would like—of new generation. That is about as much as generation as we already have in this country.

We are then going to need to build the wires to connect that up to all the new loads. And I think as we heard at a climate hearing, they said that is going to take at least \$350 billion of investment. And those investments are going to make money because people are now connecting up a cheaper energy source that is giving people what they really want, which isn't electricity.

What people really want is a hot shower and a cold beer, and it is going to give them that cheaper.

It is going to help us build out electric vehicle charging stations. We are talking about massive amounts of public—and private-sector investments that are not only going to put people to work; is not only going to give us a

more sustainable economy; it is going to leave more money in people's wallets.

The single best thing we can do to disadvantaged communities is cut their energy bill. That is what we are going to do. All we need is the ambition. And I am so glad that we are in this moment and with this President and this Congress that is rising to that challenge.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Mr. CASTEN is right. You know, listing off all the job opportunities, the transportation sector, he is right.

And this is a global competitiveness issue. We have got to win this race with China and the Europeans. They are building those electric vehicles.

But how exciting was it to see the announcement from Ford and GM?

I can't wait to see this electrified F-150 truck, the Lightning.

This is an enormous opportunity, especially in the industrial Midwest that has really seen a lot of job loss over the years to China. We are going to get back on this, and the only way we can do it is through making these targeted investments.

We want to build the electric vehicles that the world drives. We want to make sure that that charging infrastructure goes coast to coast in every community.

But it is going to take the focus of America. And the good news is, all Americans—I don't care if you are a Democrat or Republican or Independent, or what, they understand that clean energy is the future; and that if we do it right, we can lift communities that need it; and we can create millions and millions of jobs.

Now, I started with the science. And we heard from some outstanding colleagues, and we are going to hear a lot more from them in the coming weeks as we hammer out the American Jobs Plan.

But there was one witness at one of our early hearings, Dr. Abdelhadi, who is an expert, who has been focused on climate for many years, and I want to just remind what he said.

He said: The limited actions to address this climate crisis have resulted in lost opportunity and have produced a challenge that is even greater than it was even a few years ago. With political and societal will, and with strategic and scientifically informed action that considers all of the dimensions of climate change, the dangerous trajectory we are on can be altered, such that our generation's story can be one of success and not failure.

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to close, as I often do, by observing that there are really only three things we have to do as a country.

The first thing we have to do is cut the energy—double the efficiency with which we convert energy into economic activity. If we were to cut our energy use per dollar of GDP in half, we would almost be at the level that Switzerland has already achieved. I think we are

better than Switzerland, personally, but let's at least aspire to be as good as Switzerland; double our efficiency.

The second thing we have to do is do the research and development to figure out how to decarbonize industries like steel- and cement-making because we don't know how to make silicone; we don't know how to make steel; we don't know how to make cement; we don't know how to make fertilizer without fossil fuels today. That is an R&D challenge we have to figure out.

Then we have to get to zero CO₂ emissions; not by 2050, not by 2030, by 1990. We have to get back to 350 parts per million in the atmosphere because that is the point that we can say to our children: We are leaving you a better planet than the one we inherited, where wildfires are not the norm, where droughts are not the norm.

And is it going to be easy?

No. But we know how to do it.

The first thing we ought to do is take our hand off the emergency brake. Stop subsidizing yesterday's technology. Embrace markets. Embrace innovation. Embrace all that makes us American. Stop subsidizing the fossil fuel industry by \$650 billion a year.

Unleash the power of our innovators. Unleash the power of our entrepreneurs. Unleash the power and the innovation of all our great universities and national labs who will figure out how to do these hard things.

And then, yes, even after we do all that, make significant Federal investments in the things that the private sector is not very good at, like transmission, like coast-to-coast broadband, like EV stations. We have done it before. That is how we built the railroads. It is how we electrified the country.

It is not going to be easy, but it will be necessary. It will be inspiring, and it will be a story that we will tell our grandchildren about because we will be able to tell them that we were there, in this moment; we saw what was necessary, and we made it possible. I think that is something worth doing.

It is our opportunity. It is our moment.

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

SELF-INFLICTED CRISES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, during my time tonight, my colleagues and I will address the major crises happening here at home, happening close to home, and now happening abroad. Our message tonight will cover many topics, but the theme is consistent. These crises are self-inflicted. There are the direct results of disastrous policy decisions from the Biden administration.

We have a large number of Members who want to participate tonight, so I will begin immediately by yielding to the gentleman from central Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE), my good friend.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under the leadership of the Biden administration, Americans are facing escalating challenges to our economy, to our national security and, ultimately, to our way of life. As we have heard many times, our Nation continues to jump from crisis to crisis.

On this floor, I have often raised concerns about the border crisis, and it continues to spiral out of control as we record an increasing number of migrants crossing the southern border, along with gang violence, human trafficking, and deadly illicit drugs.

Border agents seized over 900 pounds of fentanyl at our southern border last month alone. Today, we are witnessing an escalating crisis and, unlike our Vice President, the American people aren't laughing.

More than 80 days ago, President Biden tasked Vice President HARRIS with addressing the border crisis. Months later, she has yet to visit the border and witness the devastation firsthand.

□ 2045

How many days will it take? One hundred? Two hundred? A year?

If Vice President HARRIS needs encouragement to get to the southwest border, then Congress can provide an incentive. I am proud to support Congresswoman ASHLEY HINSON's See the Crisis Act, which would defund Vice President HARRIS' international travel until she visits America's southwest border.

It is simple. If the Vice President wants to go to Europe, then she must go to the border first.

This is no laughing matter. At home in Pennsylvania, the border crisis is a matter of life and death. Lives are depending on border security.

The truth is clear: We can't afford the Biden border crisis. We can't afford the Biden economic crisis. We can't afford the Biden national security crisis. And we can't afford the Biden energy crisis.

This pattern is rooted in the Biden administration's broken policies. Under President Biden's watch, we are a nation in crisis.

The American people are paying attention, and they are counting on us to stop this alarming trend and restore our Nation's path to recovery.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. The

American people are counting on us, and they deserve a President who will ensure their safety, security, and freedom, both here at home and abroad.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN), who represents Florida's Fifth Congressional District.

Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight because our country is facing a growing economic crisis, a crisis of the Biden administration's making.

With his massive and reckless spending programs, President Biden has mortgaged our economic security. Long after this current administration has skipped town, future generations of hardworking Americans will be stuck holding the bill.

It is human nature to like free stuff, I suppose, and as long as Uncle Sam is willing to dole out money to everyone and everything in sight, it is easy to understand why people are happily lining up for their fair share.

It is also a universal truth that there is no such thing as a free lunch. Unchecked spending doesn't just hurt us in the future. It is also destructive in the near term.

My Democrat colleagues have tried for months to convince the American people that it is only the rich who will pay for reckless spending policies, but people know better. Americans across the country are starting to feel the pinch of this unbridled spending.

They are certainly noticing it back in my home State of Florida, where drivers are paying more for gas than they have in nearly a decade. They see it when they go to the grocery store, where prices on everything from a jar of peanut butter to a gallon of milk have spiked sharply. They are feeling the pain on nearly everything they buy, with consumer costs rising at the highest rate in nearly 13 years.

This inflation President Biden has created is an immediate tax on workers, causing each hard-earned dollar to be worth less than it was before. At the same time, skyrocketing costs of materials are making it even harder for small business owners to reopen.

With high unemployment, record job openings, and spiraling inflation, it is time for the Biden administration to acknowledge that their bad medicine is hurting the patient. Congress has the authority and the responsibility to rein in this reckless spending, and the time to act is now.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, my friend is exactly right. The people do know better, and the pain hardworking Americans are feeling is very real.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER), who represents Pennsylvania's Ninth Congressional District.

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, in less than 6 months, the Biden administration's policies have disrupted the fundamentals of our economy and have caused significant inflation.

In March, congressional Democrats pushed through the \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan, some thought after the recovery began, in a highly partisan process without one Republican vote. This level of spending was unwarranted. Even many liberal-minded economists estimated it was three times bigger than needed and warned of inflationary pressures not seen in a generation as a result.

Inflation occurs when too many dollars are chasing too few goods, and predictability, this influx of spending resulted in prices increasing 4.2 percent in April and 5 percent last month. The reality is that inflation is a tax, Mr. Speaker, on every American family who is now paying more for essential goods, such as food and gasoline and many others, and whose savings are now worth less. Again, even liberal-minded economists called this the least responsible fiscal policy of the last 40 years.

At the same time, businesses are struggling to compete with Federal unemployment benefits. In one month, 4 million Americans walked off their jobs. Last month, there were a record 9.3 million open jobs, a level not seen since the beginning of World War II, when Americans were leaving to go fight the war. Yet, the Biden administration denies the correlation between open jobs and excessive, untargeted unemployment benefits.

Undeterred by the data, the Biden administration shows no sign of letting up, proposing a \$6 trillion budget this year that will put our country on a path to record debt and that reports show will disrupt our long-term economic growth.

The Biden administration is persistent in its charade that inflation is not occurring, unemployment benefits don't deter work, and their policies won't significantly disrupt our country's strength and economic growth.

The reality is, the Biden agenda only grows government, not the private-sector economy.

This can be a great American decade if we unleash the power of American innovators and entrepreneurs, but we can't do that under the yoke of excessive and untargeted spending, increased taxes, and inflation. We must, Mr. Speaker, grow opportunity in America, which creates the American Dream. Government should only serve this purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, my friend said it so well. This administration either doesn't understand those fundamentals of the economy or doesn't care. It is very perplexing.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BAIRD), who represents Indiana's Fourth Congressional District.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Louisiana for his allowing me to have the opportunity to be here and speak on this issue.

Today, I rise, Mr. Speaker, because our country is in crisis. Despite prom-

ises to the contrary, President Biden's policies are crushing small businesses and hurting hardworking Americans.

The simple fact is that we should be cruising into an economic recovery thanks to the Trump administration's advancements. Instead, we are drowning in Democrats' reckless spending packages that have led to a greater increase in inflation rates than we have seen since the 2008 economic crisis.

As a result, Americans are paying more for everything. Gasoline is over 50 percent more expensive today than it was 12 months ago. Transportation services are up 11 percent since last May. Food and energy prices have seen a combined price increase of nearly 4 percent, a dramatic increase that we haven't seen since 1992.

The average American simply cannot afford this, and it is time that we prioritize American paychecks over wasteful government spending.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, "reckless" is a word we hear over and over tonight and as we talk to our constituents because there is no better word to describe what is happening with this administration.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIMENEZ), the former mayor of Miami who represents Florida's 26th Congressional District.

Mr. GIMENEZ. Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues tonight have been sounding the alarm on the crisis our country faces at the hands of the most radical, progressive fringes of our politics. Institutionally, we are facing a grave danger right here in Congress, with a sitting Member of Congress choosing to continue her anti-Semitic and anti-American rhetoric from the halls of our government.

When a Member of Congress, who describes themselves as a starter of fires, fuels anti-Semitic violence against Jewish communities by perpetuating false stereotypes and anti-Semitic tropes; denigrates strategic allies of the United States and accuses Members of Congress of unconstitutionally pledging allegiance to a foreign sovereign because of their support of the U.S.-Israel partnership; whitewashes the September 11 terrorist attacks that resulted in the death of over 3,000 innocent Americans; draws equivalence between the United States and criminal organizations such as Hamas and the Taliban, both of which have been deemed by the Department of State as terrorist organizations, it is the absolute responsibility of Speaker PELOSI and Democratic leadership to hold their Members accountable.

Unfortunately, Speaker PELOSI has lacked the backbone to act and has chosen to cower in terror as Members of Congress in her party shred America apart from this podium.

They may call themselves a fire starter, but I have built my career as a firefighter. I cannot and will not allow this behavior to go unnoticed and be allowed to be swept under the rug.

These comments and policy stances undermine the interests of the United

States abroad and weaken the effectiveness of our foreign policy, sending a dangerous signal to our allies and our adversaries alike that the United States tolerates anti-Semitism, that we no longer believe in the long-term mission of supporting free peoples and free markets, and that we no longer remain committed to combating acts of terror against the United States and our allies.

While we are encouraged that several of my colleagues across the aisle have posed their strong rebuke of these anti-American comments and policy stances, the only rebuke on this issue that will have any meaningful impact is one by the Speaker and the majority of the House of Representatives.

To turn a blind eye on this would be a "cowardly refusal," as Speaker PELOSI characterizes it, to hold Members on your side of the aisle accountable and dereliction of your role as the leader of your party and as the Speaker of the House of Representatives, an institution we all so proudly and honorably serve.

Anti-Americans have no right to threaten our country without retribution. America deserves better.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, my friend is exactly right. That language is dangerous, and our colleague that he referenced is contributing to the foreign policy crises that have developed rapidly over the last few months.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO).

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, there is growing evidence that COVID-19 originated in a lab in Wuhan, China, which the liberal media and Big Tech dismissed as a conspiracy theory.

Time and time again, the Chinese Communist Party has lied and covered up the origins of COVID-19. Republicans have repeatedly called for a full, thorough investigation into this virus, but these calls have fallen on deaf ears.

It is unclear why my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have refused to hold Communist China accountable. They refuse to allocate any resources to support a full investigation or even hold a hearing. They are allowing China to get away with its deadly lies.

Over 600,000 Americans have died from COVID-19. It is time to stop pushing the America last agenda that prioritizes the Chinese Communist Party over giving the American people the answers they deserve.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, my friend from Arizona is exactly right. This crisis with China and the Chinese Communist Party is perhaps the greatest threat that we face as a people today, and we need the White House to stand strong. I am so grateful she brought that good word.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER), who represents Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, when I was a kid, my brother and I would help

our dad make ends meet by collecting aluminum cans on the side of the road. We didn't make much, but what we made, we used to buy food. Very early, we learned the value of a dollar.

Today, the value of that same dollar has plummeted because of wasteful, Big Government spending, like the kind President Biden has embraced with his disastrous economic policies.

One of President Biden's core campaign promises was that he would not raise taxes on any Americans making less than \$400,000 a year. What he failed to mention was the hidden tax brought on by his inflationary spending. In May, the Consumer Price Index jumped to 5 percent, the fastest rate since 2008.

Every American is feeling the strain from this administration's reckless spending spree. From the gas pump and the supermarket to the clothing store and the car dealership, Americans are spending more and getting less.

While the current administration shovels trillions of taxpayer dollars into the furnace of a runaway train, it is clear that Joe Biden is intent on saddling our kids and grandkids with insurmountable debt.

It is time for Joe Biden to stop playing politics with taxpayer money and start doing what is right for our country. Let's get Americans back to work, get the government out of the way, and allow taxpayers to keep more of their own money. After all, they have earned it.

□ 2100

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, Mr. KELLER is correct. When we were kids, they taught us the value of a dollar. That is not what our Democrat colleagues are teaching anymore. Now they are subscribing to what we call fantasy economics, modern monetary theory and all the rest. Mr. KELLER is exactly right, and I am so grateful that he brought that word tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I yield next to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN), representing the 36th District.

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I have one question for President Biden and his administration: What will it take? We are halfway through 2021 and more than 700,000 illegal aliens have already been apprehended unlawfully crossing our southern border.

Finally, as this administration begrudgingly chokes out the words "border crisis," Americans and migrants alike are being raped, trafficked, kidnapped, exploited, and murdered.

Drug cartels are fully in control of the U.S.-Mexico border and in many places on both sides of the border, and they are not stopping there. They are infiltrating every community across the country—not just down at our border States—and they are hell-bent on causing us harm. Every State is now a border State.

More deadly drugs, like meth and fentanyl, are coming up through the southern border than ever before to kill over 70,000 Americans every year

from overdoses. There has been over a 300 percent increase of fentanyl seized at the southern border. Even FBI Director Christopher Wray said that there was no question that cartel activity from Mexico is spilling over into the United States. And yet the Biden administration is silent. Silent.

Today marks 84 days since Vice President KAMALA HARRIS was foolishly dubbed the border czar. Last week, when asked when she planned to actually do her job and visit the border, she had the audacity to laugh. If any American didn't show up for their job for 84 days, they would probably be fired.

Clearly, this administration has all but abandoned our border communities and all of its American citizens. What a slap in the face to the American people, the rule of law, his sworn oath of office, and to the migrants who put their lives at risk to come here because Biden told them to and encouraged them to.

So what will it take? How much worse does the worst border crisis in our history need to get before President Biden begins fulfilling his duty to defend and secure the homeland and protect us and our sovereignty? How many more children need to be thrown from 18-foot walls or abandoned to die? How many more women and girls and young boys need to be sexually assaulted, trafficked, or murdered? How many more Americans need to die from drug overdoses or have a loved one hurt by an illegal alien who shouldn't even be here?

I am speaking for the millions of Americans who have empathy for those wanting to come here but who want to do so in a legal way. I am speaking as a descendant of immigrants myself. I am speaking as a taxpaying citizen who knows that we are trillions of dollars in debt and do not have the money to pay for noncitizens who are breaking our laws. Lastly, I am speaking as an American who loves his country enough to die for it. Enough is enough.

President Biden needs to do his job, secure our border, and protect this great Nation and the oath that he swore to uphold.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, despite the obvious magnitude of that big problem on the border that we have seen and talk about all the time, hammering home that theme, there have been zero visits to the border by the President or the border czar, the Vice President.

In fact, when KAMALA HARRIS was asked in an interview this week if she planned on visiting the border, she laughed about it. But I tell you, those Customs and Border Patrol agents will tell her that it is no laughing matter. I am grateful that Mr. BABIN brought that forward tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I yield next to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE), my good friend, who represents the Sixth District.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, the evidence of the Chinese Communist Party's de-

nial, distortion, and concealment of the coronavirus pandemic from its critical beginning to the present day is overwhelming.

In January 2020, if not before, the Chinese Communist Party knew it was dealing with a fast-spreading disease in Wuhan but rejected transparency in favor of a propaganda campaign to spread disinformation.

From manipulated statistics and the prevention of an investigation by international experts to ousted journalists and whistleblowers who were silenced through intimidation and foul play, there are countless examples of how the CCP lied to the rest of the world about the origins of the pandemic.

Prominent epidemiologists and biologists have raised concerns about a possible spillover in the Wuhan lab, and CDC director Dr. Walensky said it is possible COVID could have leaked from a lab.

It was recently reported that three researchers from China's Wuhan Institute of Virology became ill with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 and sought hospital care in November of 2019. On top of that, China has not been forthright in sharing information nor have they cooperated with the U.S. or the global community.

The dishonesty of China's Communist leadership regarding the coronavirus pandemic has led to hundreds of thousands of American deaths, millions of sick Americans, and trillions of dollars of economic damage to our country.

In the face of this mounting evidence, I join 211 of my House colleagues in urging Speaker PELOSI to investigate the origins of COVID-19. But House Democrats continue to stonewall this effort.

The Biden administration and House Democrats cannot continue to turn a blind eye to the CCP's nefarious behavior. We must penalize and hold the CCP legally and financially responsible for the human and economic suffering its Communist Government has caused. Enough is enough.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, that is such an important point. The evidence is mounting that China is indeed responsible for the COVID crisis, and we must hold them accountable.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS), who represents the Third District, and is the third Louisianan on the floor now.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, my ancestral forefather traveled to this country 200 years ago or so. He was born a poor Irishman with no path toward prosperity that did not lead through oppressive government, indentured servitude.

He arrived in the port of New Orleans after scrapping together enough money to book passage on a sailing vessel that had been converted from carrying cargo to carrying human beings. He survived the journey, although many poor Irishmen did not.

He came to this land seeking freedom. He found it. He prospered. And through the generations the Higgins family established itself as a solid, working-class American family. Construction workers, firemen, police officers, soldiers, and sailors.

After my father passed, my mother and her sister, my Aunt Gloria, took it upon themselves to research the family tree. They discovered some of the truths that I am sharing with you tonight. This was way before the Internet and computers and iPhones. They worked in the actual archives.

One of the things they discovered was a letter written by my ancestral forefather describing the conditions on a vessel he traveled to America upon. His sleeping berth measured 2 by 2 by 5. 2 by 2 by 5. I think about that as I serve within this body.

I recognize the pain that our ancestral forefathers and foremothers endured to carve this country of greatness from the wilderness. There has never been a moment when American patriots claimed that our Nation was perfect. We have always known that we are imperfect men driven by perfect intent to create a nation where a man could breathe free, and indeed we have.

The sovereignty of America requires action from this body and from this executive, our current executive, to maintain the security and sovereignty of our Nation at the southern border. The very promise of America is threatened by the policies and weakness of action and refusal to act in response to 1.1 million criminal crossings year to date.

□ 2110

The very freedoms and opportunities that our ancestral forefathers and foremothers came to this country to embrace, the blood and life and limb that has been sacrificed by generations of patriots past have preserved America.

America itself is imperiled from within. It is the duty and the sworn oath of Members of this body to ring our voices loud and clear across the land that we will not allow America to fall into decline. We will not become judicious managers of our Nation's fall. We will stand and we will fight; we will make noise and we will be heard.

I thank my colleague for allowing us to gather this evening and speak on behalf of the citizens that we serve, the Nation that we love, and the future that we will not allow to demise.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank Captain HIGGINS for those impassioned words. He is exactly right.

One of the things that is so heart-breaking, frustrating, unconscionable about this is we can solve this crisis at the border pretty simply. All we need the White House to do is reimplement the Trump-era policies because that increased border security, it discouraged illegal immigration and it reinstated law and order, and we can do that, but they won't.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), who represents Georgia's First Congressional District.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the many foreign failures President Biden and the Democrats have made putting our national security and country at risk.

When President Biden came into office, he and Vice President HARRIS invited people to come through our border. President Biden even stopped construction of the highly successful and necessary border wall.

The Biden border crisis was preventable, and can be fixed if President Biden and Vice President HARRIS would visit the border like I have.

President Biden has also been apologetic to our Nation's greatest foes. He refused for months to acknowledge the possibility that the coronavirus was man-made in the Wuhan lab. He let big tech silence those who spoke out about the evidence, despite leaked emails from Dr. Fauci that showed even he knew the lab leak theory was highly possible and likely probable.

And now President Biden wants to hand our vaccine technology over to China free of charge. Members on both sides of the aisle recognize the dangers of this. Yet President Biden would rather side with the Chinese Communist Party than American innovators and American workers.

And most recently, the Biden administration and my colleagues across the aisle won't condemn anti-Semitic comments made by Members of this Chamber.

To conflate the U.S. and Israel with Hamas and Iran is disgusting. It is wrong. And it is an insult to the men and women who fought for our country and who still defend our country against terrorism.

It is time for President Biden to put America first. President Trump did, and our country was stronger than ever before. Now it is time for President Biden to do his job and stand up for the U.S. and hardworking, patriotic Americans.

You work for Americans, not for foreign countries.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, that is a great reminder of who the President serves, and it is con-founding to us that he doesn't understand these basic truths.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT), who represents Tennessee's Second District.

Mr. BURCHETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for yielding. Second Congressional District, but first in our hearts.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Always.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago, the average cost of gas in America was \$2.17 a gallon. Today, it is \$3.07 per gallon, a 41 percent increase.

But it isn't just gas prices. Costs for many goods and services Americans

rely on are quickly rising. The Consumer Price Index, which tracks the cost of things, like food and energy, jumped 5 percent in May compared to 1 year ago.

This inflation is the ultimate cost of President Biden's \$2 trillion Big Government spending spree back in January, Mr. Speaker. The Federal Government is printing money at a breakneck pace, decreasing the purchasing power of our dollars.

Meanwhile, businesses can't get folks to come back to work, thanks to President Biden's generous unemployment benefits. And lately in east Tennessee, I have heard stories from small business owners who can't find enough workers to keep up with their demand.

They need to tell the folks at Wright's Cafeteria, where my good friend David Wright owns his restaurant that was his mama's and daddy's, they can't get folks to come back to work. He is still too behind in the kitchen. He hasn't been open for months.

Another friend of mine, Mike Chase, owns Calhoun's, which is a world-famous restaurant chain in the area. And, actually, in Gatlinburg, Tennessee, they have had to close down in a tourist section of our community that is heavily populated during the day by well-heeled tourists wanting to spend their money, yet he had to close down because he can't get people to work.

Another friend of mine, Charlie Peroulas, at the Pizza Palace, world-famous onion rings. Mr. Speaker, I would literally crawl across Magnolia Avenue on glass to eat their onion rings. They are that good. And his pizzas are great as well. He has not been able to have full shifts and to serve the community as he has in the past.

Stories like these, though, aren't unique to east Tennessee, Mr. Speaker. This is happening all over the country. Businesses are raising their prices to stay alive, and those costs are passed along to the American consumers.

President Biden promised there would be no tax increase on working Americans, but inflation sure as heck isn't leaving any money in the pockets of our middle class, Mr. Speaker. His outrageous spending is causing long-term economic damage and saddling future generations with debt. And if President Biden isn't stopped in this venture, future generations will inherit a worthless American dollar, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman covered a lot, and he is right, this crisis we have, the jobs and the economy was so preventable.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON), one of my heroes in the Congress.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MIKE JOHNSON for his leadership for promoting the truth tonight. It has been so refreshing to hear our colleagues bring

facts to the American people that they need to know.

And thanks to the leadership of Vice President Mike Pence through Operation Warp Speed to develop the Wuhan virus vaccine, America has been able to get back to work with jobs being available.

In May of this year, the Centers for Disease Control released updated guidance saying that fully vaccinated people no longer needed to wear a mask or social distance in most cases. America should be completely open for business to create jobs.

We saw President Trump created jobs. Under his leadership, we had record low unemployment for African Americans, for Asian Americans, for Hispanics. We had record employment. The most number of jobs ever for youth and women in the United States by cutting taxes, not raising the taxes either directly or by inflation, as Mr. Biden is doing.

Unfortunately, the Biden administration does not agree with science. Even with this huge win to the American people, the administration and Democrats want to continue to have unemployed Americans be dependent on the government by incentivizing them to remain unemployed with increased benefits that pay more than a small business can provide, destroying jobs.

I commend Governor Henry McMaster for ending these increased benefits and getting South Carolina back to work. Congress should follow suit creating jobs.

I am grateful to be a cosponsor of H.R. 3104, the Get Americans Back to Work Act, sponsored by Congressman DUSTY JOHNSON. This bill will remove the supplemental Federal self-destructive benefits by June 30 of this year.

I encourage my colleagues to pass this legislation. We must not continue to indebt future generations with reckless spending or create inflation, which destroys the retirement savings of our senior citizens and equally is crippling to small businesses that are the backbone of this country.

Jobs are uplifting, fulfilling, and meaningful for a productive life.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the Biden administration Democrats continue to push policies that pay people more to stay at home than go back to work, so the results are not surprising at all.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), who represents Pennsylvania's 10th Congressional District.

□ 2120

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, Mr. JOHNSON, for this Special Order, talking, unfortunately, about the things that make us sad to see happening in our country.

Here, before, they were talking about the climate crisis. We sure do have a climate crisis. We have a climate of unbridled spending happening in this country without any eye toward the consequences.

Of course, we have a border crisis. We have a law-and-order crisis going on.

We have a leadership crisis in this country. We are ceding the leadership of the United States of America to thugs in Russia, China, and Iran.

We have a political crisis, where everything is politicized, where we can't even get together on things we agree with because the other side forces you to take votes that potentially destroy the fabric of our country, our neighborhoods. The things that we agree on, we can't even do that here because there has to be a political price to pay for everything.

Of course, the financial crisis—inflation is here, and it is here to stay. In May, consumer prices spiked 5 percent from the previous year. That is the biggest spike since August 2008. Remember that? The beginning of the Great Recession?

We don't have to be doing this, but I think we are going to do it again. Overall, prices jumped at a shocking 9.7 percent annualized rate from March through May. That is 10 percent. Oh, by the way, that coincides with the time that the Biden fiscal policies started coming into play. They are beginning to devastate the economy like we knew they would.

In real terms, if you are driving, you are paying 40 percent more today than you did at the start of the year.

And it is artificial, right? We closed the Keystone pipeline down. We let Russia have their pipeline, but we closed ours down. Do you think the gas isn't coming? It is still coming. We are just paying a lot more for it because they have to put it on a truck or a train. Heaven forbid, it can't go through the Keystone pipeline. Oh, we can't have that.

Guess who pays? Every single one of us. But who does it hurt the most? Do you remember the days when you were growing up and couldn't afford to fill up your gas tank? You put five bucks in and prayed you got to the end of the week? That is who it is hurting, and it is happening again.

Food prices are up 2.4 percent, and the transport cost of food, up 25 percent. Again, who does it hurt the most?

Meanwhile, the May jobs report shows 9.3 million job openings in the U.S., nearly a million increase over the numbers for April.

That is the largest increase ever since the Bureau of Labor Statistics began counting. These are indicators of bad things happening. They are also indicators and a manifestation of bad policy when we, as the government, pay more for people to stay home than they make if they would go to work.

Who can blame them? They are looking out for their economic best interests. If they can make more staying home, well, God bless them. They have to because they have to pay the higher prices from all this inflation that is "not happening." I say that tongue-in-cheek because that is what the President has told us, and that is what Janet Yellen told us.

Well, we might have been born at night, Mr. JOHNSON, but it wasn't last night. We know it is happening. It is obvious to any Economics 101 student.

The Biden administration and Democrats in Congress have extended these benefits through September. So guess what? It is just going to keep going.

Labor is going to cost more, and everything associated with labor is going to cost more. Who is it going to hurt the most? The people working the hardest at the bottom trying to make their way out.

Families can't afford it. Do you know who else can't afford it, Mr. JOHNSON? My good friend. I have a friend at home. He started a business 51 years ago. He came home from fighting for his country in Vietnam, and he started a business from scratch 51 years ago. He hired hundreds of people and was known around the world for his product.

Well, guess what just happened this month?

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, out of business.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, gotta shut her down, man. Gotta shut her down. The policies affect people's lives.

Like I said, the President and Secretary Yellen said that inflation wasn't real just a few months ago. Now they are saying it won't be permanent. If you believe what they said a couple of months ago, you might as well believe that.

While they are pursuing another \$6 trillion in spending, we can't go to the bank. We are just going to print it. Guess what is going to happen? It is going to be runaway inflation, and it is actually going to threaten the continuation of this very Republic. And that spending is in addition to the \$2.1 trillion budget deficit for the first 8 months of this fiscal year, the largest on record, which follows \$3 trillion last year, which was another record.

We just simply can't afford these reckless policies. We love our country. We want to work with the other side. This isn't working. It is not working for the American people. It is not working for any of us.

We are at the tipping point in a lot of ways in this country. One of them is economic, and we can do something about it. But we need the President to have some fiscal restraint. We need the people in this body to have some fiscal restraint.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for offering this Special Order tonight. We don't need to kowtow. We don't need to kneel at the altar of the green crazy people who want to drive the agenda.

We have a great country, and we could save it. We don't have to let China open a coal plant—one every week—while we hobble ourselves and shut ourselves out of the great resources that we have in this country. We don't have to do it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful for those comments.

Mr. PERRY is exactly right. He mentioned Economics 101. Some of our colleagues would do well to go take a refresher course.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE), who represents Georgia's Ninth District.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the people of Georgia's Ninth District to bring attention to two major issues plaguing our country as we speak, the economic crisis and the Biden border crisis, as both will affect our country for years to come.

Inflationary pressures are crippling consumer purchasing power at record rates, and our national debt is on the rise.

My constituents are eager to course-correct our Nation's fiscal ship so we can guarantee that the American Dream is attainable for future generations of Americans. Unfortunately, the Biden administration shows no signs of curtailing its spending habits any time soon, as Democrats are keying up a plan to shoehorn through Congress, the progressive American Jobs and Families Plan, which combined total \$4 trillion in deficit spending.

Folks, the debt is already at \$28.4 trillion. The White House has announced a budget that will leave the American people holding a stunning \$39 trillion in debt by 2031. And what is truly scary? The interest payments on the debt are on track to eclipse our Nation's defense spending in just 10 years. As a military officer, that doesn't sit well with me.

The looming debt spiral will quite literally be the death of the American Dream as we know it if we don't act now. It is clear the Biden administration has no regard for Americans' pocketbooks, nor does it show any remorse for the future generations who will be left to bear the brunt of Democrat-controlled spending.

If that wasn't enough of a crisis, it has been 84 days since Vice President Harris was tapped as the border czar, yet she still has not made a trip to the U.S.-Mexico border. I have traveled to the border twice and have personally witnessed the escalation of the crisis. Why has the Vice President not gone?

The Department of Homeland Security published shocking statistics that paint a very clear picture of how the Biden administration policies are creating a devastating crisis on the border. Last month, encounters at the border exceeded 180,000. This level of apprehension has not been seen in over 21 years and is up 675 percent when compared to May of last year.

Dangerous human traffickers, gang members, and other criminals are smuggling deadly drugs over the border and into our communities at an alarming rate, refueling the opioid crisis, the very crisis former President Trump successfully subdued.

When we look at fentanyl seizures alone, Customs and Border Protection has already seized almost double the

amount of fentanyl in the first 8 months of fiscal year 2021 than it did in all 12 months of fiscal year 2020.

The numbers will only continue to rise as more illicit substances come across the border through September, especially as Biden continues reversing Trump's successful border policies.

Enough is enough. We must put country over progressive politics, and I look forward to standing with my Republican colleagues to do so.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for those remarks, and I thank him for his service.

Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 13 minutes remaining.

□ 2130

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), who represents Texas' First Congressional District.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, emails—as this headline says from Wendell Husebo—emails show Anthony Fauci scrambled at the beginning of the pandemic to determine the potential U.S. role in funding coronavirus research abroad, and that was because he provided money to a firm that provided money to the Wuhan lab.

As this points out, after Fauci made that comment that we didn't do that, a couple months later, the man responsible for steering U.S. Government funding to the Wuhan Institution of Virology, Peter Daszak, the president of EcoHealth Alliance, thanked Dr. Fauci on April 18, 2020, for publicly dismissing the theory coronavirus may have leaked from that lab to which they furnished money.

Here is another story from the same person. Anthony Fauci said in released emails: Drugstore masks are not really effective.

He told us, Oh, gosh, you know, we need to be taking a mask, everybody should be wearing a mask, but that was only after he had been against it before he became for it.

And this points out and quotes him as just being one of the biggest hypocrites. And in fact, that he completely lied to the American people, because he says that "Masks are really for infected people . . ." He goes on further: "The typical mask you buy in the drugstore is not really effective . . ." and he says, "I do not recommend that you wear a mask, particularly since you are going to a very low risk location. Your instincts are correct, money is best spent on medical countermeasures such as diagnostics and vaccines."

But as Fauci emails show, the U.S. scientists knew COVID looked engineered only days before insisting that the virus was natural. And that is another one of the reasons that Representative TAYLOR GREENE filed the Fire Fauci Act, and I would encourage people to get on board.

But the virologist who told Fauci that SARS-CoV-2 potentially looked engineered—he eliminated his Twitter account. That article is June 7th.

And then we find out that "weight-adjusted hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin boosted survival of ventilated COVID-19 patients by 200 percent," according to a study. We have had hundreds of thousands of Americans who have died while Fauci and others belittled a hydroxychloroquine regimen, and the good that it could do, and the good it has done for most of those who have taken it.

So we know that in the 1950s President Eisenhower said: No, we got no U-2 flights going over the Soviet Union. And they shot one down. He had to go on TV and say: I am sorry, I lied. I am very sorry, I thought I was doing the right thing by the country.

In the 1960s, President Kennedy, he went on television, and said: I am sorry. It is my fault, basically, that people died in the Bay of Pigs invasion.

But who is going to come forward and say, you know what, this was my fault? It is not going to be Fauci. We don't know if it will be President Biden, but somebody owes a big apology to the American people.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, Mr. GOHMERT is exactly right. And the scope of that tragedy is something that is hard to wrap your mind around.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOONEY).

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address an issue of great importance to all of our constituents: their economic livelihoods. It has only been 6 months since President Biden took office and already our country is moving in the wrong direction.

Under President Trump we saw unparalleled economic growth. Now under President Biden, we are faced with more and more government spending, fewer and fewer people going back to work, and skyrocketing inflation, which devalues your money. You can see here, a picture is worth a thousand words. 4.2 less percent value to your dollar today after all the spending the government has been doing here lately.

By the end of 2020, the economy was resurgent. And since the economy was crippled by the initial lock-downs in March and April of 2020, there had been an improvement in the unemployment rate each month, until this spring. After 11 months of significant job growth, the unemployment rate increased this past April for the first time since last year.

More Americans are getting vaccinated every day and COVID-19 restrictions are being lifted around the country. This should be a time when the recovery reaches new heights. There were 9.3 million jobs openings in April. That is more job openings than any other time in the last year. But those jobs may not get filled any time soon, due to President Biden and many of my Democrat colleagues' and

friends' decision here in this Chamber to continue an unsustainable level of Federal unemployment benefits. Some workers can make more money on unemployment than going back to work.

Commonsense dictates that if you pay people not to work, they will take you up on it. Most people will not act against their own economic interests by working if they can make more money staying home.

The failure of the Biden administration has forced some Governors to act on their own. So far, 25 States have announced plans to wind down the extra \$300 a week in Federal unemployment benefits.

Governor Jim Justice in my State of West Virginia announced that our State will join that group here this month, in June. So when Federal leadership fails, Governors must step up and make the best decisions for their States.

West Virginia has had a particular problem with worker shortages for years now. Gil White, who is our State Director of the National Federation of Independent Businesses, was asked on WV MetroNews about the worker shortage, and he responded, "That is not a myth; it's a reality. I don't care if it's large business or small business employers. I think there is a common theme that finding workers is very challenging, to say the least."

After a tumultuous year with government shutdowns and strict capacity limits, the last thing small businesses need is a worker shortage that leaves them unprepared to meet the demands of a reopening economy.

President Biden's solution to this problem, along with every other problem, seems to be more spending of your hard-earned taxpayer dollars. But with our budget deficit at an alarming level, and you see it here how it is just skyrocketing, our budget deficit, more spending will bring about more problems.

Our debt is currently \$28 trillion, and our deficits have grown substantially larger in the past year due to spending increases in response to COVID-19. And, yet, President Biden is currently pushing for more than \$4 trillion in new spending. \$4 trillion.

President Biden has proposed to build hundreds of thousands of electric vehicle charging stations, retrofit buildings across America, to make them greener, and a laundry list of other progressive priorities.

Despite his sometimes moderate demeanor, President Biden's platform is far left. President Biden made a long list of promises to the left wing of his party, like when he said he would "get rid of fossil fuels." It should come as no surprise that his administration is shaping up to be the most liberal in recent memory.

We should not keep borrowing money from China in order to spend money that we don't have here in America. There is a simple solution, unwind these expensive government programs,

continue opening up the economy, and let people earn a living again. That is our country's path forward.

Mr. Speaker, I have a couple more comments I would like to make on a separate issue.

I rise today to address the crisis at the southern border. These images here show children being dropped over the border fence, and show migrants nearly drowning trying to cross the river on the border.

Ladies and gentlemen, dumping children across a fence like this into the wilderness is not an immigration policy. That is child abuse. That is not how we are supposed to do this. It is an outrage. If President Trump had done that, he would be attacked everywhere.

The border crisis is a humanitarian crisis. Even the President of Guatemala, Alejandro Giammattei, blamed the Biden administration's open border messaging calling it "lukewarm" and "confusing."

He explained this messaging actually increases the number of unaccompanied minors that are sent out on the journey and are subsequently trafficked by coyotes and cartels.

Data shows that Customs and Border Patrol agents stopped over 180,000 illegal border crossings in the month of May alone, the highest in over 20 years. Look, we can have our own opinions, but we are not entitled to our own facts.

This is a crisis, ladies and gentlemen. It is time for America's border czar, Vice President KAMALA HARRIS, to do her job and address the humanitarian crisis at the border to protect to lives of these young children.

□ 2140

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, how much time remains on the clock?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I will need to summarize, then.

I am delighted to have had so many of my colleagues here tonight to help us sound the alarms and inform the American people what is going on here.

We have a crisis here at home. We have a crisis on the southern border. And we have multiple developing crises abroad. You heard the broad spectrum of all those tonight, Mr. Speaker.

Whether it is our concern about jobs in the economy with the rising inflation, with this humanitarian crisis with young children and traffickers and drug cartels at the border, or whether we are talking about this administration's critical foreign policy blunders, you can summarize it all, Mr. Speaker.

Maybe it was summarized best tonight by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY). He said in one phrase: We have a leadership crisis.

We certainly do. But I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, all these issues and everything that my colleagues talked about

tonight can and should be addressed in a bipartisan way. All of us on this side of the aisle want to do that. We are anxious to do that. We should all want Americans to get back to work. We should all want to end the humanitarian crisis at the border. We should all want to achieve peace through strength on the international stage.

It is time for President Biden and it is time for our Democrat colleagues to work with Republicans for the American people.

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

"GO FOR BROKE" STAMP RELEASE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE) for half of the time until 10 p.m., which is 9½ minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all 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 Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleagues for so many to recognize and honor a stamp just issued by the U.S. Postal Service that, with stunning simplicity, remembers, recognizes, and honors one of the most remarkable and inspirational stories in the whole of our country's history.

It is a story of tragedy, perseverance, and triumph that is so quintessentially American, that goes so deeply to our essence, and that offers the most fundamental lessons that we must never forget. And that is the point of this stamp, that we never forget the story of the Japanese-American soldiers of World War II and their famous motto, which is its own lesson: "Go for broke."

For many of us, the story is well-known and has instructed and inspired our own lives. But for a growing number of our fellow citizens of our country and world it is not. So permit me just a brief retelling.

As World War II loomed, Americans of Japanese ancestry were beginning their third generation, or nisei, in substantial communities, yet they remained largely marginalized because of their race. In Hawaii, they constituted over one-third of our population, yet largely still labored on plantations or worked in small businesses. The same was true on the West Coast, from Washington through Oregon to San Diego.

Some nisei saw war with Japan coming and sought to enlist in our armed services, but they were largely denied out of race and suspicion, and sought to prove themselves through service in the Guard or in Hawaii, the Varsity Victory Volunteers.

Pearl Harbor changed everything. Infamously, over 100,000 Japanese were interned for their race, an indelible stain on our national fabric. After years of Japanese Americans pushing to be allowed to prove their loyalty by enlisting and fighting, the military finally relented with the 100th Infantry Battalion; the 442nd in the military intelligence service; and the 1399th Engineer Construction Battalion.

The rest, as they say, is legend. The 100th and 442nd fought their way through Sicily, through France and Italy, and ended up with the highest number of decorations for their length of service in the history of our military. We honored them in 2010 with our Congressional Gold Medal.

But was that enough?

Would it all be remembered?

Three Japanese-American women in California, who themselves had been incarcerated—Fusa Takahashi, Chiz Ohira, and Aiko King—thought not, and they fought a 16-year effort to gain approval of this beautiful stamp from the U.S. Postal Service, impeccably designed by Antonio Alcalá. It was issued just weeks ago.

The design is taken from a 1944 photo in the field of 442nd Private First Class Shiroku “Whitey” Yamamoto, a nisei born and raised in the plantation village of Ninole on the Hamakua coast of my home island of Hawaii.

It is such a fitting tribute, so appropriate. To look into his eyes, Mr. Speaker, you see fatigue; you see commitment; but most of all, you see gaman, perseverance through great adversity to a better place.

No better fitting tribute could be issued at this point than this stamp. I am so honored to stand with my colleagues to honor the issuance of this stamp in memory of the Japanese-American soldiers of World War II.

I am honored to be joined by my colleagues here today who will speak also, many of whom labored long and hard with the rest of us towards the issuance of this stamp.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO), who is the second vice chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus and chair of the House Veterans’ Affairs Committee.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I say mahalo to my colleague, Representative CASE, for yielding and for organizing this Special Order hour to commemorate the release of an historic stamp that honors the bravery and service of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the Go for Broke Japanese American Soldiers of World War II Forever Stamp.

I am a proud Japanese American, the son of a mother and father who were young children when executive order 9066 was signed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, which forced them and the rest of my family out of our homes and into internment camps on American soil.

Executive order 9066 labeled Japanese Americans as enemy aliens. It

scapegoated an entire community of Americans and questioned their loyalty. It was misguided, it was based on lies, and it was rooted in racism and fear.

During this time, 120,000 Japanese Americans were unjustly imprisoned, mass-blamed for atrocities they did not commit. Their rights were trampled, their freedoms were curtailed, and their humanity was ignored.

While our own government was carrying out the unthinkable against its own people, while fighting for the ideals of liberty and freedom abroad, young Japanese-American men stepped up to serve under our flag, even when our country did not want them to.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese-American men of draft age were excluded from military service. They were considered enemy aliens, unfit to serve and unfit to fight for their very own country. Yet, in spite of this, a highly motivated group of Japanese Americans eager to prove their allegiance and patriotism petitioned the U.S. Government for their right to serve.

President Roosevelt relented, allowing these men to form the 442nd Regimental Combat Team of the United States Army, a legendary, segregated Japanese-American fighting unit that was sent to the front lines of World War II, even as their families were in internment camps back home.

Among these men were three of my great-uncles, including my great-uncle Manzo “Mon” Takahasi, who is pictured right beside me. My great-uncle Mon gave his life for our country in Italy just a few weeks before D-day. He was 26 years old.

Recently, I rewatched the testimony of his brother, my other great-uncle Nobi, who recounted the story of the day that he learned that his brother had died in battle, in what he called the final push of the war.

Mon and so many other nisei soldiers never had the opportunity to relish the victory that they helped secure, but their valor helped move our world closer to peace.

My great-uncle Nobi also shared what it was like to serve in the rescue of the Lost Battalion as a member of the 442nd. The rescue of the Lost Battalion took place in the Vosges Mountains of France in October of 1944. Eight hundred men in the 442nd lost their lives in combat to rescue 211 men in the 141st Texas Regiment. He told a story of bloodshed and of the carnage that he witnessed there. He described the nauseating, terrible feeling after seeing dead bodies of American and German soldiers and helmets all around him.

The nisei fighters believed in the promise of America. These men were betting on America, and they bet that America could be a more perfect, free, and more equal Union. In the case of my great-uncle Mon, he bet his life.

I just want to say that the motto of this unit was Go for Broke, which

means to go all in, to bet everything. This group of men bet not on the reality of America—the reality then was an America that let Japanese Americans down, that stripped them of their rights and interned them without reason.

These men were in a humiliating place to have to prove their patriotism. They had something to prove, and they did prove it. So I tell the story of my great-uncles and the 442nd with great pride and a strong belief that, if it wasn’t for them, I would not be a Member of Congress today.

Did they win their bet?

I stand as evidence that they did.

□ 2150

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. KAHELE).

Mr. KAHELE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Representative CASE, for yielding to me so that I may speak on the merits of all Japanese Americans who served during World War II, a recognition the United States Postal Service captured with the recent issuance of its 2021 Go for Broke Japanese American soldiers of World War II commemorative stamp.

Go for Broke, the motto of the brave 442nd Regimental Combat Team, which means give it your all, speaks to the spirit of courage, of patriotism and sacrifice, as well as their fight for equality for all people.

The 442nd, almost entirely composed of second-generation Japanese Americans, or Nisei, was the most-decorated unit for its size and length of service in the history of the United States. Eighty years ago, these brave Americans were filled with dreams, aspirations, and hope, only to be faced with harsh discrimination and assaults on their character and loyalty to America.

The Go for Broke Japanese American soldiers of World War II stamps are forever stamps and symbolize these men and women’s undying devotion to their country.

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

DEBT IS ABOUT TO CRUSH THIS COUNTRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) until 10 p.m.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I know we are all up against the clock; as my wife would say, the tyranny of the clock. So I had all sorts of boards and information. I was going to drive the poor stenographer nuts because sometimes I talk a little fast. I will try to slow down. I apologize. I have had a lot of caffeine.

But I have a simple thing I want to try to walk through. And that is that this place isn’t dealing with the actual crisis that is about to crush this country, and it is debt. But it is also opportunity. It is opportunity for our underserved populations; those who have

been crushed by COVID. And when you look at why, I think we have a solution, but we have to think differently in this place.

So first let's do the global problem. The honest truth about what is about to crush us, as a people, is debt. Take a look at this chart next to me. Over the next 30 years—and this is in adjusted dollars, so this is in today's dollars—\$101 trillion of debt in today's dollars. I don't think we ever get close to that, being able to finance that type of debt.

But if you look at the chart, 67 percent of it is just Medicare. The rest here is Social Security. The little green part of that \$101 trillion, only about \$3 trillion of it is the rest of government. It is Medicare and Social Security.

If you believe, like I do, that we have a moral obligation to keep our promises on Social Security and Medicare, we need to step up and deal with the reality of the math hiding it.

So think about the debates that have been going on here. We are talking about \$4 trillion here, \$4 trillion for this. This is the Damocles sword hanging over our head. And the economic violence, the evil that we will do to seniors and this government when this blows up on us is terrifying.

So I want to walk through some basics, and as I juggle these boards, a really interesting number here, and this one is really important. If you can take a look at this top line, this is what needs to bounce off here. Of that, functionally, I think it is \$68 trillion of debt that is driven just by Medicare over the next 30 years, 31 percent of it is diabetes.

If you look at the health outcomes from COVID, from my Tribal communities out in the Southwest, for urban populations that have lots of diabetes issues, take a look at what a crappy year they had, dying from COVID.

If we don't change this policy of saying, well, we are going to spend money putting up more medical clinics and in doing this and doing that, we are going to spend money to help people live with their misery?

Is that really what we are about?

How about doing something bold?

We are going to do an Operation Warp Speed to cure diabetes, and, yes, it is going to be hard.

There is some incredible science coming on type 1 because type 1 is an autoimmune. Type 2, a lot tougher because a lot of it is lifestyle. And we are going to have to deal with government policy on how we do farm policy, on how we do nutrition support.

But maybe we can come together here and say we are going to stop financing misery; the diabetes that is rampant through our society. Oh, by the way, at the same time, it is the single biggest impact you can have on the debt bomb that is hanging over our society.

And we have got to work through some of the crazy policy proposals here

that sound great, and you work through, and all they are going to do is bring more misery to our society.

How many of you have actually read H.R. 3?

That is the Democrats' bill on trying to deal with prescription drug costs. And I understand we need to something about prescription drug costs, but what it does is it uses reference pricing. Which means we are going to go to Great Britain here and take what they allow for a year—so a single quality year of life—and if the drug costs more than \$37,000, you don't get it.

So the new Alzheimer's drug that was finally approved last week, you don't get it because it doesn't give you—it costs more than \$37,000. That is the price mechanism that makes H.R. 3 work. That is cruel.

But on the conservative side, we have got to get our math right. We tell people, price transparency. Price transparency does a good thing. It makes a difference, but it only makes a fractional difference. The best research we have been able to find is it is .1 percent to .7 percent change in healthcare cost.

So here is the point I am trying to get through. ObamaCare, the ACA, the Republican alternative, they were financing bills. It is who had to pay, who got subsidized. We need to start having a debate here on what we pay and how we crash the price of healthcare.

Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have left?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has under 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, okay. In that case, I am sorry, I am going to talk even faster.

I am going to make an argument that there is a technology disruption here that can help us change what we pay. The single thing we could do immediately to have the most impact is if we could get our brothers and sisters to take their hypertension medicines, to take their pills. That is 16 percent of all healthcare costs. A half a trillion dollars a year is just from people misusing or not taking their pharmaceuticals.

There is technology now on the pill cap, the dispenser, to help grandma, to help me, to help all of us take our pharmaceuticals when we need it.

But the other thing, this can be in your medicine cabinet. We now have the technology that you blow into, that tells you if you have a virus; that tells you if you have a cancer; tells you what you have.

It is time for the technology disruption, and it is time this body started to legalize that technology to help us disrupt the price of healthcare. We can do something. And the beauty of it is, by doing the right thing, it affects the debt crush that is coming to our society. But, also, we start helping our brothers and sisters not have to live with the misery.

So an Operation Warp Speed for diabetes, Republicans, Democrats, we can get on that. There may be some who

want to do it because of debt. Some want to just do it for a humanitarian cause. It is the right thing to do.

And then let's legalize the technology that helps us change what we pay, instead of having the crazy debate we have here of how we pay.

It is time for the revolution. Adopt the technology. Let's change the price of healthcare.

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

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 49. An act to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, Florida, 32806, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 27. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Barbara Barrett as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported that on May 20, 2021, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 941. To reauthorize the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005, and for other purposes.

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, further reported that on May 24, 2021, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 1318. To restrict the imposition by the Secretary of Homeland Security of fines, penalties, duties, or tariffs applicable only to coastwise voyages, or prohibit otherwise qualified non-United States citizens from serving as crew, on specified vessels transporting passengers between the State of Washington and the State of Alaska, to address a Canadian cruise ship ban and the extraordinary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Alaskan communities, and for other purposes.

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, further reported that on June 7, 2021, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 2523. To amend the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to improve the COVID-19 Veteran Rapid Retraining Assistance program, to make certain technical corrections to the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020, and for other purposes.

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 10 p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until

tomorrow, Thursday, June 17, 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-1358. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense, transmitting an 11-Year Update on the Longitudinal Study on Traumatic Brain Injury Incurred by Members of the Armed Forces in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1074 note; Public Law 109-364, Sec. 721(e); (120 Stat. 2295); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1359. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral David M. Kriete, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1360. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Robert F. Hedelund, United Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1361. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Herman S. Clardy III, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1362. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General James F. Pasquarette, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1363. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing 9 officers to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1364. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing 22 officers to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1365. A letter from the Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, Department of Defense, transmitting a semi-annual report titled, "Acceptance of contributions for defense programs, projects, and activities; Defense Cooperation Account", pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2608(i); Public Law 101-403, title II, Sec. 202(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 103-160, Sec. 1105(b)); (107 Stat. 1750); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1366. A letter from the Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, Department of Defense, transmitting the semi-annual report titled, "Acceptance of contributions for defense programs, projects, and activities; Defense Cooperation Account", pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2608(i); Public Law 101-403, title II, Sec. 202(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 103-160, Sec. 1105(b)); (107 Stat. 1750); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1367. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Clean Air Act New Source Review Operating Permit Program; Notice of Transfer of Permits to Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality [EPA-R08-OAR-2021-0267; FRL-10024-01-Region 8] received June 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1368. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Utah; Source Category Exemptions [EPA-R08-OAR-2021-0056; FRL-10024-14-Region 8] received June 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1369. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Quality Designation; TN: Redesignation of the Sumner County 2010 Sulfur Dioxide Unclassifiable Area [EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0482; FRL-10024-20-Region 4] received June 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1370. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Texas; Revisions to the Texas Diesel Emissions Reduction Incentive Program [EPA-R06-OAR-2020-0713; FRL-10024-03-Region 6] received June 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1371. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Pennsylvania; 1997 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard Second Maintenance Plan for the York-Adams Area [EPA-R03-OAR-2020-0319; FRL-10023-71-Region 3] received June 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1372. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Pennsylvania; 1997 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard Second Maintenance Plan for the Youngstown-Warren-Sharon Area [EPA-R03-OAR-2020-0320; FRL-10023-70-Region 3] received June 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1373. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; OR; Smoke Management Revision [EPA-R10-OAR-2019-0599; FRL-10022-46-Region 10] received June 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1374. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Construction Permits By Rule [EPA-R07-OAR-2019-0711; FRL-10024-22-Region 7] received June 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1375. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Strengthening Transparency in Pivotal Science Underlying Significant Regulatory Actions and Influential Scientific Information; Implementation of Vacatur [EPA-HQ-OA-2018-0259; FRL-10024-32-ORD] (RIN: 2080-AA15) received June 8, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1376. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revised Air Quality Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548; FRL-10019-90-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AV06) received June 8, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1377. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Implementing Statutory Addition of Certain Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) to the Toxics Release Inventory Beginning With Reporting Year 2021 [EPA-HQ-TRI-2021-0049; FRL-10022-25] (RIN: 2070-AK72) received June 8, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1378. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; California; San Diego County Ozone Nonattainment Area; Reclassification to Severe [EPA-R09-OAR-2021-0148; FRL-10024-30-Region 9] received June 8, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1379. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final authorization — California: Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions; Final Correction [EPA-R09-RCRA-2019-0491; FRL-10023-58-Region 9] received June 8, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1380. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Pennsylvania; 1997 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard Second Maintenance Plan for the Erie Area [EPA-R03-OAR-2020-0553; FRL-10023-65-Region 3] received June 8, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1381. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Maine; Removal of Reliance on Reformulated Gasoline in the Southern Counties of Maine [EPA-R01-OAR-2021-0006; FRL-10024-50-Region 1] received June 8, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1382. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Burundi that was declared in Executive Order 13712 of November 22, 2015, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1383. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to North Korea that was declared in Executive Order 13466 of June 26, 2008, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1384. A letter from the Chair, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress for the six-month period ending March 31, 2021; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-1385. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting two (2) notifications of a nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-1386. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting one action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-1387. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting three (3) notifications of a nomination and an action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-1388. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting seven (7) notifications of a nomination and a discontinuation of service in an acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-1389. A letter from the Acting Director, Human Resources Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting fourteen (14) notifications of a nomination, an action on nomination, a change in previously submitted reported information, and a discontinuation of service in an acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-1390. A letter from the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta, transmitting the 2020 management report of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2854); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-1391. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's Office of the Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress for the period October 1, 2020 through March 31, 2021; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-1392. A letter from the Chair, Federal Election Commission, transmitting fourteen recommendations for legislative action; to the Committee on House Administration.

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:

Ms. SCANLON: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 479. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (S. 475) to amend title 5, United States Code, to designate Juneteenth National Independence Day as a legal public holiday (Rept. 117-62). Referred to the House Calendar.

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 Ms. TENNEY (for herself and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 3923. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a grant program to provide funding for memorials honoring veterans, law enforcement officers, and firefighters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HICE of Georgia:

H.R. 3924. A bill to reduce the number of, and shorten the time between, pay grade steps for officers and members of the United States Park Police, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself and Mr. CRIST):

H.R. 3925. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against tax for disaster mitigation expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself, Mr.

LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. CRIST, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DUNN, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. MAST, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. MCCLAIN, and Mr. BERGMAN):

H.R. 3926. A bill to amend title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the treatment of core seasonal industries affected by antidumping or countervailing duty investigations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mr. GRIFFITH):

H.R. 3927. A bill to mitigate drug shortages and provide incentives for maintaining, expanding, and relocating the manufacturing of active pharmaceutical ingredients, excipients, medical diagnostic devices, pharmaceuticals, and personal protective equipment in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CAWTHORN (for himself, Mr. MANN, Mr. OWENS, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 3928. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to reform the American History for Freedom program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. JONES, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. MENG, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BASS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BEYER, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. POCAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. SEWELL, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BERA, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SHERILL, Mr. SIREs, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. YARMUTH, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROW, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. KAHELE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LIEU, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CORREA, Mr. GRIMALVA, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. NADLER, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. NORCROSS, and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 3929. A bill to prevent a person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor hate crime, or received an enhanced sentence for a misdemeanor because of hate or bias in its commission, from obtaining a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. KILMER, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. COOPER):

H.R. 3930. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the membership of

the Advisory Committee on Minority Veterans to include veterans who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender diverse, gender non-conforming, intersex, or queer; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 3931. A bill to ensure that health professions opportunity demonstration projects train project participants to earn a recognized postsecondary credential, and to clarify that community colleges are eligible for grants to conduct such a demonstration project; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. FERGUSON):

H.R. 3932. A bill to establish a program to develop antimicrobial innovations targeting the most challenging pathogens and most threatening infections; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Veterans' Affairs, Armed Services, the Judiciary, and Homeland Security, 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. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Mr. LAMB, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 3933. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for the installation of ground-based augmentation systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. WALTZ, and Mrs. HARTZLER):

H.R. 3934. A bill to maintain the ability of the United States Armed Forces to deny a fait accompli by the People's Republic of China against Taiwan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed 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. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas (for himself and Mr. VELA):

H.R. 3935. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to modify the exception from requirements for the operation of vehicles on certain highways in the State of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 3936. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military department to monitor real property ownership and occupancy in the vicinity of United States military installations inside and outside of the United States to identify instances of ownership or occupancy by a foreign adversary; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. FALLON, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. JACKSON):

H.R. 3937. A bill to promote dignity and nondiscrimination in the District of Columbia Public Schools and the District of Columbia Public Charter Schools; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. HOULAHAN (for herself, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. BERA, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KEATING, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. CARSON,

Mr. COHEN, Ms. MANNING, Ms. MENG, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. EVANS, Mr. TONKO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. TITUS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. DEAN, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GALLEGGO, Ms. CHU, Mr. POCAN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. ROSS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. RYAN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KILMER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CASE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BASS, Mr. HIMES, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. ALLRED, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. WILD, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. OMAR, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SIRES, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. KAHELE, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. LIEU, Mr. CROW, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LAMB, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. KIND, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H.R. 3938. A bill to authorize contributions to the United Nations Population Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. REED):

H.R. 3939. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make qualified biogas property and qualified manure resource recovery property eligible for the energy credit and to permit renewable energy bonds to finance qualified biogas property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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 Mrs. KIRKPATRICK (for herself and Mr. NEWHOUSE):

H.R. 3940. A bill to provide tax incentives that support local newspapers and other local media, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 3941. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exclusion from gross income for AmeriCorps educational awards; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOULTON (for himself, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CHU, and Ms. STRICKLAND):

H.R. 3942. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the process by which

a member of the Armed Forces may be referred for a mental health evaluation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself and Mr. ESTES):

H.R. 3943. A bill to establish a commission to make recommendations for modernizing Federal financing of early care and education programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself, Mr. PALAZZO, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 3944. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that grants provided by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for State veterans' cemeteries do not restrict States from authorizing the interment of certain deceased members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces in such cemeteries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself, Mr. TIF-FANY, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 3945. A bill to prohibit using Federal funds to refer to the head of state of the People's Republic of China as "President" on new United States Government documents and communications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. TONKO, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. CARSON, Ms. BUSH, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. WELCH, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. ROSS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. TLAB, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. WILSON of Florida, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. GALLEGGO, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. MENG, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MFUME, Mr. JONES, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SIRES, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H.R. 3946. A bill to improve the structure of the Federal Pell Grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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 Ms. PORTER (for herself, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. POCAN):

H.R. 3947. A bill to prohibit the inclusion of mandatory predispute arbitration clauses and clauses limiting class action lawsuits in health insurance contracts; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Labor, 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. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 3948. A bill to require the global systemically important bank holding companies

to provide annual reports to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 3949. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to States for use to eliminate blight and assist in neighborhood revitalization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SCANLON (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 3950. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize a State veterans assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' 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. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. MCEACHIN):

H.R. 3951. A bill to amend the 400 Years of African-American History Commission Act to extend the 400 Years of African-American History Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself and Mr. FEENSTRA):

H.R. 3952. A bill to strengthen the role of the Chief Scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in order to promote scientific integrity and advance the Administration's world-class research and development portfolio; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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 Mr. TAKANO (for himself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CASE, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. RASKIN, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 3953. A bill to increase consumer protection with respect to negative option agreements entered in all media, including on and off the internet, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 3954. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide disaster tax relief, exclude from gross income amounts received from State-based catastrophe loss mitigation programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Small Business, and 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. TURNER:

H.R. 3955. A bill to change the calendar period of the Federal fiscal year; to the Committee on the Budget, 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 Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 3956. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the continued implementation of the Climate and Health program by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WALBERG (for himself and Mr. SABLAN):

H.R. 3957. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to train certain Department of Labor personnel how to effectively detect and assist law enforcement in preventing human trafficking during the course of their primary roles and responsibilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. PERLMUTTER):

H.R. 3958. A bill to amend the CARES Act to make certain enhancements to the Central Liquidity Facility permanent; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. CLEAVER):

H.R. 3959. A bill to amend title VI of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to establish a Federal renewable electricity standard for retail electricity suppliers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.J. Res. 52. A joint resolution relating to a national emergency declared by the President on March 13, 2020; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. MFUME, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. CROW, Mr. LAMB, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. OMAR, Ms. TLAB, Ms. TITUS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KEATING, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. DEAN, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. PALLONE, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. BASS, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. RUIZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. BUSH, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MANNING, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. VELA, Ms. CHU, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. JONES, Mr. HIMES, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. WATERS, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KILMER, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. RUPERSBERGER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GRJALVA, Mr. CARSON, Ms. ROSS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TRONE, Mr. BACON, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PHILLIPS,

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H. Res. 480. A resolution recognizing June 19, 2021, as this year's observance of the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H. Res. 481. A resolution expressing support for health and wellness coaches; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CARSON):

H. Res. 482. A resolution supporting National Men's Health Week; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

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 Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 3923.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. HICE of Georgia:

H.R. 3924.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 3925.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 3926.

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 Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 3927.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 3928.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 3929.

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. DELBENE:

H.R. 3930.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 3931.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution

By Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3932.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 3933.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 3934.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 14

By Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas:

H.R. 3935.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 3936.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 3937.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. HOULAHAN:

H.R. 3938.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 3939.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mrs. KIRKPATRICK:

H.R. 3940.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 3941.

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 of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 3942.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 12, 13, 14, and 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 3943.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 3944.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution states that "Congress shall have the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitu-

tion in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 3945.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 3946.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 3947.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 3948.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 3949.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: "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. SCANLON:

H.R. 3950.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 3951.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 3952.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 or Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 3953.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 3954.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Mr. TURNER:

H.R. 3955.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation would alter the budget cycle in accordance with Article I, Section 8, clause 1, which provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 3956.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 3957.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 3958.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 3959.

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. GOSAR:

H.J. Res. 52.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 19: Ms. CHENEY.
 H.R. 68: Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. AGUILAR, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
 H.R. 79: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 431: Mr. BROWN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. KELLER, and Mr. CARSON.
 H.R. 454: Mr. AGUILAR and Mr. CÁRDENAS.
 H.R. 471: Mrs. LESKO.
 H.R. 475: Mr. CASE, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Mr. FOSTER.
 H.R. 477: Ms. SPANBERGER.
 H.R. 483: Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 554: Mr. EMMER.
 H.R. 591: Mrs. HARTZLER.
 H.R. 605: Mr. LONG.
 H.R. 616: Mr. SHERMAN.
 H.R. 628: Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 748: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia and Mr. ALLRED.
 H.R. 835: Mr. MOULTON.
 H.R. 852: Mr. ALLRED.
 H.R. 890: Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. BASS, Mr. BANKS, and Mr. HORSFORD.
 H.R. 959: Mr. CASTEN, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
 H.R. 962: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
 H.R. 1012: Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. ADAMS, and Ms. UNDERWOOD.
 H.R. 1014: Ms. STRICKLAND.
 H.R. 1088: Mr. RYAN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
 H.R. 1115: Ms. STRICKLAND and Mrs. HARTZLER.
 H.R. 1155: Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. KAHELE, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
 H.R. 1177: Ms. DELBENE.
 H.R. 1179: Ms. ESHOO, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Ms. LEE of California.
 H.R. 1193: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mrs. HINSON, and Mr. ALLEN.
 H.R. 1201: Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. SIREN, Mr. NEAL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. JONES, Mr. CONNOLLY, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. PORTER, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CROW, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SOTO, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. RUIZ,

- Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. MANNING, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Ms. JAYAPAL.
- H.R. 1255: Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. POSEY, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. PORTER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. WILD, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
- H.R. 1297: Mr. STEIL.
- H.R. 1304: Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. CUELLAR.
- H.R. 1320: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. BASS, Ms. CHU, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
- H.R. 1455: Ms. WILD.
- H.R. 1527: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
- H.R. 1531: Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
- H.R. 1539: Ms. SPANBERGER.
- H.R. 1541: Ms. SPANBERGER.
- H.R. 1553: Mr. BACON.
- H.R. 1580: Mrs. LESKO.
- H.R. 1592: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
- H.R. 1593: Mr. STEIL and Ms. DELBENE.
- H.R. 1697: Ms. ROSS.
- H.R. 1735: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. RYAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Ms. MANNING.
- H.R. 1749: Mr. COLE.
- H.R. 1758: Mr. ROSENDALE and Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
- H.R. 1788: Mr. SWALWELL.
- H.R. 1800: Mr. KILMER.
- H.R. 1861: Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. SMUCKER, and Mr. STEIL.
- H.R. 1888: Mr. YOUNG.
- H.R. 1916: Mr. HARRIS and Mr. CRAWFORD.
- H.R. 1926: Mr. ROY.
- H.R. 1927: Mr. ROY.
- H.R. 1946: Ms. DEAN and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
- H.R. 1959: Mr. SIRES.
- H.R. 1978: Mr. MULLIN, Mr. KINZINGER, and Mr. SCHRADER.
- H.R. 2035: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
- H.R. 2049: Mr. SCHRADER.
- H.R. 2059: Mr. TURNER.
- H.R. 2060: Mr. CLEAVER and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
- H.R. 2062: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. ROSS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. KIND.
- H.R. 2063: Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. LOUDERMILK.
- H.R. 2067: Mr. GARBARINO.
- H.R. 2079: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. GUEST.
- H.R. 2107: Mrs. DEMINGS and Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.
- H.R. 2125: Mr. GALLEGRO and Mr. SOTO.
- H.R. 2126: Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. SCHIFF.
- H.R. 2137: Mr. BACON and Mr. PASCRELL.
- H.R. 2138: Mr. TRONE.
- H.R. 2139: Ms. WATERS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Mr. JONES.
- H.R. 2143: Mr. EVANS and Mr. SCHIFF.
- H.R. 2146: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
- H.R. 2163: Mr. PENCE, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. KINZINGER, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BACON, Mr. LAMB, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. RUSH, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. PORTER, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. TONKO, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. MACE, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. COLE, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
- H.R. 2184: Ms. MENG, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. TONKO.
- H.R. 2213: Ms. SPANBERGER.
- H.R. 2214: Ms. STRICKLAND, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
- H.R. 2225: Mrs. KIM of California, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
- H.R. 2226: Mr. BROWN.
- H.R. 2234: Mr. SOTO.
- H.R. 2244: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. MOONEY.
- H.R. 2249: Mr. NEAL and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
- H.R. 2256: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. POCAN.
- H.R. 2294: Mr. UPTON.
- H.R. 2316: Mr. MOORE of Alabama and Mr. NORMAN.
- H.R. 2321: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
- H.R. 2373: Mrs. AXNE.
- H.R. 2424: Ms. CRAIG.
- H.R. 2446: Mr. GAETZ.
- H.R. 2460: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
- H.R. 2466: Mrs. HAYES.
- H.R. 2467: Mr. TAKANO.
- H.R. 2499: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
- H.R. 2558: Mr. JACKSON and Mr. LATURNER.
- H.R. 2561: Mr. KUSTOFF.
- H.R. 2583: Mr. NEGUSE and Ms. STEFANIK.
- H.R. 2589: Ms. BARRAGAN.
- H.R. 2639: Ms. SALAZAR.
- H.R. 2646: Mr. JACKSON.
- H.R. 2650: Mr. SOTO.
- H.R. 2689: Ms. STRICKLAND.
- H.R. 2728: Mr. PFLUGER and Mr. ROY.
- H.R. 2742: Mr. AGUILAR.
- H.R. 2759: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
- H.R. 2773: Ms. WILD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
- H.R. 2785: Mrs. AXNE.
- H.R. 2811: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
- H.R. 2817: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
- H.R. 2837: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Mr. SIRES.
- H.R. 2901: Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
- H.R. 2903: Mr. KIND, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. CHU, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. BEYER.
- H.R. 2919: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
- H.R. 2920: Mr. VEASEY.
- H.R. 3001: Mr. POSEY, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
- H.R. 3021: Mr. MEUSER.
- H.R. 3031: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
- H.R. 3036: Ms. KUSTER.
- H.R. 3056: Mr. LEVIN of California.
- H.R. 3057: Mr. BABIN.
- H.R. 3085: Mr. DUNCAN.
- H.R. 3095: Ms. WEXTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KIND, Mr. HERN, Mr. CROW, Ms. WILD, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
- H.R. 3100: Mr. NADLER, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. BUSH, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
- H.R. 3104: Mr. GROTHMAN.
- H.R. 3148: Mr. ROUZER.
- H.R. 3187: Mr. LIEU.
- H.R. 3228: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
- H.R. 3256: Mr. HARRIS.
- H.R. 3269: Mr. CAWTHORN.
- H.R. 3281: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 3285: Mr. CASE.
- H.R. 3304: Mr. PAPPAS.
- H.R. 3314: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
- H.R. 3353: Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SOTO, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. COOPER, Mr. BACON, Mr. KIND, Mr. GUEST, Mr. TONKO, Mr. LUCAS, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. LAMB.
- H.R. 3362: Mr. WELCH.
- H.R. 3369: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.
- H.R. 3385: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. VEASEY.
- H.R. 3437: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
- H.R. 3461: Mr. POSEY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. SCHRADER.
- H.R. 3472: Mr. MANN.
- H.R. 3482: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. PIN-GREE, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. TURNER.
- H.R. 3488: Mr. CARBAJAL and Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
- H.R. 3496: Mr. COLE.
- H.R. 3512: Mr. KAHELE and Ms. STRICKLAND.
- H.R. 3518: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
- H.R. 3537: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. OWENS, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. WENSTRUP, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mrs. HARTZLER.
- H.R. 3554: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. KUSTOFF, and Mr. POSEY.
- H.R. 3565: Ms. SPANBERGER.
- H.R. 3572: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
- H.R. 3580: Mr. JONES, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. MENG, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
- H.R. 3586: Ms. TITUS, Mr. WELCH, Ms. MENG, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. CASE, Mr. SIRES, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. WILD, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 3627: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
- H.R. 3637: Mr. DELGADO.
- H.R. 3666: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. JACOBS of New York.
- H.R. 3684: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
- H.R. 3685: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. STEIL, Mr. ROSE, Mr. OWENS, and Ms. MACE.
- H.R. 3704: Mrs. CAMMACK.
- H.R. 3710: Mr. COMER.
- H.R. 3728: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
- H.R. 3746: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mrs. AXNE, and Mr. LAHOOD.
- H.R. 3770: Mr. BERGMAN.
- H.R. 3782: Ms. KUSTER.
- H.R. 3793: Mr. BACON.
- H.R. 3796: Mr. PFLUGER.
- H.R. 3807: Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. BERA, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CHU, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. HERN, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JONES, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KIND, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LAMB, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LURIA, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROSS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SIRES, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. TRONE, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILD, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
- H.R. 3811: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Ms. TENNEY.
- H.R. 3816: Mr. DONALDS.
- H.R. 3820: Mr. ARMSTRONG.
- H.R. 3825: Mr. AMODEI.
- H.R. 3835: Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. CAWTHORN.

- H.R. 3843: Mr. DONALDS and Ms. LOFGREN.
- H.R. 3849: Mr. DONALDS.
- H.R. 3853: Ms. KUSTER.
- H.R. 3870: Ms. KUSTER.
- H.R. 3880: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
- H.R. 3882: Mr. JACKSON.
- H.R. 3897: Ms. MACE.
- H.R. 3901: Mrs. BOEBERT and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
- H.R. 3917: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
- H.R. 3922: Mr. BABIN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. CLINE, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. AUSTIN
- SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
- H.J. Res. 50: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. DUNN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. LAMBORN.
- H.J. Res. 51: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. FORTENBERRY.
- H. Res. 118: Ms. DEAN.
- H. Res. 268: Mrs. HARTZLER and Mr. BURGESS.
- H. Res. 289: Mr. WENSTRUP.
- H. Res. 305: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
- H. Res. 318: Mr. ISSA.
- H. Res. 344: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
- H. Res. 396: Mrs. HARTZLER.
- H. Res. 417: Mr. ALLEN.
- H. Res. 431: Mr. SESSIONS.
- H. Res. 465: Ms. NORTON.
- H. Res. 471: Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
- H. Res. 474: Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CARL, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. BABIN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. LAMBORN.