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No. 150

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HERN).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 18, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable KEVIN HERN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 9, 2023, 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 1:50 p.m.

STOP ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, since President Biden took office, there have been over 5.8 million illegal crossings on our southern border and 1.6 million illegal immigrants have evaded apprehension.

Instead of funding our Border Patrol agents to deal with the rise in attempted crossings, President Biden has chosen to incentivize crossings by end-

ing President Trump's remain in Mexico policy.

At a time when the leading cause of death for Americans between the ages of 18 and 45 is overdoses, Democrats' failure to pass comprehensive border security legislation is an indictment of their failure to protect the American people. Instead of addressing the importation of fentanyl-related substances, liberals in this body have voted against legislation like the HALT Fentanyl Act, which is legislation that would permanently classify these drugs as schedule I narcotics and impose harsh penalties on the dealers who traffic these deadly poisons.

In the past year, I have spoken with too many first responders who have administered Narcan on 911 calls. I have spoken with too many county coroners conducting autopsies on young people killed far too soon by fentanyl poisonings. I have spoken with far too many families who have lost a loved one to an overdose.

It is time for the Senate to stop sitting on the sidelines while Americans suffer and die. It is time to pass the HALT Fentanyl Act. It is time to secure our border.

Our top priority must be to protect our Nation's border and put a stop to drug smuggling and illegal immigration that have made every State in our Union a border State.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY RYAN CLINKUNBROOMER

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

Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a lost hero.

This past Saturday evening, around 6 p.m., L.A. County Sheriff Deputy Ryan Clinkunbroomer was ambushed and brutally executed while sitting in his

patrol vehicle in broad daylight in my district's Antelope Valley.

At the young age of just 30 years old, Ryan had proposed to his beautiful fiancée, Brittany, just 4 days before he was murdered. He was a field training officer and was by all accounts one of the best sheriffs in the Palmdale station.

Ryan was a third-generation sheriff. His dad, Mike, served as a sheriff, as well as his grandfather.

Mr. Speaker, there are no words that can give solace to his family and fellow sheriffs in the station. The healing will take decades and even then will only just begin to close these very deep wounds.

This morning, his alleged killer was apprehended.

In the midst of the unbearable pain, Mr. Speaker, we have an obligation to seek justice and full accountability. We have an obligation to compel all elected officials at all levels of government and all citizens, regardless of political party, to unequivocally support our precious and vulnerable police officers, not just with words but also with resources, and not just with resources, but also with respect.

The killing of a police officer should be a Federal felony punishable by death or life in prison, and I will do all I can to make sure that that happens.

It is an indication of a failing society and culture that develops a human being that is comfortable with executing a hero like Deputy Ryan Clinkunbroomer.

Ryan served every day of his life with honor and dignity to protect the good guys from the bad guys. He did it right. We owe him and his family and his fellow law enforcement officers a level of gratitude that will never be sufficient. As hard as we may try to appreciate what they have done, it will still only just be at the feet of their towering service and sacrifices.

Praise be to God and His Son, the Father of compassion, to give the

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Clinkunbroomer family comfort now at their darkest hour. May He and we hold Ryan's killer accountable with the fury of a thousand suns.

I implore District Attorney Gascon of Los Angeles to file maximum charges against his alleged killer.

May God, with Ryan by his side, protect and bless our police officers who put their lives on the line every day while they provide the rest of us with our security blanket.

HONORING CARL RAGGIO

Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend, the former mayor of Glendale, and my mentor, Mr. Carl Raggio, who passed away on June 20 of this year.

Carl, despite his nearly 95 years of age, remained a wise and sprightly man until he left us.

A resident of my hometown, Santa Clarita, Carl was a family man. He is survived by his lovely bride of 72 years, Lynne; as well as their sons, Carl and Paul; and their daughter, Lisa; 15 grandchildren; and 8 great-grandchildren.

Carl was, in fact, a rocket scientist. Working at JPL for 39 years, he was instrumental in the design of several pioneering spacecraft, including Explorer 1, which was the first satellite launched by the United States into space in 1958, and he did it all with just a slide rule. Can you imagine that?

Today, Carl is in Heaven, flying higher than any spacecraft he developed in this world.

Godspeed, Carl Raggio. Thank you for your love of country and your service to our beautiful Nation.

INCREASE BORDER SECURITY FOR GUAM

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

Mr. MOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my colleagues who have called for an increase in funding for our border security and to remind the Nation that the U.S. border in Guam ought to be defended, too.

As we continue to discuss and debate solutions to our southern border crisis, I ask that we not forget to secure all our border cities, from Brownsville to Hagatna.

Mr. Speaker, Chinese nationals are arriving on the shores of Guam in droves, often coming in small boats from neighboring islands. Among the many honest people looking to flee tyranny and find sanctuary on American soil, it is a known fact that spies have exploited this insecure border. Security forces at Andersen Air Force Base have told me on numerous occasions that they have apprehended such intruders.

Citing our low terror threat, the Department of Homeland Security currently designates less than 1 percent of Homeland Security grant funding to Guam. The Department of Homeland

Security's assessment of the situation ignores reality and its red flags for national security.

Guam has an extremely permeable border and is facing vigorous efforts by the CCP to exploit our vulnerabilities. With resources on a scale of a municipality, Guam must contend with a border crisis caused by the Chinese state.

Guam needs more funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, a more robust Coast Guard presence, and a Federal law enforcement presence proportional to the scope of the immigration issues, transnational crime, and military intelligence vulnerabilities on my island.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot let this moment pass without asking my colleagues to help me fund the defense of my community. I ask my colleagues to help me secure the border by securing all of America's borders.

HONORING FRANK BARRIOS

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

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor the life and legacy of a great Phoenician, Frank Barrios.

Frank was a giant among us, a champion for the Latino community, a renowned conservationist, and a historian who preserved the legacy of generations gone by.

A second-generation Arizonan, Frank spent his career working to preserve our most precious resource, water.

As a young hydrologist, he worked for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and later the Arizona Department of Water Resources. He played pivotal roles during key moments in Arizona's water history, from planning the Central Arizona Project to groundwater management. Even after retirement, Frank found many ways to serve.

He was appointed by Governor Janet Napolitano to the Central Arizona Water Conservation District Board of Directors, where he served with distinction, ensuring that even amidst the State's rapid growth, our water resources were well managed.

A man of deep faith, he spent his later years caring for our most vulnerable neighbors as president of the enormously impactful St. Vincent de Paul Society. Frank knew the healing power of St. Vincent de Paul.

His deep love for Phoenix was obvious to anyone who had the good fortune of crossing paths with him, particularly through his work chronicling and preserving the rich Mexican-American history in the valley. He fought to restore the historically Latino Sotelo-Heard Cemetery in south Phoenix, after years of neglect, to honor those who found eternal rest there.

He is perhaps best known for writing the book "Mexicans in Phoenix," documenting more than a century of Mexican-American life, culture, and political activism in our valley. His meticulous research, gathered oral histories,

and archival photographs were endowed to the Arizona Historical Society, a priceless gift for future generations.

There is no doubt that Frank Barrios lived a full and remarkable life. What stands out most was not just his achievements on paper but the way he achieved them—through his unwavering kindness, generosity, and humility.

We lost Frank at the age of 81 on September 11, 2023, but his profound legacy will always live on.

RECOGNIZING CAPTAIN DAVID WALLACE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KEAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the life and service of Captain David Wallace, a United States Navy veteran and permanent military professor, who passed away at the age of 48 on Monday, December 26, 2022.

David was born in Stockton, New Jersey. He attended the U.S. Naval Academy, USNA, in Annapolis, Maryland, where he earned a bachelor of science degree in economics in 1996. He later returned to the USNA and earned a master of science degree in information technology management from the Naval Postgraduate School.

David served in the Navy on Active Duty for over 20 years as a surface warfare officer. He served aboard the USS *John S. McCain*, the USS *Hayler*, and USS *Mustin*. In 2012, he commanded Coastal Riverine Group 2 Detachment Bahrain and Task Group 56.11 in Manama, Bahrain.

□ 1215

On shore, David worked at U.S. Joint Forces Command assessing and developing practices in humanitarian assistance, counterinsurgency operations, foreign internal defense, and stability operations. He also served as deputy director for professional development at the USNA from 2010 to 2011.

In 2013, David was selected for the USNA Permanent Military Professor program, earning his Ph.D. in industrial-organizational psychology in 2017 from George Mason University.

Since 2020, David has served as the department chair of the USNA Leadership, Ethics, and Law Department, LEL, while also working as adjunct faculty at the George Mason University and the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, teaching graduate courses.

David was a highly decorated veteran earning the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, three Navy Commendation Medals, two Navy Achievement Medals, and numerous unit, campaign, and service awards.

In 2022, David received a nomination by the LEL Department for the USNA Military Professor Teaching Award, his second Meritorious Service Medal and his promotion to associate professor.

Above all, professionally, David loved fostering the spirit of leadership in the Navy and throughout his career.

Outside of his career, David loved to pursue his hobbies of sailing, boating, and home improvement with his wife, Valerie.

Last December, David tragically lost his 2-year battle with cancer. I am grateful for his service and dedication to educating future military leaders. In recognition of his exemplary service, David was posthumously promoted to the rank of captain on April 25, 2023.

He is survived by his wife, Valerie, with whom he shared 25 years of marriage and his three daughters, Savannah, Madeline, and Emma. May his memory be a blessing to his family, to his colleagues in the Navy, and to his community.

CELEBRATING THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL FOREST CENTENNIAL

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the Allegheny National Forest centennial. For the last 100 years, the only national forest in Pennsylvania has been a shining example of what a multiple-use forest can do and be for a region.

This great forest wasn't always this vibrant. Prior to President Calvin Coolidge signing a proclamation establishing the Allegheny National Forest, or what we refer to as ANF, in 1923, there was considerable deforestation throughout Pennsylvania's northern tier.

This was a result of unsustainable and poor forestry practices during the 19th century and early 20th century. A century later, forests throughout the region have largely been restored and forest health has returned across the landscape by applying science and active forest management.

Located in the northern portion of my district, this incredible forest spans more than half a million acres across Forest, Elk, McKean, and Warren Counties.

Whether it is timber harvesting, energy production, wildlife habitat, or an abundance of outdoor activities, the Allegheny National Forest has it all.

The ANF is the economic engine of the region, supporting local jobs and industries, as well as recreational opportunities for residents and visitors alike.

The ANF is an important partner to the forest products industry, which is incredibly important for this region for both economic needs and encouraging forest health. The local logging and forest products industry play important roles in supporting the Forest Service's mandate to actively manage national forests and ensure a reliable source of domestic timber.

The Allegheny National Forest is also located in the same area as Penn-

sylvania's historic oil region, which began in 1859 when Colonel Edwin Drake drilled the world's first commercially successful well in Titusville, Pennsylvania.

The oil and gas industry has been a staple industry in northwestern Pennsylvania, established long before the ANF was even created. Today, energy production in the ANF continues to be a critical, economic driver in the region while the Forest Service remains an important partner with local producers and mineral rights owners.

Mr. Speaker, this centennial is a grand celebration as it highlights the importance of maintaining our multiple-use forest. To celebrate, the community is hosting a variety of activities leading up to the celebration on Sunday, September 24. Events include a Jakes Rocks Mountain Bike Trail Fest, a forest-themed art show, a forest-themed film festival, and ending with a birthday party on Sunday, the 24th, taking place at the Twin Lakes Recreation Area.

The ANF is a nature lover's dream and continues to be a prime vacation destination for Pennsylvania, as well as Americans and even international travelers.

While there are numerous hiking, biking, and even snowmobile trails, the ANF also provides key resources to sustain our country. From world-renowned hardwoods to biomass fuels for energy production, the ANF truly provides something for everyone. For generations, the forest has brought economic prosperity to our region, and it is essential that we are able to contribute to the longevity and sustainability of the Allegheny National Forest.

I am dedicated to putting forth policies that promote natural solutions to keep our forests healthy and resilient for generations to come. These policies include working closely with the Forest Service, a division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to manage our forests, foster healthy lands, and allow this economic engine to thrive.

By supporting the Forest Service and encouraging active management, we can support healthy forests and rural communities for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the only national forest in Pennsylvania. I will continue to support policies here in Washington that allow for the ANF to flourish for the next 100 years and beyond.

REMEMBERING WORLD WAR II VETERAN WILLIAM PARKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VAN ORDEN). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. HERN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of my constituent and World War II veteran, William Norman Parker, who passed away on September 11 as an American hero.

Mr. Parker was one of the first soldiers to arrive on Omaha Beach on D-day in 1944.

Mr. Parker and his fellow soldiers displayed incredible heroism on that fatal day and the terrible days that followed. Their courage and patriotism represent the very best of the American spirit. In July of this year, Mr. Parker returned to Omaha Beach for the first time since that day 78 years ago. I can only imagine how he felt standing on that calm beach then with the traumatic memories from that summer when he was just 19 years old, risking life and limb for the future of this country.

My prayer is that he found peace on that beach and returned home feeling the pride and gratitude of the Nation he fought for. Whether it be on Omaha Beach or at Ground Zero, America has always stood for freedom, and we will continue to make that stand.

My thoughts and prayers are with Bill's friends, his family, and beloved veteran community as he is laid to rest today in Oklahoma. May this hero rest in peace for always and forever.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Holy God, we dare to approach You this day, knowing full well that despite our best efforts, no one of us is righteous, no one of us is without blame. All of us have sinned and fallen short of Your glory.

We dare, however, to pray that in Your justice, You will be merciful to us as we strive to bring honor to You in this day You have provided us. In hope, we pray that in Your discipline, You will guide us in the way we should go, that in our life and our work, whatever we do would bring glory to You.

In this quiet moment, we yield to Your will and ask that in the more challenging moments that lie ahead of us, Holy God, You would be in our heads and in our thinking. God, be in our eyes and in our looking. God, be in our mouths and in our speaking. Oh, God, be in our hearts and in our understanding.

In Your everlasting name we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House the approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. RUTHERFORD 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.

COLD ZERO PREMIUM SPIRITS AND CEDAR RIDGE WINERY & DISTILLERY HONOR VETERANS

(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 celebrate a remarkable collaboration between Cold Zero Premium Spirits and Cedar Ridge Winery & Distillery that embodies the spirit of giving back and honoring our veterans.

Casey Maxted, a former Green Beret, brought together friends and colleagues from the military and cofounded Cold Zero in Swisher, Iowa.

This year, members of Cold Zero Premium Spirits and Cedar Ridge Winery & Distillery spent the 22nd anniversary of the 9/11 terror attacks bottling whiskey. Over 2,000 bottles of this special whiskey will be available, and each bottle is signed by one of six Medal of Honor recipients, including Cedar Rapids native Sal Giunta.

As we approach Veterans Day, let us remember the profound impact we can have on the lives of our veterans by rallying around organizations and businesses who support them and are also veteran owned.

Thank you, Cold Zero Premium Spirits and Cedar Ridge Winery & Distillery for your inspiring efforts to make a difference.

I would also like to wish a very happy birthday to the most special man in my life, my husband, Curt Meeks. Happy birthday, honey.

GAS PRICES HIT 10-YEAR SEASONAL HIGH

(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, the irresponsible policies of Biden and the liberal Democrats have caused a 40-year high inflation, leaving American families in financial distress and jobs destroyed.

Bidenflation has affected the cost of everyday goods and services and lim-

ited the annual purchasing power of families by thousands of dollars. Worse, Biden does not seem to comprehend the reality of these decisions, proven when recently describing his economic policies. Biden said, I don't know what Bidenomics is, but it is working.

Among the most damaging effects on families is the highest seasonal gas price in more than a decade, with the national average at over \$3.80 a gallon.

Sadly, American autoworkers are being sacrificed to create dependency on Chinese batteries. The Republican House majority is working to correct this, having recently passed the Lower Energy Costs Act to streamline the permitting process and reduce energy costs to achieve energy independence, which President Donald Trump had achieved in his administration.

In conclusion, God bless our troops who successfully protected America for 20 years as the global war on terrorism continues, moving from the Afghanistan safe haven to America with Biden open borders.

SHEDDING LIGHT ON PYRUVATE DEHYDROGENASE COMPLEX DEFICIENCY

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

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to shed light on pyruvate dehydrogenase complex deficiency, commonly known as PDCD.

This incurable and extremely rare mitochondrial metabolic condition, which manifests at birth, prohibits patients from properly transforming carbohydrates into energy, and instead turning them into lactic acid that causes painful seizures and developmental delays.

I recently met with Rick and Kim Higbee, a family in Jacksonville, Florida, who have experienced the challenges of PDCD firsthand. Their daughter, Harlow, pictured beside me, began to show signs of PDCD as an infant. As any parent knows, when there is something wrong with your child, you will move Heaven and Earth to get answers and provide for their care.

Sadly, since PDCD does not currently appear on infant screening lists, the Higbee family waited 9 painstakingly long months before they had a name for Harlow's condition and were able to begin treatment.

Thanks to the doctors, nurses, and specialists at UF Health in Jacksonville and her own fighting spirit, 3-year-old Harlow has defied the odds.

This week, World Mitochondrial Disease Week, I am proud to join the Higbee family and thousands of others in advocating for PDCD to be added to the infant screening list and for additional research funding to go toward finding a cure. Early detection and diagnosis can mean the difference between life and death for more than 15 million children.

On behalf of Florida's Fifth Congressional District, I am committed to ensuring that families in our community like the Higbees are supported in their fight to eradicate this condition.

God bless Harlow and all of our children living with PDCD.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, September 15, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I write to inform you that I am resigning my position as the Member of the United States Congress representing the Second Congressional District of Utah, effective at the close of the day of September 15, 2023.

It has been the honor of my lifetime to represent the Second Congressional District of Utah in the United States House of Representatives, and I am eternally grateful for the trust and faith that the people of the Second District placed in me to serve as their Member of Congress for the past eleven years.

Enclosed please find a copy of the letter I have submitted to Utah Governor Spencer J. Cox.

Sincerely,

CHRIS STEWART,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 6, 2023.

Hon. SPENCER J. COX,
Governor, The Office of Gov. Spencer J. Cox,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

DEAR GOVERNOR COX: I write to inform you that I hereby irrevocably resign from the U.S. House of Representatives, effective at 11:59 PM Eastern Time on September 15, 2023. It has been one of the great honors of my life to serve the good people of Utah in Congress. My family and I have been very blessed by this experience. I thank you for your leadership as Governor and dedication to our great state.

Sincerely,

CHRIS STEWART,
Member of Congress,
Utah Second Congressional District.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California). Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the resignation of the gentleman from Utah (Mr. STEWART), the whole number of the House is 433.

UNDERFUNDING THE WIC PROGRAM

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

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise to appeal to the majority here

to not make draconian cuts to the Women, Infants, and Children program.

What is before us is a proposal to cut \$800 million out of the fruit and vegetables portion of the WIC program.

Study after study has shown that WIC improves birth outcomes, reduces the likelihood of preterm births and low birth weights, and helps lactating mothers. As of May, WIC has already served an average of 6.6 million monthly participants.

Mr. Speaker, this is our future workforce, and how we treat these babies is what shows us who is right to life and who is not. You want to be a right-to-life person? Feed the babies.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1615

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. VAN DUYN) at 4 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

ISAKSON-ROE EDUCATION OVERSIGHT EXPANSION ACT

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3981) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the methods by which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs conducts oversight of certain educational institutions, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3981

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 "Isakson-Roe Education Oversight Expansion Act".

SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OVERSIGHT OF CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) *ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT FOR APPROVAL.—Section 3675(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:*

"(5) The educational institution agrees to, not later than 30 days after any date on which such educational institution becomes subject to an

action or event described in section 3673(e)(3) of this title, submit to the State approving agency, or the Secretary when acting in the role of a State approving agency, a notification of such action or event in such form and containing such information as the Secretary determines appropriate."

(b) *ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT FOR APPROVAL OF NONACCREDITED COURSES.—*

(1) *IN GENERAL.—Section 3676(c) of such title is amended—*

(A) *by redesignating paragraphs (14) through (16) as paragraphs (15) through (17), respectively; and*

(B) *by inserting after paragraph (13) the following new paragraph:*

"(14) The institution agrees to, not later than 30 days after any date on which such institution becomes subject to an action or event described in section 3673(e)(3) of this title, submit to the State approving agency, or the Secretary when acting in the role of a State approving agency, a notification of such action or event in such form and containing such information as the Secretary determines appropriate."

(2) *CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such title is further amended—*

(A) *in section 3672(b)(2)(C), by striking "paragraph (14) or (15)" and inserting "paragraph (15) or (16)";*

(B) *in section 3675(b)(3), by striking "(14), (15), and (16)" and inserting "(15), (16), and (17)";*

(C) *in section 3679(d), by striking "described in paragraph (14) or (15)" and inserting "described in paragraph (15) or (16)"; and*

(D) *in section 3680A(a)(4)(C)(iii), by striking "section 3676(c)(14) and (15)" and inserting "section 3676(c)(15) and (16)".*

(c) *ADDITIONAL GROUNDS FOR SUSPENSION OF APPROVAL.—Section 3679(f)(1) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:*

"(I) Comply with the notification requirements under sections 3675(b)(5) and 3676(c)(14) of this title, when applicable."

(d) *DEADLINE FOR RISK-BASED SURVEYS DATABASE.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish the database required under section 3673A(c) of title 38, United States Code, by not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3981, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3981, as amended. This bill makes improvements to protect veterans while they are using their GI Bill.

Specifically, this bill would require schools to self-report adverse actions to their State approving agency in addition to the VA within 30 days.

State approving agencies are required to approve and review schools and training programs for the GI Bill.

This bill would also require VA to create a risk-based survey database within 180 days.

Congress has been waiting for the VA to implement this database for a long time. This proposal would make it clear to the VA that Congress still intends for this database to be implemented.

I appreciate the bipartisan work that has been done at the committee level to ensure that this bill supports veterans while also not increasing government spending.

I thank Mr. MCGARVEY for his work in introducing this proposal, and I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 3981, as amended.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise to express my support for H.R. 3981, as amended, the Isakson-Roe Education Oversight Expansion Act.

Madam Speaker, before I came to Congress, I was a teacher. When I was entrusted with the gavel as chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee in 2019, one of my primary focuses was helping student veterans. Now, I serve as ranking member. However, I am incredibly proud of what our committee did during our 4 years in the majority.

In 2021, we passed a significant student-veteran focused law: Representative MIKE LEVIN's Isakson-Roe Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act, named for former House and Senate chairmen Phil Roe and Johnny Isakson. That law was a massive leap forward in education quality and oversight for student veterans.

Representative MCGARVEY's legislation, H.R. 3981, builds upon the Isakson-Roe Act and further improves the system of oversight we established in the 2021 law. Now, schools will join the process of reporting violations, no longer waiting for State approving agencies or VA to uncover errors before it is too late.

The legislation before us also improves transparency for the risk-based surveys created by Isakson-Roe. VA started conducting these surveys in late 2022, but schools need to know how these surveys work so they can better deliver for our student veterans. The legislation improves schools' access to the risk-based survey database.

Madam Speaker, I support H.R. 3981, as amended.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MCGARVEY), my good friend, who is a member of our Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity and also the sponsor of H.R. 3981.

Mr. MCGARVEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 3981, the Isakson-Roe Education Oversight Expansion Act. I am proud to sponsor this legislation, which builds

on Ranking Member LEVIN's comprehensive bill, the Isakson-Roe Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020.

My hometown and district in Louisville, Kentucky, is home to nearly 50,000 veterans. Veterans in Louisville and across our country deserve as much support from the government when they come out of Active Duty as when they go in. Today, we have an opportunity to show our vets that we are listening to their concerns and that we are going to do something about it.

H.R. 3981 will help the VA deliver on the promises it makes to servicemembers when they join the military. It improves oversight of and fosters accountability at institutions that receive GI Bill funding, ensuring that the men and women who put on the uniform of our country aren't defrauded by dishonest institutions that fail to set our veterans up for success.

H.R. 3981 is a commonsense, bipartisan bill which came out of our committee on a bipartisan basis. It will ensure our veterans and their benefits are supported and protected. We have a sacred responsibility to look after all Americans, especially those who have sacrificed for our country. Any veteran who wants to get an education, an education they have earned, should be able to do so without fear of being defrauded, losing their benefits, or being left behind.

Every man and woman who puts on a uniform is willing to risk everything to keep us safe. The least we can do is protect them when they get home. Veterans earn their GI Bill education benefits, and no veteran should lose that benefit to bad actors or fraudulent institutions. Not a single one.

I thank Chairman BOST, Chairman VAN ORDEN, Ranking Members TAKANO and LEVIN, and all of those involved, for their support of this bill. I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 3981.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 3981, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I encourage the Members on our side the aisle and all of our colleagues to support this good piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3981, the Isakson-Roe Education Oversight Expansion Act of 2023.

Members of the armed forces are important to our nation, and we show them our appreciation by taking care of them after they have completed their service by legislation such as H.R. 3981.

Many of our nation's veterans have earned federal support to help pay for college, graduate school, and training programs through their GI Bill education benefits.

They can even transfer unused benefits to family members and do so in many cases.

Unfortunately, some predatory programs have exploited veterans by aggressively attracting them and their GI benefits to fraudulent, falsified, or substandard programs.

The comprehensive Isakson-Roe Education Oversight Expansion Act would seek to rein in these abuses by increasing the Department of Veterans Affairs oversight capacity.

Additionally, it would look to restore benefits to defrauded veterans, and improve oversight, faster accountability, and most of all, help our veterans access the quality education they have earned.

Similarly, H.R. 3981 would require educational institutions that offer certain courses to people who are eligible for educational benefits administered by the VA.

Reportable events would include punitive actions by state or federal agencies, heightened monitoring of federal student aid, and the potential loss of accreditation.

Institutions that fail to report those events would become ineligible to receive benefit payments from the VA.

Unfortunately, our nation's recognition of those who served in subsequent conflicts has been less than adequate.

We have, in recent decades, too often failed to overcome our political differences to recognize the truly remarkable achievements of our courageous veterans.

We must be united in seeing that every soldier, sailor, airman, and marine in welcoming them back with all the care and compassion this grateful nation can bestow.

Our nation has a proud legacy of appreciation and commitment to the men and women who have worn the uniform in defense of this country.

Veterans continue to have many unanswered needs, and I will continue to fight for the rights of our most patriotic Americans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3981, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

VETERANS BENEFITS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2023

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1530) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the requirement to publish disability benefit questionnaire forms of Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1530

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

This Act may be cited as the "Veterans Benefits Improvement Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS DISABILITY BENEFIT QUESTIONNAIRE FORMS.

Section 5101 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting “, including (except as provided in paragraph (4)(A)) all disability benefit questionnaire forms available to personnel of the Veterans Health Administration and covered non-Department providers for the completion of examinations with respect to medical disability of applicants for benefits under laws administered by the Secretary” before the semicolon; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4)(A) The Secretary may exclude from publication under clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (1)(A) any form described in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph that the Secretary determines could not reasonably be completed to a clinically acceptable standard by someone not an employee or a contractor of the Department.

“(B) A form described in this subparagraph is a form that—

“(i) was available or in use at any time after the date of the enactment of the Veterans Benefits Act of 2023; and

“(ii) has not been published under paragraph (1).

“(C) The Secretary shall include on the same internet website as the website on which forms are published under paragraph (1)(A) a list of forms that have been excluded from publication pursuant to subparagraph (A), and for each such form, a justification for the exclusion of the form from publication.”; and

(2) in subsection (e), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) The term ‘covered non-Department provider’ means a medical provider who is not an employee of the Department and who provides examinations with respect to medical disability of applicants for benefits under laws administered by the Secretary pursuant to a contract with the Department.”.

SEC. 3. IMPROVEMENT OF PROVISION OF MEDICAL DISABILITY EXAMINATIONS BY CONTRACTORS.

(a) REPORT ON IMPROVING REIMBURSEMENT FOR TRAVEL RELATING TO MEDICAL DISABILITY EXAMINATIONS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, after consulting with the Secretary of State and the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the efforts of the Secretary to reimburse veterans for expenses incurred traveling to a facility of the Department or of a covered non-Department provider incident to an examination with respect to the medical disability of the veteran for purposes of benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary, regardless of whether the facility is located inside or outside the United States.

(b) COMMUNICATION BY NON-DEPARTMENT PROVIDERS PROVIDING MEDICAL DISABILITY EXAMINATIONS WITH INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED FOR PREPARATION, PRESENTATION, AND PROSECUTION OF CLAIMS.—Any contract entered into by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs after the date of the enactment of this Act under which a covered non-Department provider agrees to provide examinations with respect to medical disability for applicants for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary, shall include a requirement that every communication from the covered non-Department provider to such an applicant regarding the scheduling of a covered medical disability examination be contemporaneously transmitted to any person or organization—

(1) designated by the applicant by a power of attorney filed with the Secretary; and

(2) recognized under sections 5902, 5903, and 5904 of title 38, United States Code, for the preparation, presentation, and prosecution of claims.

(c) DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OUTREACH REGARDING CONTACT INFORMATION FOR

CONTRACTORS PROVIDING COVERED MEDICAL DISABILITY EXAMINATIONS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in partnership with veterans service organizations and such other stakeholders as the Secretary considers relevant and appropriate, shall implement an outreach program to provide veterans with the following information:

(1) Contact information for covered non-Department providers that provide examinations with respect to medical disability of applicants for benefits under laws administered by the Secretary, including the telephone numbers such providers may use to contact veterans.

(2) Notice of the requirement for a veteran to provide personally identifiable information to such a provider when contacted in order to verify the identity of the veteran.

(d) **COVERED NON-DEPARTMENT PROVIDER.**—In this section, the term “covered non-Department provider” means a medical provider who is not an employee of the Department of Veterans Affairs and who provides examinations with respect to medical disability of applicants for benefits under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs pursuant to a contract with the Department.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON SUPPORTING GOVERNMENTAL VETERANS SERVICE OFFICERS WHO PREPARE, PRESENT, AND PROSECUTE BENEFITS CLAIMS BEFORE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) **REPORT.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and after consulting veterans service organizations and such other stakeholders as the Secretary of Veterans Affairs considers relevant and appropriate, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on improving the support by the Department of Veterans Affairs of covered governmental veterans service officers.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the feasibility, advisability, and current technical limitations of providing covered governmental veterans service officers enhanced access to certain Department systems to better serve veterans those governmental service officers may not have authorization to represent.

(2) An assessment as to whether the Department would benefit from the establishment or designation of an office or working group within the Department to serve as an intergovernmental liaison between the Department and governmental veterans service officers.

(3) Any other recommendations to improve how the Department monitors, coordinates with, or provides support to covered governmental veterans service officers.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term “covered governmental veterans service officer” means an employee of a State, county, municipal, or Tribal government—

(A) who is recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs as a representative of a veterans service organization to serve as a veterans service officer; and

(B) whose primary responsibilities include preparing, presenting, and prosecuting before the Department of Veterans Affairs claims for benefits under laws administered by the Secretary.

(2) The term “veterans service organization” means an organization recognized by the Secretary for the representation of veterans under section 5902 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 5. BOARD OF VETERANS’ APPEALS INTERNSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 71 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 7114. Internship program

“The Secretary shall establish a competitive internship program of the Board for individuals

enrolled in the first or second year of law schools accredited by the American Bar Association.”

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 71 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“7114. Internship program.”

(c) **DEADLINE.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish the internship program required by section 7114 of such title, as added by subsection (a), not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. BENEFITS FOR PARTICIPANTS IN CERTAIN PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall carry out a program to furnish certain benefits to covered participants.

(b) **BENEFITS: STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT; REIMBURSEMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to an agreement under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall provide to each covered attorney—

(A) student loan repayment benefits under section 5379 of title 5, United States Code, in the case of a covered attorney who is eligible for such benefits; and

(B) reimbursement for the cost of—

(i) enrollment in a course designed to prepare an individual for licensure to practice law in a State;

(ii) sitting for a bar examination in a State; and

(iii) annual dues required to maintain membership in the bar of any State.

(2) **AGREEMENT.**—The Secretary shall enter into an agreement with a covered attorney who will receive benefits under paragraph (1). Each such agreement shall specify that—

(A) the covered attorney agrees to remain in the service of the Department for a period of not less than three years, unless involuntarily separated; and

(B) if separated involuntarily on account of misconduct, or voluntarily, before the end of the period specified in the agreement, the covered attorney shall repay to the United States the amount of any benefits received by the covered participant under paragraph (1).

(c) **PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **MENTORSHIP.**—Not later than 90 days after the date on which an individual becomes a covered participant, the Secretary shall assign the covered participant a mentor who is an employee of the Department who is—

(A) to the extent practicable, a managerial employee; and

(B) outside the participant’s chain of command.

(2) **ASSIGNMENTS.**—At the election of a covered participant who has completed at least two years of service to the Department, the Secretary shall assign such covered participant to:

(A) The Office of General Counsel, in a position—

(i) that includes full-time legal responsibilities in order to further the professional development of the covered participant; and

(ii) for a period of not less than 120 days and not more than 180 days, or longer at the discretion of the Secretary.

(B) In the case of a covered participant who has already held a position described in subparagraph (A), an assignment described in clauses (i) and (ii) of such subparagraph with the Board of Veterans’ Appeals.

(3) **OTHER ROTATIONAL ASSIGNMENTS.**—The Secretary may provide a covered participant one or more other short-term rotational assignments. Such an assignment shall be for a period of not less than 30 days and not more than 180 days, at the discretion of the Secretary.

(d) **PERIODIC REPORTS.**—

(1) **REPORTS REQUIRED.**—Not later than three years after the date on which the Secretary be-

gins to carry out the program under this section, and not less frequently than once every three years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives regarding such program.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) Costs to the United States to provide benefits under subsection (b).

(B) The rates of retention of covered participants compared to other employees of the Department.

(C) Recommendations of the Secretary regarding legislative or administrative action to improve such program.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term “covered attorney” means an individual who—

(A) is a covered participant;

(B) has graduated from a law school accredited by the American Bar Association; and

(C) is a member in good standing of the bar of a State.

(2) The term “covered participant” means an individual who participates in—

(A) the Honors Attorney Program (or successor program) of the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Veterans Affairs; or

(B) the Law Clerk Program (or successor program) of the Board of Veterans’ Appeals.

(3) The term “State” has the meaning given such term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 7. INCREASE IN MAXIMUM NUMBER OF JUDGES APPOINTED TO UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR VETERANS CLAIMS.

Section 7253(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “seven” and inserting “nine”.

SEC. 8. REPORT ON IMPROVING ACCESS TO BOARD OF VETERANS’ APPEALS TELEHEARINGS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on improving access to hearings before the Board of Veterans’ Appeals held by picture and voice transmission.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Recommendations on the feasibility and advisability of reimbursing veterans for expenses incurred for travel from the home of a veteran to the location at which a hearing before the Board of Veterans’ Appeals is held by picture and voice transmission, if the Secretary determines that travel to such location is reasonably necessary for such a hearing.

(2) Recommendations on establishment of pilot programs to assess the feasibility and advisability of using other methods that could improve veteran access to hearings before the Board of Veterans’ Appeals held by picture and voice transmission from a veteran’s home.

(3) Such other recommendations to improve access to hearings before the Board of Veterans’ Appeals held by picture and voice transmission as the Secretary may receive from stakeholders.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1530, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1530, as amended, offered by my friend from Texas and our Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs chairman, Representative LUTTRELL.

I also congratulate Representative LUTTRELL on this bill as it is his first one to come before the floor since coming to Congress.

Now, this bill would make vitally important improvements to the VA's disability claims process for veterans applying for benefits, and I am grateful to my fellow veteran for his work on it.

It is no secret that the VA disability claims process is lengthy and difficult, but Mr. LUTTRELL's bill is the right solution to modernize the process, an example of which would be the requirement for VA to publish disability benefits questionnaire forms on the VA's website to ease access between veterans and providers completing disability claims.

This is a commonsense change that honestly we should have done a long time ago. This bill also includes Representative CISCOMANI's legislation to create a new internship program at the Board of Veterans' Appeals. This program would offer certain incentives to legal interns to get them into VA and fighting for veterans while also addressing hiring and retention challenges at the board head on.

Lastly, this bill includes Representative SELF's proposal to make sure that the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims has enough judges to process the backlog of appeals and expected growth since the passage of the PACT Act last year.

These commonsense solutions should help us make the claims process a little easier to navigate for veterans and their families. It would also provide the courts with the additional resources we know they need to manage the workload coming in from the board.

Once again, I thank Representative LUTTRELL, Mr. SELF, and Mr. CISCOMANI for their work on this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1530, as amended, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1630

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

Madam Speaker, I rise to express my support for H.R. 1530, as amended, the Veterans Benefits Improvement Act.

I thank the Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee Chairman LUTTRELL and Ranking Member PAPPAS for working in a bipartisan manner on the issues in this package. I

commend Representatives CISCOMANI and MCGARVEY for their contributions, as well.

Madam Speaker, this bill makes several important changes that will serve to help streamline the medical disability exam process for veterans.

It will also help strengthen recruitment, hiring, and retention at the Board of Veterans' Appeals by creating a new internship program for law students and will expand the reimbursement programs for current employees to include student loans, professional development activities, and bar dues.

This bill will also permanently expand the number of judges appointed to the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, allowing the court to process cases faster and grant veterans and survivors the relief they deserve.

Madam Speaker, I support H.R. 1530, as amended, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LUTTRELL), the chairman of the DAMA Subcommittee.

Mr. LUTTRELL. Madam Speaker, I am honored to be here today to talk about H.R. 1530, as amended, the Veterans Benefits Improvement Act of 2023.

We have an obligation to support our veterans who served and sacrificed for our country. However, there is currently a lot of red tape that prevents veterans from easily accessing the disability benefits they have earned from the VA.

This bill takes important steps to identify and break down these barriers in the disability exam process, ensuring our veterans receive the highest quality care and support.

This bill would make several improvements, including clarifying publishing requirements for disability benefits questionnaire forms on VA's website and easing communication about the scheduling of disability exams between contract examiners, veterans, and veterans' representatives so that the veterans do not miss their appointments.

Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member PAPPAS and my colleagues, Representatives CISCOMANI and SELF, for working with me to include their respective legislation in this amendment. All of their provisions will take steps to provide VA with the resources they need to address the backlog of appeals, especially since the passage of the PACT Act last year, as well as mitigate the recruiting and retention problems at the board to get new lawyers in the door for our veterans.

I know firsthand how cumbersome the disability claims process can be, and it is past time to modernize these efforts.

I am proud to have a bill on the floor that will make improvements for my fellow veterans going through the VA claims process.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 1530, as amended.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS), my good friend, the ranking member of the House Veterans Affairs' Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs.

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member TAKANO for yielding. I rise today in support of this bipartisan legislation, the Veterans Benefits Improvement Act.

As ranking member of the Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee, I am honored to be able to partner with the subcommittee chair, Mr. LUTTRELL, on this legislation. I thank him for working in a bipartisan fashion to ensure that our veterans can access the benefits and services that they are owed.

We all have a solemn obligation to ensure that the needs of veterans are met. We know that too many of our heroes encounter red tape, delays, and backlogs when trying to access benefits. My office has spoken with countless veterans across New Hampshire who have had trouble completing and filing disability benefits questionnaires due to a lack of clear and timely communication.

Often, our office will step in when things go awry along the way and advocate on their behalf with VA, but veterans shouldn't have to reach out to yet another office just to navigate these processes, which are all too complicated.

By improving transparency and accessibility for those filing a disability claim, as well as communications between veterans, their accredited representatives, and contractors, we can make sure that veterans receive the support that they have earned.

As we see more veterans file claims as a result of the PACT Act, it is so crucial that we have steps in place that are going to improve these processes as soon as possible.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation, which will help reduce the VA claims backlog and minimize delays that too many of our veterans are facing today.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 1530, as amended, the Veterans Benefits Improvement Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF).

Mr. SELF. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Veterans Benefits Improvement Act.

This bill will streamline the veterans claims process through several actions, including adding language from my bill, H.R. 1329, to add two additional judges to the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims.

For decades, the Board of Veterans' Appeals has been maligned because they cannot provide timely decisions to veterans who appeal their cases. To

make matters worse, the court anticipates the caseload in FY 2023 increasing even more due to the amount of cases generated from the PACT Act.

Quite simply, more cases before the board will lead to more denials, and more denials will lead to more appeals. The rapid growth of appeals will create an even larger backlog and leave veterans waiting longer periods of time—potentially years—for their cases to be resolved.

Since the court's expansion from five to seven permanent judges in 2011, appeals that have been filed with the court have more than doubled from just under 4,000 to just under 9,000 in 2020. Increasing the number of judges will provide the court with an opportunity to prevent a backlog and provide veterans with decisions in a timely manner.

The addition of this language to the bill is endorsed by the court itself.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 1530.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CISCOMANI).

Mr. CISCOMANI. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman BOST for yielding me this time to speak in support of Representative LUTTRELL's bill, the Veterans Benefits Improvement Act of 2023.

I am grateful that my bill, the Veterans' Appeals Backlog Improvement Act, is included in this package. My bipartisan bill, which I introduced with Congressman MCGARVEY, is aimed at reducing wait times for our veterans with claims in front of the Board of Veterans' Appeals.

For too many of our veterans, they are waiting weeks, months, and sometimes even years to hear back. These delays create an incredible hurdle for our veterans who are trying to get a potentially life-changing decision.

While progress has been made in this area to older legacy VA appeals from veterans, the backlog is only increasing with newer claims stemming from the PACT Act.

Simply put, the Board of Veterans' Appeals, like all employers, is having issues recruiting employees and does not have enough staff to process the volume of cases. To address this shortage, my bill would create an internship program for law students at the Board of Veterans' Appeals. Additionally, it would create a 9-year pilot honors program at the VA for recruiting entry-level attorneys to work at the Board of Veterans' Appeals.

This bill makes major strides in improving and addressing the backlog and delays that our veterans see far too often and will help recruit much-needed staff.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to supporting this legislation and swift passage on the House floor.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I encourage all Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise as a strong supporter of H.R. 1530, the Veterans Benefits Improvement Act of 2023, which, among other things, would amend title 38 of the United States Code to improve the requirement to publish disability benefit questionnaire forms of Department of Veterans Affairs.

Veterans are some of America's most valued members of society.

These are people who served our nation in a time of need, people who risked their lives to protect our country.

Yet, it pains me to say that many of these same veterans who fought so bravely and risked so much in lands abroad have come back to their nation and have limited access to veterans' outreach programs, particularly in areas with large concentration of veterans.

There are approximately 18.5 million veterans in the United States.

Of those veterans, 1.5 million reside in Texas—the largest veteran population of any state.

This legislation is necessary because veterans have special needs that are unique from those faced by the rest of the population.

In 2015, I was proud to introduce the H.E.R.O.E.S. Act, which offers assistance and materials to help veterans transition from the battlefield to the workplace.

The Veterans Benefits Improvement Act of 2023 is a step closer towards building a smooth transition for our nation's heroes.

H.R. 1530 helps to address the shortcomings in veteran assistance by increasing and extending assistance programs as well as scholarships through the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Veterans Benefits Improvement Act of 2023 holds the Secretary of Veterans Affairs responsible to improve its support of veterans through outreach; reimbursement for medical disability-related travel; professional development activities; and access to Board of Veterans' Appeals telehearings.

This comprehensive program is needed if we are to fight this scourge that is a blight upon our nation.

Our nation's veterans did not risk their lives abroad so that they could come home and not receive the support and benefits they so desperately need.

We must all have outrage that so many of our nation's veterans live without critical support services; we must continue to proactively find ways to correct this injustice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1530, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN CHILDREN OF VIETNAM VETERANS AND CERTAIN OTHER VETERANS

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 112) to amend title 38, United States Code, to strengthen benefits for children of Vietnam veterans born with spina bifida, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 112

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

SECTION 1. BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN CHILDREN OF VIETNAM VETERANS AND CERTAIN OTHER VETERANS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1831 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraphs:

“(2) The term ‘covered child’ means a child who is eligible for health care and benefits under this chapter.

“(3) The term ‘covered veteran’ means an individual whose children are eligible for health care and benefits under this chapter.”.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter IV of chapter 18 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

“§ 1835. Advisory council

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory council on health care and benefits for covered children.

“(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The advisory council established under subsection (a) shall be composed of Federal employees.

“(c) DUTIES.—The advisory council established under subsection (a) shall solicit feedback from covered children and covered veterans on the health care and benefits provided under this chapter and communicate such feedback to the Secretary.

“§ 1836. Care and coordination teams

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish care and coordination teams for covered children.

“(b) OUTREACH.—A care and coordination team established under subsection (a) shall attempt to contact each covered child—

“(1) not less frequently than once every 180 days, to ensure the continued care of the child and assist with any changes in care needed due to a changed situation of the child; and

“(2) as soon as practicable after the identification of a condition listed in the report required by subsection (c).

“(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a report setting forth a list of conditions that will trigger outreach to covered children under subsection (b)(2).

“§ 1837. Duration of health care and benefits provided

“The Secretary shall provide a covered child with health care and benefits under this chapter—

“(1) for the duration of the life of the child; and

“(2) notwithstanding any death of a parent of the child that precedes the death of the child.

“§ 1838. Biennial report

“Not less frequently than once every two years, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report setting forth the following:

“(1) The number of covered children receiving health care or benefits under this chapter as of the date on which the report is submitted.

“(2) The number of covered children for which the Department is paying for or providing a social worker as of such date.

“(3) Metrics on outreach conducted under section 1836(b) of this title.”.

(c) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary for Benefits of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Under Secretary for Health of the Department shall enter into a memorandum of understanding—

(1) to better assist covered children (as defined in section 1831 of title 38, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a)); and

(2) to establish conditions to be included in the report required by section 1836(c) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (b).

(d) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) ADVISORY COUNCIL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish the advisory council required under section 1835 of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (b).

(2) CARE AND COORDINATION TEAMS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish the care and coordination teams required under section 1836 of such title, as added by subsection (b).

(e) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 18 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new items:

“1835. Advisory council.

“1836. Care and coordination teams.

“1837. Duration of health care and benefits provided.

“1838. Biennial report.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 112.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of Senator BRAUN of Indiana's bill, S. 112, which strengthens the spina bifida program at VA.

Children who are born to veterans exposed to Agent Orange and other herbicides have a higher risk of being born with this condition. Their condition can range from mild to severe, but children faced with this lifelong impact of spina bifida have many special needs.

Under current law, the VA Spina Bifida Health Care Benefits Program provides monetary and healthcare benefits to select children of Vietnam-era veterans and veterans of covered service in Korea or Thailand.

Senator BRAUN's commonsense legislation would improve the current pro-

gram by establishing care and coordination teams for these children to ensure they have the care and support and continued connections that they need for their entire lives.

Additionally, this bill would require VA to create an advisory council on healthcare and benefits for children living with spina bifida. This council would solicit feedback on healthcare, job training, and monetary benefits to ensure that these children have access to leading therapies and medical research.

For a lot of veterans' families, I know this legislation would make a real difference in their daily lives.

I thank Representative BAIRD for his work on this issue and for introducing the House companion to this bill, H.R. 3888.

I know these Members have heard from Hoosiers about this problem for many years, and I appreciate their efforts to help their constituents and other families.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 112 today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise to express my support for S. 112, a bipartisan bill sponsored by Senator BRAUN of Indiana.

This legislation aims to strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs' administration of an existing program that provides healthcare benefits and compensation to children of Vietnam war veterans who were born with spina bifida. This bill is endorsed by the Vietnam Veterans of America.

Spina bifida is a birth defect that can cause paralysis, nerve damage, and bowel and bladder problems. Children born with spina bifida may receive benefits from VA if one of their biological parents is a veteran presumed to have been exposed to herbicides such as Agent Orange during the Vietnam war.

The program is jointly administered by the Veterans Benefits Administration, or VBA, and the Veterans Health Administration, or VHA. It provides a monetary allowance, healthcare coverage, and vocational training and rehabilitation. As of 2022, fewer than 1,000 beneficiaries were enrolled in the program.

According to a 2021 VA Office of Inspector General report examining the VA's administration of this program, VBA and VHA were not adequately communicating or sharing data on spina bifida program beneficiaries. This contributed to delays in some new beneficiaries being enrolled in healthcare and improper payments being sent to some beneficiaries after their deaths.

The inspector general also found the VA did not consistently conduct outreach to eligible and enrolled beneficiaries and did not provide effective case management services for the most

seriously disabled beneficiaries. In some cases, VA's call center agents provided inaccurate information about the spina bifida program or could not direct callers to reliable sources of information.

S. 112 directs VA to establish an advisory council for the spina bifida program, which would be responsible for soliciting feedback from covered children and veterans about the program's effectiveness. This legislation also requires VA to establish care coordination teams, which will contact beneficiaries at least once every 180 days to ensure they are accessing needed care. Finally, S. 112 would require VA to report to Congress every 2 years on the number of covered children receiving benefits, the number of children receiving care coordination, and the outcome of the outreach conducted to these populations.

Madam Speaker, I support this important piece of legislation, and I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. 112 to strengthen VA's benefits for children of Vietnam veterans born with spina bifida.

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

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I encourage all Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 112.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

HIROSHI “HERSHEY” MIYAMURA VA CLINIC

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 475) to designate the clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Gallup, New Mexico, as the Hiroshi “Hershey” Miyamura VA Clinic.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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. DESIGNATION OF HIROSHI “HERSHEY” MIYAMURA DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS CLINIC.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Hiroshi “Hershey” Miyamura was born on October 6, 1925, in Gallup, New Mexico.

(2) A second generation Japanese American, Hershey Miyamura first served in the

United States Army near the end of World War II.

(3) Hershey Miyamura served in the Army at a time when many of his fellow Japanese Americans, and that includes his future wife, were detained in internment camps in the United States.

(4) Hershey Miyamura served in the storied 442nd Infantry Regiment, which was composed of soldiers with Japanese ancestry and became one of the most decorated units in the history of the United States military.

(5) Following the start of the Korean War in 1950, the Army recalled Hershey Miyamura, who had remained as a member of the reserve components of the Army, back into active duty.

(6) During an overnight firefight from April 24 to April 25, 1951, then-Corporal Miyamura covered the withdrawal of his entire company from advancing enemy forces as a machine gun squad leader.

(7) The selfless actions by Hershey Miyamura that night allowed all 16 of his men to withdraw safely before he was severely wounded and captured as a prisoner of war.

(8) Nearly 2½ years later, following his release and return to the United States, President Eisenhower presented Hershey Miyamura with the Congressional Medal of Honor in a ceremony at the White House.

(9) The lifelong dedication of Hershey Miyamura to the United States never ceased. It continued long after his decorated military service ended.

(10) After he received his honorable discharge from the Army, Hershey Miyamura opened a service station along Route 66 in his hometown of Gallup, New Mexico.

(11) Hershey Miyamura remained active in his community until his dying days, advocating for his fellow veterans and inspiring young people with lectures on patriotism, faith, and service.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 2075 South NM Highway 602, Gallup, New Mexico, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the “Hiroshi ‘Hershey’ Miyamura Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic” or the “Hiroshi ‘Hershey’ Miyamura VA Clinic”.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the clinic referred to in subsection (b) shall be considered to be a reference to the “Hiroshi ‘Hershey’ Miyamura VA Clinic”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 475.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of a bill designating the Department of Veterans Affairs clinic in Gallup, New Mexico, as the Hiroshi “Hershey” Miyamura VA Clinic.

Hiroshi Miyamura was born in Gallup, New Mexico, the son of a Japanese

immigrant. He received the nickname “Hershey” from his fourth grade teacher, who could not pronounce his first name correctly. I know how that happens.

□ 1645

He joined the U.S. Army during the final days of World War II, served as a machine gunner in the storied 442nd Infantry Regiment. Following the war, he remained in the Army Reserve.

At the onset of the Korean war, “Hershey” was recalled to Active Duty and, once again, sent to the front lines. He earned the Medal of Honor for his actions during a firefight that occurred overnight from April 24 to April 25, 1951.

Overwhelmed by the enemy forces, Corporal Miyamura covered the safe withdrawal of his entire company, despite being wounded himself. Unfortunately, he was captured immediately after his heroic actions. He was held as a prisoner of war for 28 months and released on August 20, 1953, a month after the end of the Korean war.

In October of that year, President Eisenhower presented the Medal of Honor to Staff Sergeant Miyamura.

After his honorable discharged, he returned to his community in Gallup, New Mexico, where he became an automobile mechanic and service station owner. More importantly, he remained active supporting his fellow veterans and inspiring young people with his patriotism and continued service.

Hiroshi Miyamura is an inspiring American hero. He was born to immigrants, rose to the call of a Nation, put himself before others in combat, and served as a valuable member of society afterwards.

This bill ensures his sacrifice and legacy will always be remembered.

Madam Speaker, I thank the sponsor of this bill, Senator HEINRICH, as well as the entire New Mexico delegation, for recognizing this American hero. I urge all my colleagues to support S. 475.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise to express my support for S. 475, a bill to designate the clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Gallup, New Mexico, as the Hiroshi “Hershey” Miyamura VA Clinic.

This bill honors a great American from the Greatest Generation. I thank Senator HEINRICH for sponsoring this bill and Representative LEGER FERNANDEZ for offering the House companion.

Born in Gallup, New Mexico, the son of immigrants, Mr. Miyamura joined the Army in 1944. He was assigned to the now-storied 442nd Regimental Combat Team, although he arrived too late in Europe to see much action. However, his military service did not end with World War II.

He enlisted in the Army Reserves after the war and was called into Active Duty with the outbreak of the Korean war. He became a squad leader in the 3rd Infantry Division.

On the night of April 24, 1951, Corporal Miyamura’s unit of machine gunners and riflemen came under attack. He killed 10 enemy soldiers with his bayonet. He then blasted away with his machine gun, a rifle, and grenades and wielded his bayonet again to allow his men to retreat.

He killed more than 50 of the enemy before his ammunition was depleted and he was severely wounded. He was captured and held for 28 months as a prisoner of war until he was released in 1953 after the armistice.

For his conduct, then-Corporal Miyamura was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity. He was awarded the medal in secret in 1951 while he was a POW, but it was finally presented in public in 1953.

Achieving the rank of staff sergeant, Mr. Miyamura returned to New Mexico. His dedication and patriotism continued after he returned from South Korea to share his experiences in the war.

He also served as an integral part of the lives of veterans and others in his community. Mr. Miyamura once said:

Until I saw that flag—the Star-Spangled Banner waving in the breeze—did I know. I’ve learned what it represents. That alone is what makes you feel so humble. So many of these fellas who deserve it never came home to any recognition. There are so many Americans who don’t know what the medal represents or what any soldier or servicewoman or -man does for this country, and I believe one of these days—I hope one of these days—they will learn of the sacrifices that a lot of the men and women have made for this country.

Madam Speaker, let this legislation be an opportunity to let our fellow Americans know about the service and sacrifice that came before.

Madam Speaker, I support this important piece of legislation, and I ask my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ), my very good friend who serves on the House Rules Committee and House Committee on Natural Resources.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. TAKANO and the chair for allowing me to speak today in support of S. 475, which Senator HEINRICH and I introduced. It would designate the Veterans Affairs clinic in Gallup, New Mexico, as the Hiroshi “Hershey” Miyamura VA Clinic.

Corporal Hiroshi, or “Hershey” as those in New Mexico called him early on, was born in 1925 to Japanese immigrants in Gallup, New Mexico. Beautiful Gallup, New Mexico, is in my district and it is surrounded by beautiful

mountains, mesas, the Navajo Nation, the Zuni Pueblo, and others. It is a tremendously, achingly beautiful place, but from Gallup, he answered the call to serve not just once, but twice in his life—first in World War II and then in the Korean war.

He wanted to fight for his country in World War II but was ineligible because of his ancestry until 1945. He then served in the 442nd Infantry Regiment, a unit entirely composed of Japanese Americans because we must remember that at the time that he was answering the call to service, we were suffering in the United States a period of hatred and xenophobia toward Japanese Americans, which makes his answer to the call of service even more extraordinary and for which we are even more grateful.

In 1951, Corporal Miyamura held off enemy soldiers that threatened his machine gun squad. He faced them in hand-to-hand combat. He single-handedly held the line giving his squad time to reach safety. Corporal Miyamura would spend the next 28 months as a prisoner of war.

Corporal Miyamura was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his service, only learning of his achievement upon his release in 1953. I thank Mr. TAKANO for sharing those most moving words, Madam Speaker, that he spoke upon receiving that medal. He was the second to last living Korean war Medal of Honor recipient. Now, his passing in November 2022 reminds us of the sacrifices our veterans make to defend our beautiful Nation.

The Gallup community is extremely proud to have been Corporal Miyamura's home where he returned. The Veterans Affairs Clinic in Gallup provides essential care to veterans and their dependents. It is one of our rural CBOCs that provides essential care, so our veterans don't have to spend 2 to 3 hours on the road to get the care that we have promised our veterans.

I have visited that clinic. I visited with the veterans in Gallup, and they have asked me about the status of this designation. I am going to be really happy when we pass this, hopefully this week, to tell them we have done it.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. We will name this clinic after him so that he can keep watch over his brothers and sisters in arms as their guardian angel. We will remember him, Gallup will miss him, a Nation will miss him, but most of all, we will continue to honor him.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring Corporal Miyamura and vote for Senate bill 475.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in passing S. 475, a bill to designate the clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in

Gallup, New Mexico, as the Hiroshi "Hershey" Miyamura VA Clinic.

Let me just add that I had three great uncles who served in the 442nd, a storied Regimental Combat Team. It is always a poignant story about their service, and I thank the chairman for offering his support in the commemoration of their service to our country.

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

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I, once again, encourage Members to support this legislation. This is truly a piece of legislation that helps the community know and understand how a gallant hero served this Nation. A Congressional Medal of Honor is the highest award. It is not given lightly. For a person who truly did face a time when persecution happened to his people but still served this Nation, it is a true honor that we need to bestow on him.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 475.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

WOUNDED KNEE MASSACRE MEMORIAL AND SACRED SITE ACT

Mr. COLLINS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3371) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to complete all actions necessary for certain land to be held in restricted fee status by the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3371

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 "Wounded Knee Massacre Memorial and Sacred Site Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) RESTRICTED FEE STATUS.—The term "restricted fee status" means a status in which the Tribal land—

(A) shall continue to be owned by the Tribes;

(B) shall be part of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and expressly made subject to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Oglala Sioux Tribe;

(C) shall not be transferred without the consent of Congress and the Tribes;

(D) shall not be subject to taxation by a State or local government; and

(E) shall not be subject to any provision of law providing for the review or approval by

the Secretary of the Interior before the Tribes may use the land for any purpose as allowed by the document titled "Covenant Between the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe" and dated October 21, 2022, directly, or through agreement with another party.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) TRIBAL LAND.—The term "Tribal land" means the approximately 40 acres (including the surface and subsurface estate, and mineral estate, and any and all improvements, structures, and personal property on those acres) on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in Oglala Lakota County, at Rural County Road 4, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and generally depicted as "Area of Interest" on the map entitled "Wounded Knee Sacred Site and Memorial Land" and dated October 26, 2022, which is a segment of the December 29, 1890, Wounded Knee Massacre site.

(4) TRIBES.—The term "Tribes" means the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, both tribes being among the constituent tribes of the Great Sioux Nation and signatories to the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 between the United States of America and the Great Sioux Nation, 15 Stat. 635.

SEC. 3. LAND HELD IN RESTRICTED FEE STATUS BY THE TRIBES.

(a) ACTION BY SECRETARY.—Not later than 365 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) complete all actions, including documentation and minor corrections to the survey and legal description of Tribal land, necessary for the Tribal land to be held by the Tribes in restricted fee status; and

(2) appropriately assign each applicable private and municipal utility and service right or agreement with regard to the Tribal land.

(b) CONDITIONS.—

(1) FEDERAL LAWS RELATING TO INDIAN LAND.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Tribal land shall be subject to Federal laws relating to Indian country, as defined by section 1151 of title 18, United States Code and protected by the restriction against alienation in section 177 of title 25, United States Code.

(2) USE OF LAND.—The Tribal land shall be used for the purposes allowed by the document titled "Covenant Between the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe" and dated October 21, 2022.

(3) ENCUMBRANCES AND AGREEMENTS.—The Tribal land shall remain subject to any private or municipal encumbrance, right-of-way, restriction, easement of record, or utility service agreement in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(4) GAMING.—Pursuant to the document titled "Covenant Between the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe" and dated October 21, 2022, the Tribal land shall not be used for gaming activity under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEG0) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3371, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3371, the Wounded Knee Memorial and Sacred Site Act, introduced by Congressman JOHNSON from South Dakota, would place approximately 40 acres of fee land within the Pine Ridge Reservation into restricted fee status for the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe.

The land would be held as a memorial and a sacred site in remembrance of the Indian people killed in the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890. In the mid- and late-1800s, there were many armed conflicts between Tribes, settlers, and U.S. military on the Great Plains and in the Western United States.

□ 1700

This contributed to distrust, fear, and misconceptions between groups, and the Wounded Knee Massacre was a result of that atmosphere.

On December 29, 1890, a group of Lakota Indians, led by Chief Spotted Elk, had made camp near Wounded Knee Creek on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. U.S. Army 7th Cavalry troops were sent there to disarm the Lakota.

A struggle occurred between the U.S. Army and some of Chief Spotted Elk's band, a majority of which consisted of women and children. A shot rang out, and the U.S. Army opened fire on the largely unarmed group. At that time, it was estimated that approximately 300 Indian people were killed.

In September 2022, the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe jointly purchased 40 acres of land where an old trading post was located. The piece of land also contains a portion of the area where the Wounded Knee Massacre took place.

On October 21, 2022, both Tribes signed a covenant stating that this property shall be held and maintained as a memorial and sacred site without any economic development and prohibited any gaming on the land.

I applaud Mr. JOHNSON for working collaboratively with both Tribes to develop H.R. 3371, which would place the 40 acres into restricted fee status held jointly by both Tribes and memorializes the covenant between them.

Restricted fee land contains the same restrictions against alienation and taxation as land held in trust, but title is not held by the Federal Government. It is held by the Oglala Sioux and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribes.

This legislation and the land it sets aside will memorialize and honor the Indian men, women, and children who were killed in 1890.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) and the Oglala Sioux and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribes for their work on this im-

portant legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3371, the Wounded Knee Massacre Memorial and Sacred Site Act, introduced by my colleague from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON).

This legislation is an important step to honor Lakota lives lost at Wounded Knee and honor the Lakota for generations to come.

In particular, this bill would place approximately 40 acres of land located within the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation into restricted fee status for the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe. This is the land believed to be the site of the 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre.

In the late 1880s, Tribes began holding ghost dances for the renewal of stolen land and in protest of the U.S. Government, a government that prohibited American Indians from practicing their religious freedom.

In December of 1890, the government sent U.S. Army 7th Cavalry troops to disarm the Lakota near Wounded Knee Creek. A struggle occurred, and the 7th Cavalry brutally massacred over 350 American Indian men, women, and children near Wounded Knee Creek.

The Wounded Knee Massacre was one of the most atrocious acts in our Nation's history. The healing is still continuing today.

In 2022, the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe purchased this land and signed a covenant to hold and maintain the land as a memorial and sacred site.

Representative JOHNSON's bill affirms that covenant and would allow the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe to hold, maintain, and protect the land as a memorial and sacred site without any development.

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

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), the lead sponsor of this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in December 1890, Chief Spotted Elk and his band of Lakota, including many women and children, were moving from the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, the reservation, to the Pine Ridge Reservation. As was mentioned, they were stopped by the Army's 7th Cavalry, and they were forced to make camp at Wounded Knee Creek in South Dakota.

The next morning, on December 29, the 7th Cavalry attempted to disarm the Lakota. A struggle ensued, a shot rang out, and before long, the 7th Cavalry was opening fire on the Lakota. Almost all of them were unarmed. As was mentioned earlier, most were women and children. More than 300 noncombatants were killed.

Mr. Speaker, this was a massacre. Too many think of Wounded Knee as something that happened in the long ago past and in a faraway place. The inaccuracy of that view was driven home to me in June when I went to the site, and I spoke to the descendants of Wounded Knee.

There, I sat at length with an elder whose grandmother survived that day. He grew up hearing from her own voice of the fear, the violence, and the tragedy of that day. Mr. Speaker, this was not a history book. This was his grandmother.

Close by, at St. John's Church, I looked at the site where the wounded and the dying were taken. The floorboards of that church are still stained with their blood. These are real people. These are real places. These are not ancient tales of a distant land.

Our Nation has struggled with how best to remember, to mourn that terrible day.

On the 100th anniversary of Wounded Knee, this body issued a formal apology and expressed deep regret for the actions of that day. That is, obviously, altogether appropriate, although on its own it is woefully insufficient.

Last year, the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe exercised tremendous leadership by coming together to purchase the 40 acres surrounding this site, an area that was mentioned as site to just an old trading post. The management of that site was not an appropriate memory of those who had died that day.

This bill, the Wounded Knee Massacre Memorial and Sacred Site Act, would place those 40 acres into restricted fee status; in essence, placing them into trust for the Tribes. That would provide the Tribes additional tools that they could use to better protect this sacred land.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize the leadership of the Tribal leaders involved: firstly, President Frank Star Comes Out, who graces our body with his presence in this Chamber today, but also Chairman Ryman LeBeau, former President Kevin Killer, and former Chairman Harold Frazier. We have spent months working together along with committee staff and the Department of the Interior to craft this important legislation.

My colleagues, I ask for a "yes" vote on this bill.

Wounded Knee is sacred ground. It has been hallowed by the blood of innocent women and children. It deserves protection. This act can give the Tribes, the descendants of those who died, the tools they need to do just that.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEGRO. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, this legislation will further allow the Lakota

people to memorialize and honor their relatives and ancestors killed in the Wounded Knee Massacre. It gives title of the land to both the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe while ensuring that the land has the protections that restrictions against alienation and taxation provide.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this bill and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUSTOFF). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3371.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

AUTHORIZING FULLY ELECTRONIC STAMPS

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2872) to amend the Permanent Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 2013 to allow States to issue electronic stamps under such Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2872

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

SEC. 1. AUTHORIZING FULLY ELECTRONIC STAMPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5 of the Permanent Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 2013 (16 U.S.C. 718r) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “ACTUAL STAMP” and inserting “ELECTRONIC STAMP”;

(B) by striking “actual stamp” and inserting “electronic stamp”; and

(C) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) upon the date of purchase; and”;

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting “under subsection (e)” before the period at the end; and

(3) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f) and inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection:

“(e) DELIVERY OF ACTUAL STAMPS.—The Secretary shall issue an actual stamp after March 10 of each year to each individual that purchased an electronic stamp for the preceding waterfowl seasons.”.

(b) STAMP VALID THROUGH CLOSE OF HUNTING SEASON.—Section 6 of the Permanent Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 2013 (16 U.S.C. 718s(c)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “shall, during the effective period of the electronic stamp—” and inserting “shall—”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “for a period agreed to by the State and the Secretary, which

shall not exceed 45 days” and inserting “until the first June 30 that occurs after the date of issuance of such stamp”.

(c) ELECTRONIC STAMPS AS PERMIT.—Section 1(a)(1) of the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act (16 U.S.C. 718a(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “as an electronic stamp or” after “Conservation Stamp,”; and

(2) by inserting “actual” after “face of the”.

(d) CONTENTS OF ELECTRONIC STAMP.—Section 2(3) of the Permanent Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 2013 (16 U.S.C. 718o(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and”;

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) may contain an image of the actual stamp.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGRO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the matter under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2872, sponsored by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES), my friend and colleague.

This bill makes commonsense improvements to the Federal Duck Stamp program by modernizing how waterfowl hunters across the country can purchase a Federal duck stamp.

The duck stamp was created when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act into law in 1934. That law required waterfowl and other migratory bird hunters ages 16 and over to purchase and possess a valid duck stamp prior to taking of migratory waterfowl.

Current law requires hunters to physically possess a signed duck stamp on their person while hunting any migratory waterfowl. Even in States where electronic licensing is used, a signed physical duck stamp is required.

H.R. 2872 further modernizes the program by removing the 45-day requirement to have a physical duck stamp, and it allows States the option to sell electronic duck stamps for the entirety of the hunting season.

Under this bill, purchasers would still receive the physical stamp at the end of their State waterfowl hunting season, therefore preserving the long legacy of the Federal Duck Stamp as a physical representation of the conservation efforts of hunters for generations to come.

This is a good governance approach that will reassure waterfowl hunters and continue the unmatched American

tradition of wildlife conservation through sportsman participation. I applaud Mr. GRAVES for his work on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the duck stamp, or Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp is the only Federal conservation revenue stamp. This means 98 percent of the sale price is used to purchase conservation easements and to acquire wetland habitats for the National Wildlife Refuge System.

The duck stamp also provides an opportunity to showcase wildlife art, with the Fish and Wildlife Service hosting an art competition each year, and a winning piece selected for next year's design.

Sportsmen and women, artists, and conservationists purchase duck stamps as a collectible to cover entry fees to any National Wildlife Refuge System unit, as a hunting license, or as a donation to conservation. Millions of stamps have been sold in recent years, contributing tens of millions of dollars toward conservation each year.

This bipartisan bill will modernize government stamp services by allowing online access to the Federal Duck Stamp. This improvement will save applicants and agency officials time and money and make it more accessible for hunters, conservationists, and collectors to purchase duck stamps and support wetland conservation. It is a good bill, and I am happy to support it.

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

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES), the lead sponsor of this bill.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, this legislation is related, as you heard, to the duck stamp.

In 1932, President Roosevelt signed into law legislation that authorized the duck stamp that allowed for hunters to get this stamp in order to go hunt waterfowl.

This program has been incredibly successful over the 90-year period, selling today approximately 1.6 million stamps every single year. This has generated approximately \$1.1 billion, and all of these proceeds have been invested back into conservation, into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund. This has benefited over 600,000 acres of our National Wildlife Refuge System and benefited conservation. I will say it again, this program has been wildly successful.

□ 1715

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, in 2013, legislation was signed into law that created an electronic duck stamp. The thought there was that with the internet and with the ability to improve access to compliance, we would allow for a digital duck

stamp to provide 45 days of authorization to go hunt.

The problem was that the physical paper stamp often missed that 45-day window. Someone would pay to get a duck stamp, and they had a 45-day authorization window, but the physical stamp didn't come in until after the end of that period. So, the hunter would be out of compliance, yet they did everything right.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is very simple. It just allows for the digital authorization, the electronic authorization, to be extended throughout the season.

Importantly, Mr. Speaker, it still preserves the physical stamp that so many people treasure and collect annually, so it does require the stamp be physically mailed later on.

Mr. Speaker, I give a huge shout-out to the cosponsor of this legislation, Congressman MIKE THOMPSON, a fellow sportsman from California. I thank Senator BOOZMAN and Senator MANCHIN, who have cosponsored the Service companion bill, and I thank BRUCE WESTERMAN, the chair of the committee, and Ranking Member GRIMALVA, for working with us to clear this legislation. It is really important that this move forward.

Mr. Speaker, before I close, I will share how this came about. I love it whenever you are out there in the field, meeting with constituents back home, and people bring up ideas. In this case, it was actually a sportsman in our office, Taylor Playforth. We call him "Bailer" because he sunk his boat, but that is a whole other story. Taylor Playforth, who is an avid sportsman, actually came up with this idea.

We were able to get this turned into legislative text, worked with Senators to introduce it, and worked with the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus and others, which ultimately yielded this legislation. I am hopeful that my friend from Arizona is going to ensure that we pass this legislation unanimously today.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all the folks who worked on this. I thank Vivian, Sandra, and the staff of the Committee on Natural Resources, and I urge adoption of this legislation.

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation, which is based on a user-pays system through the purchase of items like the Federal duck stamp, is the envy of the world. In total, fees paid by the sportsmen community contribute over \$1 billion per year in revenue that goes toward wildlife conservation, which is a truly remarkable achievement.

H.R. 2872 is a commonsense, bipartisan bill that underpins the North American model by giving hunters certainty while modernizing the Federal duck stamp process.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2872, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

NATIVE AMERICAN CHILD PROTECTION ACT

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 663) to amend the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 663

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 "Native American Child Protection Act".

SEC. 2. INDIAN CHILD PROTECTION AND FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION ACT AMENDMENTS.

The Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3202 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) By amending section 403(3)(A) (25 U.S.C. 3202(3)(A)) to read as follows:

"(A) in any case in which—

"(i) (I) a child is dead or exhibits evidence of skin bruising, bleeding, malnutrition, failure to thrive, burns, fracture of any bone, subdural hematoma, soft tissue swelling; and
 "(II) such condition is not justifiably explained or may not be the product of an accidental occurrence; or
 "(ii) a child is subjected to sexual assault, sexual molestation, sexual exploitation, sexual contact, or prostitution; and"

(2) In section 409 (25 U.S.C. 3208)—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking "The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Service and in cooperation with the Bureau" and inserting "The Service, in cooperation with the Bureau"; and

(ii) by striking "sexual abuse" and inserting "abuse or neglect";

(B) in subsection (b) through the end of the section, by striking "Secretary of Health and Human Services" each place it appears and inserting "Service";

(C) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting after "Any Indian tribe or intertribal consortium" the following: " , on its own or in partnership with an urban Indian organization, ";

(D) in subsections (b)(2)(B) and (d), by striking "such Secretary" each place it appears and inserting "the Service";

(E) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

"(c) CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE TREATMENT.—In awarding grants under this section, the Service shall encourage the use of culturally appropriate treatment services and programs that respond to the unique cultural values, customs, and traditions of applicant Indian Tribes.;"

(F) in subsection (d)(2), by striking "the Secretary" and inserting "the Service";

(G) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f); and

(H) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

"(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Native American Child Protection Act, the Service shall submit a report to Congress on the award of grants under this section. The report shall contain—

"(1) a description of treatment and services for which grantees have used funds awarded under this section; and

"(2) any other information that the Service requires.;"

(3) In section 410 (25 U.S.C. 3209)—

(A) in the heading—

(i) by inserting "NATIONAL" before "INDIAN"; and

(ii) by striking "CENTERS" and inserting "CENTER";

(B) by amending subsections (a) and (b) to read as follows:

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Native American Child Protection Act, the Secretary shall establish a National Indian Child Resource and Family Services Center.

"(b) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Native American Child Protection Act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall submit a report to Congress on the status of the National Indian Child Resource and Family Services Center.;"

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking "Each" and inserting "The"; and

(ii) by striking "multidisciplinary";

(D) in subsection (d)—

(i) in the text before paragraph (1), by striking "Each" and inserting "The";

(ii) in paragraph (1), by striking "and inter-tribal consortia" and inserting "inter-tribal consortia, and urban Indian organizations";

(iii) in paragraph (2), by inserting "urban Indian organizations," after "tribal organizations, ";

(iv) in paragraph (3)—

(I) by inserting "and technical assistance" after "training"; and

(II) by striking "and to tribal organizations" and inserting " , Tribal organizations, and urban Indian organizations";

(v) in paragraph (4)—

(I) by inserting " , State," after "Federal"; and

(II) by striking "and tribal" and inserting "Tribal, and urban Indian"; and

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

"(5) develop model intergovernmental agreements between Tribes and States, and other materials that provide examples of how Federal, State, and Tribal governments can develop effective relationships and provide for maximum cooperation in the furtherance of prevention, investigation, treatment, and prosecution of incidents of family violence and child abuse and child neglect involving Indian children and families.;"

(E) in subsection (e)—

(i) in the heading, by striking "MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM" and inserting "TEAM";

(ii) in the text before paragraph (1), by striking "Each multidisciplinary" and inserting "The"; and

(F) by amending subsections (f) and (g) to read as follows:

“(f) CENTER ADVISORY BOARD.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory board to advise and assist the National Indian Child Resource and Family Services Center in carrying out its activities under this section. The advisory board shall consist of 12 members appointed by the Secretary from Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and urban Indian organizations with expertise in child abuse and child neglect. Members shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for travel and other expenses while carrying out the duties of the board. The advisory board shall assist the Center in coordinating programs, identifying training and technical assistance materials, and developing intergovernmental agreements relating to family violence, child abuse, and child neglect.

“(g) APPLICATION OF INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION ACT TO THE CENTER.—The National Indian Child Resource and Family Services Center shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act. The Secretary may also contract for the operation of the Center with a nonprofit Indian organization governed by an Indian-controlled board of directors that have substantial experience in child abuse, child neglect, and family violence involving Indian children and families.”.

(4) In section 411 (25 U.S.C. 3210)—

(A) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking “abuse and child neglect” and inserting “abuse, neglect, or both”;

(II) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end; and

(III) by inserting after subparagraph (C), the following:

“(D) development of agreements between Tribes, States, or private agencies on the coordination of child abuse and neglect prevention, investigation, and treatment services;

“(E) child protective services operational costs including transportation, risk and protective factors assessments, family engagement and kinship navigator services, and relative searches, criminal background checks for prospective placements, and home studies; and

“(F) development of a Tribal child protection or multidisciplinary team to assist in the prevention and investigation of child abuse and neglect.”;

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “in culturally appropriate ways” after “incidents of family violence”; and

(II) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “that may include culturally appropriate programs” after “training programs”; and

(iii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and neglect” after “abuse”; and

(II) in subparagraph (B), by striking “cases, to the extent practicable,” and inserting “and neglect cases”;

(B) in subsection (f)—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking “develop, in consultation with Indian tribes, appropriate caseload standards and staffing requirements which are comparable to standards developed by the National Association of Social Work, the Child Welfare League of America and other professional associations in the field of social work and child welfare” and inserting “develop, not later than one year after the date of the enactment of the Native American Child Protection Act, in consultation with Indian Tribes, appropriate caseload standards and staffing requirements”;

(ii) in paragraph (3)(D), by striking “sexual abuse” and inserting “abuse and neglect, high incidence of family violence”;

(iii) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

“(4) The formula established pursuant to this subsection shall provide funding necessary to support not less than one child protective services or family violence case-worker, including fringe benefits and support costs, for each Indian Tribe.”; and

(iv) in paragraph (5), by striking “tribes” and inserting “Indian Tribes”; and

(C) by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:

“(g) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Native American Child Protection Act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall submit a report to Congress on the award of grants under this section. The report shall contain—

“(1) a description of treatment and services for which grantees have used funds awarded under this section; and

“(2) any other information that the Secretary of the Interior requires.”.

SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON APPROPRIATIONS.

No additional amounts are authorized to carry out this Act or any of the amendments made by this Act. Each program, project, and activity authorized by this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be subject to the availability of appropriations made in advance for such purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGRO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 663, as amended, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 663, the Native American Child Protection Act, introduced by Congressman GALLEGRO from Arizona, would amend the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act to reauthorize three programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of the Interior.

These programs include the Indian Child Abuse Treatment Grant Program, the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Program, and the Indian Child Resource and Family Service Centers, which would be renamed the national Indian child resource and family service center under this legislation.

These programs are intended to prevent cases within Indian communities where child abuse, neglect, family violence, and trauma may occur, and to provide treatment for victims of Indian child sexual abuse.

H.R. 663 also makes several technical changes to the underlying statute and requires agency reports on grant awards and performance.

The Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act was introduced in 1989 by the late Arizona Senator John McCain in response to widespread reports that Native children were being physically and sexually abused, that these incidents were going underreported, and that there needed to be supports in place to ensure the Bureau of Indian Affairs could handle the situation at the time.

The act created the programs that H.R. 663 would reauthorize, and it included provisions to provide Tribes with technical assistance training and other resources related to the investigation and treatment of the cases of family violence, abuse, and neglect.

The authorization for these programs expired in 1997. H.R. 663 would reauthorize these programs and make improvements to the programs' operations and service delivery.

Advocates cite the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act as the only Federal statute that sets aside funding for Tribal governments dedicated to child abuse prevention and victim treatment funding for Tribal governments.

I appreciate the gentleman from Arizona for bringing attention to this important issue, as abuse, neglect, and violence have no place in any community.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 663, the Native American Child Protection Act.

American Indian and Alaska Native children have the highest rate of child abuse in the United States, at a rate of 15 cases for every 1,000 children. This can have devastating impacts on a child's cognitive, emotional, and neurological development, and can last them well into adulthood and even their entire life.

On top of this crisis, the Supreme Court recently heard a case attempting to gut the Indian Child Welfare Act, which protects the rights of Native children and families. That is why passing the Native American Child Protection Act today is so timely.

My bipartisan bill reauthorizes and revises programs that give Tribes the tools to treat, prevent, investigate, and prosecute child abuse and family violence involving Native American children.

The programs in this bill were originally led by another Arizonian back in 1990 through John McCain's Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act. That bill was part of a promise to answer for the tragic abuse that happened at federally run Native American boarding schools, but the programs had never been fully funded, were never authorized, and eventually

expired. This is a failure by the Federal Government and a continuation of centuries of broken promises.

By passing H.R. 663, we will take a step to right this wrong. We will create a national Indian resource and family service center to help Tribes and urban Indian organizations with training and program development. We will develop new intergovernmental agreements between Tribes and States to prevent, investigate, treat, and prosecute family violence, and will encourage culturally appropriate treatments and services for children who have been impacted.

In a place where we see a lot of partisan bickering, it is heartening to see so much bipartisan support around Tribal issues, including my Republican counterpart and co-lead on this bill, Representative NEWHOUSE.

I also thank Natural Resources Committee Chairman WESTERMAN and Ranking Member RAÚL GRIJALVA, as well as Indian and Insular Affairs Subcommittee Chairwoman HAGEMAN and Ranking Member LEGER FERNANDEZ for their support.

The Native American Child Protection Act is another chance for us to work together to fulfill our promise to help this vulnerable population.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support final passage of H.R. 663, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I am prepared to close, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, this legislation does the critical work of Congress to update and reauthorize programs. This work is especially important when the programs in question help protect children and support Tribes in caring for their Tribal members.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 663, the Native American Child Protection Act.

This bill reauthorizes through FY2028 and otherwise revises certain programs related to the prevention, investigation, treatment, and prosecution of family violence, child abuse, and child neglect involving Indian children and families.

Specifically, the bill revises the Indian Child Abuse Treatment Grant Program to encourage the use of grants for culturally appropriate treatment services and programs.

The bill renames the Indian Child Resource and Family Services Centers as the National Indian Child Resource and Family Services Center.

It also requires the center to:

(1) provide advice, technical assistance, and training to urban Indian organizations;

(2) develop certain technical assistance materials for Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and urban Indian organizations;

And (3) develop model intergovernmental agreements between tribes and states to pre-

vent, investigate, treat, and prosecute incidents of family violence, child abuse, and child neglect involving Indian children and families.

Additionally, the bill revises the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Program to allow Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and intertribal consortia to use program funds for additional activities, such as operational costs for child protective services.

American Indian and Alaska Native children who experience child maltreatment or family violence often have few opportunities to find accessible, culturally appropriate services to help them address the trauma from these events.

Furthermore, prevention funding is almost non-existent for this population, removing opportunities to prevent trauma before it happens and avoid families and children slipping into crisis.

The federal government has a solemn responsibility to ensure that the most vulnerable members of Indigenous communities—children—are protected.

According to the American Indian Center of Houston, there are over 60,000 Native Americans in the Houston area.

Additionally, there are around 137,000 Native Americans in Texas and around 2.6 million Native Americans in the U.S.

This is a significant number of people, not only in my community but the whole nation, that deserve protection.

Guarding against crimes committed against our Native communities should always be one of our highest priorities, and this bill is a strong step in the right direction.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 663, as amended. The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MAST) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2795. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend and modify certain authorities and requirements relating to the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 3981;

S. 475; and

H.R. 663.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

ISAKSON-ROE EDUCATION OVERSIGHT EXPANSION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3981) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the methods by which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs conducts oversight of certain educational institutions, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 0, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 392]

YEAS—410

Adams	Bowman	Ciscomani
Aderholt	Boyle (PA)	Clark (MA)
Aguilar	Brecheen	Clarke (NY)
Alford	Brown	Cleaver
Allen	Brownley	Cline
Allred	Buchanan	Cloud
Amodei	Buck	Clyburn
Armstrong	Bucshon	Clyde
Arrington	Budzinski	Cohen
Auchincloss	Burchett	Cole
Babin	Burgess	Collins
Bacon	Burlison	Comer
Baird	Bush	Connolly
Balderson	Calvert	Correa
Balint	Cammack	Costa
Banks	Caraveo	Courtney
Barr	Carbajal	Craig
Barragán	Cárdenas	Crane
Bean (FL)	Carey	Crawford
Beatty	Carl	Crockett
Bentz	Carson	Crow
Bera	Carter (GA)	Cuellar
Bergman	Carter (LA)	Curtis
Beyer	Carter (TX)	D'Esposito
Bice	Cartwright	Daids (KS)
Biggs	Casar	Davidson
Bilirakis	Case	Davis (IL)
Bishop (GA)	Casten	Davis (NC)
Bishop (NC)	Castor (FL)	De La Cruz
Blumenauer	Castro (TX)	Dean (PA)
Blunt Rochester	Chavez-DeRemer	DeGette
Boebert	Cherfilus-	DeLauro
Bonamici	McCormick	DeBene
Bost	Chu	Deluzio

DeSaulnier	Johnson (OH)	Panetta	Watson Coleman	Wexton	Wilson (SC)	Duncan	Kean (NJ)	Peters
DesJarlais	Johnson (SD)	Pappas	Weber (TX)	Wild	Wittman	Dunn (FL)	Keating	Pettersen
Diaz-Balart	Jordan	Pascarell	Webster (FL)	Williams (GA)	Womack	Edwards	Kelly (IL)	Pfluger
Dingell	Joyce (OH)	Payne	Wenstrup	Williams (NY)	Yakym	Ellzey	Kelly (MS)	Phillips
Doggett	Joyce (PA)	Pelosi	Westerman	Williams (TX)	Zinke	Emmer	Kelly (PA)	Pingree
Donalds	Kamlager-Dove	Pence				Escobar	Khanna	Pocan
Duarte	Kaptur	Perez				Eshoo	Kiggans (VA)	Porter
Duncan	Kean (NJ)	Perry	Crenshaw	Meng	Simpson	Espallat	Kildee	Posey
Dunn (FL)	Keating	Peters	Jacobs	Mooney	Swalwell	Estes	Kiley	Pressley
Edwards	Kelly (IL)	Pettersen	Langworthy	Peltola	Trone	Evans	Kilmer	Ramirez
Ellzey	Kelly (MS)	Pfluger	Lee (CA)	Quigley	Vargas	Ezell	Kim (CA)	Raskin
Emmer	Kelly (PA)	Phillips	Lucas	Rodgers (WA)	Waltz	Fallon	Kim (NJ)	Reschenthaler
Escobar	Khanna	Pingree	Luetkemeyer	Salazar	Wilson (FL)	Feenstra	Krishnamoorthi	Rogers (AL)
Eshoo	Kiggans (VA)	Pocan	Luna	Scalise		Ferguson	Kuster	Rogers (KY)
Espallat	Kildee	Porter	Magaziner	Sessions		Finstad	Kustoff	Rose
Estes	Kiley	Posey				Fischbach	LaHood	Rosendale
Evans	Kilmer	Pressley				Fitzgerald	LaLota	Ross
Ezell	Kim (CA)	Ramirez				Fitzpatrick	LaMalfa	Rouzer
Fallon	Kim (NJ)	Raskin				Fleischmann	Lamborn	Rutz
Feenstra	Krishnamoorthi	Reschenthaler				Fletcher	Landsman	Rutherford
Ferguson	Kuster	Rogers (AL)				Flood	Larsen (WA)	Ryan
Finstad	Kustoff	Rogers (KY)				Foster	Larson (CT)	Salazar
Fischbach	LaHood	Rose				Foushee	Latta	Salinas
Fitzgerald	LaLota	Rosendale				Fox	LaTurner	Sánchez
Fitzpatrick	LaMalfa	Ross				Frankel, Lois	Lawler	Santos
Fleischmann	Lamborn	Rouzer				Franklin, C.	Lee (FL)	Sarbanes
Fletcher	Landsman	Roy				Scott	Lee (NV)	Scanlon
Flood	Larsen (WA)	Ruiz				Frost	Lee (PA)	Schakowsky
Foster	Larson (CT)	Ruppersberger				Fry	Leger Fernandez	Schiff
Foushee	Latta	Rutherford				Fulcher	Lesko	Schneider
Fox	LaTurner	Ryan				Gaetz	Letlow	Scholten
Frankel, Lois	Lawler	Salinas				Gallagher	Levin	Schrier
Franklin, C.	Lee (FL)	Sánchez				Gallego	Lieu	Schweikert
Scott	Lee (NV)	Santos				Garamendi	Lofgren	Scott (VA)
Frost	Lee (PA)	Sarbanes				Garbarino	Loudermilk	Scott, Austin
Fry	Leger Fernandez	Scanlon				Garcia (IL)	Luttrell	Scott, David
Fulcher	Lesko	Schakowsky				Garcia (TX)	Lynch	Self
Gaetz	Letlow	Schiff				Garcia, Mike	Mace	Sessions
Gallagher	Levin	Schneider				Garcia, Robert	Malliotakis	Sewell
Gallego	Lieu	Scholten				Gimenez	Mann	Sherman
Garamendi	Lofgren	Schrier				Golden (ME)	Manning	Sherrill
Garbarino	Loudermilk	Schweikert				Goldman (NY)	Massie	Slotkin
Garcia (IL)	Luttrell	Scott (VA)				Gomez	Mast	Smith (MO)
Garcia (TX)	Lynch	Scott, Austin				Gonzales, Tony	Matsui	Smith (NE)
Garcia, Mike	Mace	Scott, David				Gonzalez,	McBath	Smith (NJ)
Garcia, Robert	Malliotakis	Self				Vicente	McCaul	Smith (WA)
Gimenez	Mann	Sewell				Good (VA)	McClain	Smucker
Golden (ME)	Manning	Sherman				Gooden (TX)	McClellan	Sorensen
Goldman (NY)	Sherrill	Sherrill				Gosar	McClintock	Soto
Gomez	Mast	Slotkin				Gottheimer	McCollum	Spanberger
Gonzales, Tony	Matsui	Smith (MO)				Granger	McCormick	Spartz
Gonzalez,	McBath	Smith (NE)				Graves (LA)	McGarvey	Stansbury
Vicente	McCaul	Smith (NJ)				Graves (MO)	McGovern	Stanton
Good (VA)	McClain	Smith (WA)				Green (TN)	McHenry	Stauber
Gooden (TX)	McClellan	Smucker				Green, Al (TX)	Meeks	Steel
Gosar	McClintock	Sorensen				Greene (GA)	Menendez	Stefanik
Gottheimer	McCollum	Soto				Griffith	Meuser	Steil
Granger	McCormick	Spanberger				Grijalva	Mfume	Steube
Graves (LA)	McGarvey	Spartz				Grothman	Miller (IL)	Stevens
Graves (MO)	McGovern	Stansbury				Guest	Miller (OH)	Strickland
Green (TN)	McHenry	Stanton				Guthrie	Miller (WV)	Strong
Green, Al (TX)	Meeks	Stauber				Hageman	Miller-Meeks	Sykes
Greene (GA)	Menendez	Steel				Harder (CA)	Mills	Takano
Griffith	Meuser	Stefanik				Harris	Molinaro	Tenney
Grijalva	Mfume	Steil				Harshbarger	Moolenaar	Thanedar
Grothman	Miller (IL)	Steube				Hayes	Moore (AL)	Thompson (CA)
Guest	Miller (OH)	Stevens				Hern	Moore (UT)	Thompson (MS)
Guthrie	Miller (WV)	Strickland				Higgins (LA)	Moore (WI)	Thompson (PA)
Hageman	Miller-Meeks	Strong				Higgins (NY)	Moran	Tiffany
Harder (CA)	Mills	Sykes				Hill	Moskowitz	Timmons
Harris	Molinaro	Takano				Himes	Moulton	Titus
Harshbarger	Moolenaar	Tenney				Hinson	Mrvan	Tlaib
Hayes	Moore (AL)	Thanedar				Horsford	Mullin	Tokuda
Hern	Moore (UT)	Thompson (CA)				Houchin	Murphy	Tonko
Higgins (LA)	Moore (WI)	Thompson (MS)				Houlahan	Nadler	Torres (CA)
Higgins (NY)	Moran	Thompson (PA)				Hoyer	Napolitano	Torres (NY)
Hill	Morelle	Tiffany				Hoyle (OR)	Neal	Trahan
Himes	Moskowitz	Timmons				Hudson	Neguse	Trone
Hinson	Moulton	Titus				Huffman	Nehls	Turner
Horsford	Mrvan	Tlaib				Huizenga	Newhouse	Underwood
Houchin	Mullin	Tokuda				Hunt	Nickel	Valadao
Houlahan	Murphy	Tonko				Issa	Norcross	Van Drew
Hoyer	Nadler	Torres (CA)				Ivey	Norman	Van Duyne
Hoyle (OR)	Napolitano	Torres (NY)				Jackson (IL)	Nunn (IA)	Van Orden
Hudson	Neal	Trahan				Jackson (NC)	Obernalte	Vasquez
Huffman	Neguse	Turner				Jackson (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez	Veasey
Huizenga	Nehls	Underwood				Jackson Lee	Ogles	Velázquez
Hunt	Newhouse	Valadao				James	Omar	Wagner
Issa	Nickel	Van Drew				Jayapal	Owens	Walberg
Ivey	Norcross	Van Duyne				Jeffries	Pallone	Wasserman
Jackson (IL)	Norman	Van Orden				Johnson (GA)	Palmer	Schultz
Jackson (NC)	Nunn (IA)	Vasquez				Johnson (LA)	Panetta	Waters
Jackson (TX)	Obernalte	Veasey				Johnson (OH)	Pappas	Watson Coleman
Jackson Lee	Ocasio-Cortez	Velázquez				Johnson (SD)	Pascarell	Weber (TX)
James	Ogles	Wagner				Jordan	Payne	Webster (FL)
Jayapal	Omar	Walberg				Joyce (OH)	Pelosi	Wenstrup
Jeffries	Owens	Wasserman				Joyce (PA)	Pence	Westerman
Johnson (GA)	Pallone	Schultz				Donalds	Perez	Wexton
Johnson (LA)	Palmer	Waters				Duarte	Perry	Wild

NOT VOTING—22

□ 1852

Mr. CARSON changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HIROSHI “HERSHEY” MIYAMURA
VA CLINIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 475) to designate the clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Gallup, New Mexico, as the Hiroshi “Hershey” Miyamura VA Clinic, on which the yeas and nays were ordered. The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 0, answered “present” 1, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 393]

YEAS—409

Adams	Brown	Cloud
Aderholt	Brownley	Clyburn
Aguliar	Buchanan	Clyde
Alford	Buck	Cohen
Allen	Bucshon	Cole
Allred	Budzinski	Collins
Amodei	Burchett	Comer
Armstrong	Burgess	Connolly
Arrington	Burlison	Correa
Auchincloss	Bush	Costa
Babin	Calvert	Courtney
Bacon	Cammack	Craig
Baird	Caraveo	Crane
Balderson	Carbajal	Crawford
Balint	Cárdenas	Crockett
Banks	Carey	Crow
Barr	Carl	Cuellar
Barragán	Carson	Curtis
Bean (FL)	Carter (GA)	D’Esposito
Beatty	Carter (LA)	David (KS)
Bentz	Carter (TX)	Davidson
Bera	Cartwright	Davis (IL)
Bergman	Casar	Davis (NC)
Bice	Case	De La Cruz
Biggs	Casten	Dean (PA)
Bilirakis	Castor (FL)	DeGette
Bishop (GA)	Castro (TX)	DeLauro
Bishop (NC)	Chavez-DeRemer	DelBene
Blumenauer	Cheerilus-	Deluzio
Blunt Rochester	McCormick	DeSaulnier
Boebert	Chu	DesJarlais
Boenami	Ciscomani	Diaz-Balart
Bost	Clark (MA)	Dingell
Bowman	Clarke (NY)	Doggett
Boyle (PA)	Cleaver	Donalds
Brecheen	Cline	Duarte

Williams (GA) Wilson (SC) Yakym
Williams (NY) Wittman Zinke
Williams (TX) Womack

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Roy

NOT VOTING—22

Beyer Magaziner Scalise
Crenshaw Meng Simpson
Jacobs Mooney Swalwell
Langworthy Morelle Vargas
Lee (CA) Peltola Waltz
Lucas Quigley Wilson (FL)
Luetskemeyer Rodgers (WA)
Luna Ruppertsberger

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1900

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIVE AMERICAN CHILD PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 663) to amend the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 378, nays 32, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 394]

YEAS—378

Adams Brownley Cole
Aderholt Buchanan Comer
Aguilar Bucshon Connolly
Alford Budzinski Correa
Allen Burgess Costa
Allred Bush Courtney
Amodei Calvert Craig
Armstrong Cammack Crane
Arrington Caraveo Crawford
Auchincloss Carbajal Crockett
Babin Cárdenas Crow
Bacon Carey Cuellar
Baird Carl Curtis
Balderson Carson D'Esposito
Balint Carter (GA) Davids (KS)
Banks Carter (LA) Davis (IL)
Barr Carter (TX) Davis (NC)
Barragán Cartwright De La Cruz
Beatty Casar Dean (PA)
Bentz Case DeGette
Bera Casten DeLauro
Bergman Castor (FL) DelBene
Bice Castro (TX) Deluzio
Bishop (GA) Chavez-DeRemer DeSaulnier
Bishop (NC) Cherfilus-DesJarlais
Blumenauer McCormick Diaz-Balart
Blunt Rochester Chu Dingell
Boebert Ciscomani Doggett
Bonamici Clark (MA) Duarte
Bost Clarke (NY) Dunn (FL)
Bowman Cleaver Edwards
Boyle (PA) Cline Ellzey
Brecheen Clyburn Escobar
Brown Cohen Eshoo

Espallat Kim (NJ)
Estes Krishnamoorthi
Evans Kuster
Ezell Kustoff
Fallon LaHood
Feenstra LaLota
Ferguson LaMalfa
Finstad Lamborn
Fischbach Landsman
Fitzgerald Larsen (WA)
Fitzpatrick Larson (CT)
Fleischmann Latta
Fletcher LaTurner
Flood Lawler
Foster Lee (FL)
Foushee Lee (NV)
Frankel, Lois Lee (PA)
Franklin, C. Leger Fernandez
Scott Lesko
Frost Letlow
Fry Levin
Gallagher Lieu
Gallego Lofgren
Garamendi Lynch
Garbarino Mace
Garcia (IL) Malliotakis
Garcia (TX) Mann
Garcia, Mike Manning
Garcia, Robert Massie
Gimenez Mast
Golden (ME) Matsui
Goldman (NY) McBath
Gomez McCaul
Gonzales, Tony McClain
Gonzalez, McClellan
Vicente McClintock
Gooden (TX) McCollum
Gottheimer McGarvey
Granger McGovern
Graves (LA) McHenry
Graves (MO) Meeks
Green (TN) Menendez
Green, Al (TX) Meuser
Griffith Mfume
Grijalva Miller (IL)
Guest Miller (OH)
Guthrie Miller (WV)
Hageman Miller-Meeks
Harder (CA) Mills
Harshbarger Molinaro
Hayes Moolenaar
Hern Moore (AL)
Higgins (LA) Moore (UT)
Higgins (NY) Moore (WI)
Hill Moran
Himes Morelle
Hinson Moskowitz
Horsford Moulton
Houchin Mrvan
Houlahan Mullin
Hoyer Murphy
Hoyle (OR) Nadler
Hudson Napolitano
Huffman Neal
Huizenga Neguse
Hunt Nehls
Issa Newhouse
Ivey Nickel
Jackson (IL) Norcross
Jackson (NC) Nunn (IA)
Jackson (TX) Obermolte
Jackson Lee Ocasio-Cortez
James Omar
Jayapal Owens
Jeffries Pallone
Johnson (GA) Palmer
Johnson (LA) Panetta
Johnson (OH) Pappas
Johnson (SD) Pascrell
Jordan Payne
Joyce (OH) Pelosi
Joyce (PA) Pence
Kamlager-Dove Perez
Kean (NJ) Peters
Keating Petterson
Kelly (IL) Pfluger
Kelly (MS) Phillips
Kelly (PA) Pingree
Khanna Pocan
Kiggans (VA) Porter
Kildee Posey
Kiley Pressley
Kilmer Ramirez
Kim (CA) Raskin

NAYS—32

Bean (FL) Burchett
Biggs Burlison
Buck Cloud

Donalds Greene (GA) Perry
Duncan Grothman Reschenthaler
Emmer Harris Rosendale
Foxy Loudermilk Roy
Fulcher Luttrell Self
Gaetz McCormick Spartz
Good (VA) Norman Steube
Gosar Ogles

NOT VOTING—22

Beyer Luetskemeyer Scalise
Bilirakis Luna Simpson
Crenshaw Magaziner Swalwell
Jacobs Meng Vargas
Kaptur Mooney Waltz
Langworthy Peltola Wilson (FL)
Lee (CA) Quigley
Lucas Rodgers (WA)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1906

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for this evening's votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 392, "yea" on rollcall No. 393, and "yea" on rollcall No. 394.

SUICIDE PREVENTION MONTH

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, September is Suicide Prevention Month, and nearly every 12 minutes, an American dies by suicide.

It is now the tenth leading cause of death in the United States. Suicide claims the lives of more than 2,000 Pennsylvanians each year—an average of 5 lives each day.

Mr. Speaker, suicide is preventable.

Increasing access to crisis resources saves lives. Mental and behavioral health research saves lives. Ending the stigma surrounding suicide saves lives.

There is no single cause of suicide, and suicide risk increases when several health factors and life stressors converge to create an experience of hopelessness and despair.

Together we can reverse this course.

By making mental health care, substance abuse treatment, and suicide prevention a national priority, we can reverse the tide on these deaths of despair.

In fact, in 2020, the U.S. designated 988 as the national suicide and crisis hotline, making it easier for all Americans to reach help, if needed.

Mr. Speaker, let's keep the conversation going year-round. We can all play an important role in prevention.

□ 1915

THE EXTREME MAGA REPUBLICAN AGENDA

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss how the extreme MAGA Republicans are plotting a government shutdown and forcing a partisan impeachment inquiry.

While my Democratic colleagues and I are putting people over politics to help working Americans, the extreme MAGA Republicans are doing nothing to make life better for average Americans. They are pushing an unpopular agenda of cuts to healthcare, childcare, education, and public safety. They want to allow dangerous people to own guns, and they want to limit voting so only their supporters can vote. They want to take away rights for women and minorities that are protected in the Constitution. Even Senate and moderate Republicans oppose their plans.

These extreme Republicans make our country weaker and hurt American families. They need to serve the American people and stop this reckless pursuit of a radical agenda.

REMEMBERING TASK FORCE RANGER

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, in 1993, the United States Air Force deployed Task Force Ranger to Somalia to restore order to the capital city of Mogadishu after it was taken over by a rebel warlord. The Battle of Mogadishu was the event which inspired the movie "Black Hawk Down."

The Somali people wanted democracy, but this general and his militia took over the nation to impose radical Islamic Sharia law. They hijacked food supplies and cut off water to anyone who did not support their reign of terror.

After several successful operations, Task Force Ranger set out on a mission to arrest two of the general's top lieutenants in a building by the Olympic Hotel in a militia stronghold neighborhood.

The plan was to surround the building the lieutenants were meeting in, lower themselves on ropes from helicopters and surround them, then take the prisoners to the vehicles that would be waiting outside.

Unfortunately, the mission took a catastrophic turn, Mr. Speaker, when two Black Hawk helicopters were shot down by rocket-propelled grenades. The soldiers were attacked, and the battle that followed lasted 18 hours. Eighteen of our brave men were killed and dozens were injured, and the Somalis lost over 1,000 men.

This October, Knoxville is holding a 30th anniversary event to commemorate this mission, where surviving members of Task Force Ranger can be reunited and they can remember their fallen brothers.

As a Christian, Mr. Speaker, I owe everything in my life, except for my salvation, to the men and women who wore our country's uniform. Members of Task Force Ranger are no different, and I look forward to seeing them in Knoxville this year and welcome the heroes and give them some true Tennessee hospitality.

HONORING DR. JOHN GILBERT

(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 honor the remarkable life and legacy of North Carolina's Dr. John Gilbert, who recently passed.

From Dr. Gilbert's time serving in the U.S. Army to his tenure on the Wake County School Board, he devoted his life to serving others.

John Gilbert was a towering figure in Wake County, best known for his unwavering dedication to the Wake County Public School System.

At a time of enormous change, Dr. Gilbert spearheaded innovative efforts to combat segregation and bring additional resources to underserved schools.

After 16 years of service on the school board, John served on the Wake County Board of Elections where he worked to uphold fair elections and secure voting rights for all.

Today, John Gilbert's enduring legacy lives on through the many people and students whose lives he transformed. Our community is forever indebted to John Gilbert.

RECOGNIZING ROBERT MINICHIELLO ON HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY

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

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Robert Minichiello, a Blauvelt resident and American hero who recently turned 100 years old.

Born a few years after the end of World War I, he has lived through some of our country's most transformative moments and some of its greatest tests.

Robert served our country honorably during World War II, where he fought in Europe as part of the 26th Infantry Division and was wounded in the Moselle region of France in November of 1944.

Robert received the Purple Heart in recognition of his efforts and the injuries he sustained. The heroes of our Greatest Generation should never be forgotten, and I am proud to count Robert Minichiello, a hero of our Greatest Generation, as one of my constituents.

So please join me in wishing Robert Minichiello of Blauvelt a happy 100th birthday.

CELEBRATING JIMMY BUFFETT

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

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate a man whose music has not only entertained us for decades but has made a profound impact on society.

Jimmy Buffett, the legendary singer-songwriter, isn't just an artist who has given us catchy tunes and a taste of the beach life; he is a cultural icon whose contributions have touched the hearts and souls of people around the world.

Jimmy Buffett's music reminds us that our worth is not only tied to how much money we make or how much output we can produce in our consumer-driven society but that relaxing and enjoying the fruits of life with the people you love is okay.

Through his lyrics and melodies, he transports us to the sun-soaked shores of Florida and the carefree attitude that reminds us to embrace the things that truly matter and make life beautiful.

His influence went beyond music. He was a philanthropist who was dedicated to ending the climate crisis to environmental causes and inspired countless people to join the fight against climate change across the entire Nation.

I thank Jimmy Buffett for making our world a little more beautiful, a little more joyful, and a little more caring. His legacy will continue to inspire generations to come. Cheers to him and to the paradise he created for us all.

HONORING BILL SHIPP

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Bill Shipp and recognize his decades of political journalism and service to Georgians.

A newsman for the Atlanta Journal Constitution and his own independent publication, Bill Shipp was like the Google of Georgia politics, infinitely knowledgeable about all happenings within the State at a time well before the internet even existed.

Throughout his storied career, Shipp used his knowledge to cover everything from the civil rights movement to the space age and the Republican revolution.

His ability to keep Georgians informed and hold politicians accountable started at the young age of 20 when he served as managing editor of UGA's Red & Black newspaper.

It was in that position as editor that Shipp advocated fearlessly for the integration of UGA's law school, wielding his voice to do good.

The loss of Mr. Shipp marks the end of an era, and I will miss his sharp quips, witty remarks, and comprehensive coverage throughout Georgia.

REMEMBERING SANTOS
RODRIGUEZ

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

Ms. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, this Hispanic Heritage Month I lift up the legacy of Santos Rodriguez, a child murdered by police in my home of Dallas, Texas, 50 years ago this year.

At only 12 years old, Santos was shot and killed by police in front of his brother in Dallas' Little Mexico district. He was unarmed.

Earlier this summer, I hosted a commemoration of Santos in Dallas, celebrating the tireless advocacy of his family in securing justice and change after his senseless murder.

In the years since his death, the Rodriguez family and the Latino community of North Texas have built a movement of resilience and strength in his honor.

Santos did not come into this world to become a martyr. He simply wanted to live and grow like any other child.

Today, I ask that we honor the life and the family of Santos Rodriguez not just with words but with actions.

No child should have to lose their life for the world to recognize that their life had meaning. We can and should do better for all, but especially for our kiddos.

THE NUMBERS DON'T LIE

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

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, the numbers don't lie, and data shows a staggering unmitigated disaster continues at our southern border.

There have been 5.8 million illegal crossings since Biden took office, 1.6 million got-aways, nearly 24,000 pounds of fentanyl, and 146 crossers on the terror watch list.

Mr. Speaker, Biden's open border policy is a cancer on our country, and it is making our Nation very sick.

One statistic that stands out to me in the wake of the manhunt for the escaped fugitive in Pennsylvania, a murderer who came here illegally and terrorized Pennsylvania communities for 2 weeks, is the number of criminal non-citizen arrests, Mr. Speaker.

Over 10,000 illegal aliens have been arrested this year who had serious convictions on their record. That is compared to 2,400 in 2020 during Trump's last year in office. These weren't petty convictions. These were for murder, rape, assault, DUI, drug trafficking, weapons trafficking, and more.

Mr. Speaker, this administration is turning a blind eye to our immigration laws. If the White House won't stop it, this House needs to.

STANDING WITH THE UNITED
AUTOWORKERS

(Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as a proud member of the Congressional Labor Caucus, I rise today to stand in solidarity with the 150,000 members of the United Auto Workers who deserve a fair shake.

Something is wrong when corporate bigwigs increase their salaries by 40 percent but autoworkers get only a 6 percent increase in the last 4 years.

Something is wrong when the Big Three automakers enjoy \$250 billion in profits over the last 9 years, \$66 billion of that going to shareholders, while autoworkers can't even afford to buy the cars that they build.

Autoworkers play a huge role in this country's transition to clean energy, and they deserve to have a fair wage along with benefits and better working conditions.

I stand with the autoworkers in their fight to secure the contracts that they deserve.

HONORING THE EAST CENTRAL
HIGH SCHOOL HORNETS BASE-
BALL TEAM

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

Mr. EZELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the East Central High School Hornets baseball team for their outstanding showing in the 2023 Mississippi High School Athletic Association Class 5A tournament.

After winning a State title last year, the Hornets were determined to repeat. In the playoffs, the Hornets found themselves in elimination games multiple times, but these athletes were unified by fortitude, not anxiety. To paraphrase senior all-state catcher Logan Terry: They just didn't lose.

This mentality brought the Hornets their first repeat championship in school history. Their success over the last two seasons is a testament to the leadership of Coach Bo Long and a large class of senior players.

Congratulations to the East Central Hornets baseball team on their outstanding season.

STANDING WITH THE UAW

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

Mr. MRVAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on day 4 since the United Auto Workers' contract expired to encourage all leaders of management and the union to find common ground to ensure workers receive their fair share of the success of the auto industry.

For Indiana's First Congressional District, I represent the incredible UAW members from Region 2B in Indiana and also members that work at the Ford plant across the State line in Illinois out of Local 551.

The steel and manufacturing industries of northwest Indiana are also crit-

ical suppliers for the automobile manufacturers.

Throughout our history, organized labor has been on the front lines fighting for fair pay, access to affordable healthcare, safe working conditions, and sound retirement benefits. That fight continues today on day 4.

I again encourage all parties at the table to recognize the inherent value of the UAW workers and their essential contributions to the success, not just in the auto industry, but for the economic success for our communities and the expansion of the middle class.

I also wish my mom a happy 89th birthday.

RESPECT FOR FEDERAL
WILDLAND FIREFIGHTERS

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, during the month of August, we had several wildfires break out in my district up in Siskiyou County at the top of California.

As you know, our Federal wildland firefighters are on the front lines battling the blazes and preventing them from spreading to populated areas and burning down all of our forests and the habitat that is in them.

They are doing their jobs, working 16-hour days often, grueling heat, remote rugged terrain, and what happens?

The new food vendor for the Forest Service tried serving them beans and rice on bread on the far side there and then moldy cheese sandwiches for our firefighters that we ask to be out there in risky conditions and tough, hot conditions as well.

What an insult. What a slap in the face as they have a national food vendor trying to provide meals like that that actually would cause harm to their health as well as just the sustenance they need to work hard.

In light of all this, we also find that the Klamath National Forest supervisor who fired this food service vendor was later investigated by the Forest Service higher-ups, and they only backed off because a scandal was made public.

Since then, it has been corrected, thanks to that Klamath Forest supervisor, and these unacceptable conditions are not going to continue.

The American people expect accountability for our firefighters and for our workers.

JOINING THE PICKET LINE

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, this weekend I proudly joined United Auto Workers on the picket line at United Auto Workers Local 12 in Toledo, Ohio, striking Jeep Stellantis in solidarity.

Our mother helped organize the United Auto Workers nearly 90 years ago at Champion Spark Plug, organizing and negotiating with United Auto Workers founders Victor and Walter Reuther.

Our father, Stephen, who they called Kappy, retired in 1969 from Jeep. Both were able to get better wages and benefits to help our family as we were growing up.

I am including in the RECORD our mother's brief summary of why she joined the union and worked so hard; primarily to assure seniority rights of employment so you couldn't be fired because the supervisor brought family members to replace you.

A bidding system was established so any open job was put up on the board so the one with the most seniority got the job, if qualified.

Discrimination was outlawed so the foreman could no longer put his pets or relatives on the best job. The right to ask for a pay raise was assured through negotiation and the right to strike granted to employees.

Leaves for illness were granted so people wouldn't be fired if a doctor certification was provided.

I will continue tomorrow and enter the additional three sentences orally, but I just want to say go, UAW. We are so proud of you.

When our mother Anastasia was in her early 20's, she landed a job at the Champion Spark Plug Company in Toledo where she had applied at the employment office every day for one year. She never missed a day of work between any of her jobs. Here, her weekly wage rose to \$40 a week. She worked the production line at plug tamping where she was paid based on her output and she always did the maximum number each day. It was at Champion that she was elected to the Charter Committee of the Local 12 United Auto Workers Trade Union that was forming. She summarized for her children why she helped form the union—"primarily to assure seniority rights of employment so you couldn't be fired because the supervisor brought family members to replace you. A bidding system was established so any open job was put up on the board so the one with the most seniority got the job if qualified. Discrimination was outlawed so the foreman could no longer put his pets or relatives on the best job. The right to ask for a pay raise was assured through negotiation and the right to strike granted to employees. Leaves for illness were granted so people wouldn't be fired if a doctor's certification was provided. Bathroom privileges were allowed for personal contingencies. Three months leave was allowed for pregnancy. Lay-offs would occur according to seniority. And a grievance procedure was established to curb harassment by mean foremen."

Elected union Secretary, Mom gained respect by both company and union members for her knowledge of the bidding system, her ability to handle grievances, and her detailed grasp of the labor contract.

RALLY AROUND THE SECOND AMENDMENT

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I call attention one more time to the Members of this body about the lack of respect for the Second Amendment that took place in the State of New Mexico recently.

We all know where the increase in crime rate came from; probably three things: first of all, the breakdown of the family, which was encouraged by Lyndon Johnson's war on the family; secondly, liberal judges, who are not predisposed to put criminals in jail; and finally, liberal district attorneys who do not want to put members of the criminal class in jail.

As a result, we wind up with an increase in murders and an increase in crimes committed with guns. We have to rally and make it impossible, politically impossible, for anybody else to do what the New Mexico Governor did a few weeks ago.

The Second Amendment is designed to keep the power in this country with the people. Just because we have a family breakdown, together with ultra leftwing judges and district attorneys, is no reason to give up on our Second Amendment.

Rally, America. Rally around that Second Amendment.

MARCHING AT THE CLIMATE SUMMIT

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

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, yesterday before the climate summit at the U.N., tens of thousands of people marched.

I want them to know that some of us in this building hear you, we see you, and we understand your demand for urgent action.

We have seen in my State the wildfires in California. We have seen the flooding in New Hampshire and Vermont. We have seen the hottest summers recorded, and we have seen the smoke-filled air.

We need this President to declare a climate emergency. We need to stop the export of our oil to other countries.

We need to stop subsidizing fossil fuel companies. We need this President to keep his promise of no new drilling on public lands. That means no to the Willow project.

We need to stand with the UAW workers who are building EVs to make sure they have a fair wage.

Thank you to Gen-Z for Change. Thank you to Sunrise. Thank you to Climate Defiance. Thank you to all of the groups who are marching.

OPPOSING THE CONTINUING RESOLUTION

(Mr. GAETZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, I am not voting for a continuing resolution. I am not voting to continue the failure and the waste and the corruption and the election interference, and in some cases, the efforts that could lead this country into world war III.

I oppose the CR authored by my friend and colleague from Florida, BYRON DONALDS. The Donalds CR continues the Ukraine policy negotiated by Speaker PELOSI and MITCH MCCONNELL in the omnibus that conservatives were against.

The Donalds CR is a permission slip for Jack Smith to continue his election interference as they are trying to gag the former President of the United States and the leading contender for the Republican nomination.

The Donalds CR abandons the principle that it is only a review of single-subject spending bills that will save this country and allow us to tweeze through these programs and force these agencies to stand up and defend their budget.

I say to my friends that we are approaching the days where we are facing a \$2 trillion annual deficits atop a \$33 trillion debt. This is unsustainable.

To just continue things with some facial 8 percent cut over 30 days that will lead to no programmatic reform is an insult to the principles we fought for in January.

THE HEARTBEAT OF OUR COMMUNITY

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to give a big shout-out to some truly exceptional workers, among many, who are the heartbeat of our community: the United States postal workers, firefighters, and TSA workers.

Recently, I had the opportunity to meet with U.S. postal workers who ensure packages get delivered even in some of our most rural communities. Indeed, our U.S. postal workers deserve protection.

I also visited with firefighters in Greenville and TSA agents at the Pitt-Greenville Airport who are doing incredible work, and that is why we must ensure pay equity.

I extend my deepest gratitude for the exceptional service and the work that is getting done each day for the American people. Let us never forget our essential workers who strengthen the Nation.

ADVOCATING FOR WORKER BENEFITS

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, the strength of America is in her workers,

and today I rise on the floor of the House to stand with the UAW workers around the Nation and those that are striking now in the Midwest.

There are UAW workers in Texas, and I stand with them. Can we at least understand that the value of what these workers are advocating for are American values: health benefits; the ability to have a permanent job; the ability to have compensation; to be able to buy and keep a house, or to provide for your family, or to buy a car that you make.

This is a crisis that does not have to be. I ask and encourage the Big Three, the automakers, to sit with the UAW workers and resolve this the American way, and that is with fairness and justice and equality for all.

UAW is fighting for American workers. American workers over the decades and centuries have helped build this Nation. Let us not continue a strike that does not respond to the basic human needs of the UAW workers.

Again, I stand with the workers. I look forward to a reasoned and responsible resolve of all of this.

DANGEROUS DEFICITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OGLE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, for anyone out there who is insane enough to have C-SPAN on, I may suggest requisitioning a life.

If you don't want someone to talk to you like an adult, if you don't want someone doing big math, big numbers, and being serious, I am sure there is a video out there of a parakeet playing a piano someplace. Please leave now.

Today I was actually going to try to come here and do the happy, positive talk. I actually had put together some boards on some really good things that happened.

Then we made the mistake on my flight; the staff actually looked at the trust funds that were collapsing over the next few years.

People forget. The Medicare trust fund is gone within 7 years. We can't actually work out the math of how devastating that will be because about 40 percent of all Medicare spent comes through that trust fund. It is almost all the money that Medicare patients receive at the hospital level.

I do have one happy slide, so we are going to do that one, and then we are going to go on to the reality.

Let me sort of make a point. We are going to have the fight over the continuing resolution or the budget or these things.

People are going to do their political posturing, and we are going to fight and fight. Please understand. It is all important. It is rounding of the rounding of the rounding errors of what is really going on.

You are going to see some slides here where you have got to understand

every dime we vote on as Members of Congress is now borrowed—plus another \$300 billion—and that is in this fiscal year. It gets dramatically worse over the next few years.

If you actually somewhere in your head think: Well, if we just got rid of waste and fraud and got rid of foreign aid, we would be fine.

Foreign aid is 12 days of borrowing.

Why is it so hard for this place to grow up and understand the most basic parts of math? I went off track there. I apologize.

Let's go back. How many of you saw this article? These are happy things. These are also things that are moral. They could make incredible differences. They could also save billions and billions and billions and billions of dollars.

I have been tracking the researchers on this, and I think it is the University of Chicago. They had this crazy idea. We will give people a vaccine to train their body to attack things.

How about if we gave a vaccine to train their body not to attack things? If you think about it, multiple sclerosis is your body attacking your nerve systems.

One of the reasons I am interested in it, we had a horrible, horrible family tragedy in regards to multiple sclerosis when I was very, very young.

It is the concept of sort of an inverse vaccine to take on autoimmune diseases, and it turns out type 1 diabetes is an autoimmune disease.

I have been coming to the mike for years talking about the research on being able to replant islet cells back into the body, either through stem cells or the one that has been now FDA approved which actually is islet cells that are bleached from cadavers and adjusted with CRISPR so your body doesn't need antirejection drugs to know this concept of we are just going to teach your body not to attack. This is a big deal. There are some wonderful things happening.

Now, here is the really interesting question: Will we be so broke as a country and a society that the ability to actually make the investment to do what is moral actually lowers future borrowing?

Look. Today, we finally crossed the \$33 trillion, and some people are going to light their hair on fire. It is a big deal. It is about to get dramatically worse. We are going to look back fondly on this number the way we are going right now.

□ 1945

Do understand we now have—and we don't bet money—but we do have a little pool going with some of our staff and some of our economists of what will the fiscal borrowing be this year.

Remember, the administration is trying to play some games where they are going to try to credit themselves back some of the student loan money that the Supreme Court said they can't spend, so we are actually looking at the real-life borrowing number, not the fiscal deficit number, which has a journal entry fraud in it.

As of a couple of hours ago so far this fiscal year—and we still have a couple weeks left—I think we have borrowed \$2.158 trillion. Now, I don't want to win because I am the idiot who said we are going to borrow \$2.2 trillion. Please understand, a year ago, the Congressional Budget Office, 2002 May, said, this year we would borrow about \$860 billion. Does something seem wrong in those numbers—\$860 billion? Now it looks like we are going to borrow \$2.2 trillion and almost every dime of that growth is healthcare costs which have exploded, particularly Medicare.

Tax receipts have fallen fairly dramatically. So much for this Biden socialized economy. We have handed out a couple of trillion dollars of money to build factories, to subsidize this and subsidize that. This was actually their modern monetary policy. You now have proof in the pudding. They set off inflation, and tax receipts have actually fallen. If anyone wants to write an academic paper on modern monetary policy, you have got the laboratory right in front of you. It collapsed.

What is the third thing that has actually gone against us this year? Interest. The bond market has not been treating us kindly. We were playing with some math the other day, maybe another additional, on top of everything else, \$160 billion of interest. Those are big numbers. Almost no one can process that sort of math, but let's actually walk through it in a way you can all understand.

If you look at the last 12 months, we borrowed over \$72,000. We borrowed, not spent, borrowed because we are borrowing about 30 percent of all of our spending. We borrow about \$72,000 a second, and \$20,000 a second is interest. Next year, my math—look, I am a little more dour than some of the people around me, but my math has us closing in on \$800 billion of interest, just interest, next year.

I am going to show you a chart. Please pay attention. That is almost all defense. There was a time this place would have been losing its mind if I came to you and said interest next year will be pretty much what we spend on defense. Oh, David, that could never happen.

How many times have you heard anyone come behind these microphones showing any concern? Instead, we are going to do the theater on rounding errors. I am going to stop another \$50 million here. That is a big deal. It is fine.

Did I mention we are borrowing over 72,000 a second? This is really difficult math, and it is really uncomfortable.

Let's go back to my opening statement. If you are someone that doesn't like hearing something that is uncomfortable, please go watch something else.

What is the primary driver of U.S. sovereign debt? A bunch of it, at least

the current cycle, is a bunch of stupid things the Democrats did last year when they had power here. But no. Right now, today, and over the next 30 years, what is the primary driver? It is our demographics.

We got old. We made lots of promises. They are moral promises, they are commitments, and we don't have the cash for them. We don't have the cash flow for them, and we are going to run out of the borrowing capacity for them, but we are not allowed to talk about them because if you talk about them, you will get unelected around here because it is the see-no-evil thing.

We had a President stand behind that podium on the State of the Union and say, you are not allowed to talk about Medicare and Social Security, and everyone got up and applauded. That was immoral, absolutely immoral. In 9 years, we double poverty in America.

Last week, I came here and was showing some stories of the number of baby boomers who are in retirement living on the street and in that article it talked about how many more by the end of this decade are expected to be living on the street. This is retirement in America, and in 9 years we cut the average couple's Social Security by \$17,400. That is the morality of this place, but you are not allowed to talk about it because that is difficult.

For those who are not good at math, but like pie charts, let's do this one. The entire discretionary budget—and this chart is a little off because the actual fully appropriated discretionary budget was \$1.831 trillion, but we will use the \$1.7 trillion because that is what they printed.

You have got to understand: What you see in orange, Members of Congress do not get to vote on. We should, but it was this politically safe thing to make Social Security, make Medicare, make veterans' benefits on a formula, they just happen. What we vote on is all of defense and the rest of what you think of as government—the State Department, the Supreme Court, our salaries. Every dime of that is borrowed.

My point here is just simple: If you have about \$1.7 trillion, \$1.8 trillion, that is the entire discretionary budget, including defense, and we are going to borrow \$2.2 trillion this year. Every dime we vote on is borrowed, plus about \$300 billion.

We will have people here who have little temper tantrums over rounding errors. Because these numbers are so difficult and so hard to get your head around, we will do the theater because the theater actually sells. Let's actually walk through how ugly some of this math gets.

I have done entire presentations of this concept of interest rate fragility. I just showed you that we crossed over the \$33 trillion of borrowing. About \$27 trillion of that is what we call publicly borrowed, the rest is actually transfers from trust funds.

The money that is in the Social Security trust fund gets borrowed by the

Treasury, Treasury gives them interest. We are going to pay \$50, \$60 billion at the end of the month. It is our monthly interest that we pay out to the trust funds through borrowing. That is why I think my \$2.2 trillion borrowing this year is correct. You forget about all the other bonds that have to be refinanced.

If any of you like to watch markets, go grab your phone and go look at what interest rates are right now on a U.S. 2 year. How about a U.S. 10 year?

You are at the very top of the range. You are seeing interest rates that we have not seen in a dozen years and that is what we are going to be refinancing, and here is the punch line: \$9.6 trillion, \$2 trillion of that will be new issue, new borrowing, but the rest of that is what we call refinancing. It is the bonds that come due.

When we are talking about these higher interest rates, it is not on the new virgin borrowing; it is on almost \$10 trillion of U.S. sovereign debt that is coming to market.

There was this old adage that if I have a U.S. debt instrument that when it comes due, I will just put it right back in. That is not what happens.

Foreign governments start to roll out of U.S. sovereigns, but you also see other people that say, look, I can get this interest rate, but now I can go buy corporate paper or I don't trust U.S. inflation, I got to go put it some other place.

If you are bringing almost \$10 trillion to market in 2024, is there a chance of a stressed bond auction? Is there a chance of a spike? Sure, there is.

Now, we have some games with the fed and the Treasury we can play to gobble up an issuance, but the moment that happens, be prepared that the interest rates we have today look charmingly quaint.

This is the reality. This is what we have done to ourselves, but we are not allowed to talk about it because that requires math.

I sort of already gave this one away, but let's do it anyway. The defense appropriation bill is about \$830 billion and our best guess for interest is \$800 billion next year. Think about that. I just need you to process.

Do you remember the old days when you would meet a liberal and the first words are, just raise taxes on rich people and cut defense spending; we will be fine. However, interest now is pretty much equal to defense spending. Does anyone care? Will anyone talk about this? Will anyone pay attention, or will we just go back to our theatrics because there is no reporter that is going to write this? There is no blogger out there paying any attention to it.

If you are selling clickbait on the internet, you are not going to do any of this. This requires an intellect. This requires thinking. It may even require a calculator. I have just grown so weary.

How do you save a society? Remember, the very first lie: There are good things happening if we would embrace those things and run with it.

I have done entire presentations here week after week on showing if you took on diabetes—I even came here and talked about things you are not allowed to talk about. I took on obesity in America. Turns out it is the single most powerful thing from a debt standpoint and economic growth standpoint and morality standpoint of making your brothers and sisters healthier or letting them be healthier.

A handful of academics were just thrilled to death that Schweikert is willing to talk about this. Everyone else goes, yeah, but it didn't make me angry. The political class around here on the left and the right, we just sell having people be pissed off. Great. Did I mention we are borrowing over \$70,000 a second?

I do this almost every day with reporters. The working middle class in this country have every right to be angry. It would be crazy if they weren't. They are poorer today than they were a couple years ago. If you live in my community, Scottsdale, Phoenix, and you are not making 20 percent more today than you were 2 years ago, you are poorer today.

This is what the left brought upon us, and when they go, oh, no, it wasn't us; it was supply chains. Read your own academic papers. Even the most moderate academic papers say about half the inflation came from the excessive spending the Democrats engaged in, their insanely named Inflation Reduction Act, and now the last several months is 100 percent the derivatives of their excessive spending. Read your own literature. You might need a dictionary.

To my brothers and sisters on the left: Take responsibility for what you did. You made people poorer and now you want to know why they are angry. Next year every dime equal to defense will be borrowed. Does that not set off any alarm bells?

Some of these next slides are just going to get geekier and geekier, but they try to make a point. This isn't Schweikert math. We grabbed these things from CBO and OMB and some of the academic institutions because it has been shocking.

We spent hours and hours and hours today trying to work on the Medicare trust fund, which is gone in 7 years. It is empty in 7 years. You have to understand how hard it was just trying to find out where that several hundred billion dollars that goes to hospitals, what is the remaining cash flow able to cover if the trust fund is gone? We will have to spend another week working on that. You think that would pop. It is within 7 years.

We couldn't find any decent research that was walking us through the math. That gives you an idea of how sick this place is. These aren't little numbers. These are the types of things you plan decades for, except we are not allowed to talk about things like that.

□ 2000

Look, I have been trying once again to sort of show even the numbers we

know today. I am not going to take a shot at CBO. CBO's job is to do projections as they know it. But, darn it, they have been missing the numbers.

First off, the interest rates we are at, we weren't supposed to be here right now. Remember, we were all supposed to be in the economic slowdown, interest rates were supposed to be falling, so we are even doing some math just sort of showing things. Even in some of our worst case scenarios, we are off by hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of billions of dollars in additional interest if we start using these current interest rates.

We did this one because this one is the simplest to understand. If interest rates rise by 1 percent over the CBO projections—remember, CBO has already missed the projections by I think it is 1-plus percent. The fiscal year 10 years from now budget deficit will be about \$500 billion more than we already expect.

Are you prepared in the 10-year window, so 9 budget years from now, we will functionally have a \$3.7 trillion deficit. That is 9 years from now. This isn't a projection. This is pretty much where we are at. We are at \$3.7 trillion in 9 years because our brothers and sisters on the left needed to spend lots and lots of cash, hand it out, buy their votes, buy their industries, buy their love from corporate America, which they did.

They set off inflation, and they won't admit it. They made people poorer. Now they wonder why they are angry. Now we have to figure out how to survive this.

Let's actually walk through some of the Democrats' solutions. How about we use this one, even confiscating all income over \$500,000, so we will actually take—first off, the deficit number on here is absolutely wrong, but this is an old chart. If you took one of the Democrat proposals saying if you make \$500,000, the next dollar is all government. You pay your regular taxes, and then if you make over \$500,000, every dime over is government money. It is Federal Government money, not your State and local. The Federal Government takes every dime of it.

We are now actually seeing a deficit projection of a couple trillion dollars next year. Taking every dime over \$500,000 produces about \$1.5 trillion. It wouldn't even come close to covering this year's deficit. This is taking every dime over \$500,000. Huh? I was told by BERNIE SANDERS we would be fine.

I have done this dozens of times, so I am not going to belabor it. We have actually—one of the real ways you would do this sort of math is you do it by percentages of GDP. We did those, and we walked people through showing that all the Democrat tax proposals of confiscating money or doing something that is probably unconstitutional, we will know probably this time next year, of taxing and confiscating unrealized capital gains; you know, the oligarch taxes and those things some of the

hard left are pushing where you actually just say, well, you have got a building, you have a family business, you owe us 8 percent of the business.

This is a chart, and this one is easy to find. Just go Google Manhattan Institute, Brian Riedl. He has done all sorts of charts like this where he just takes CBO numbers, OMB numbers, and makes them sort of understandable. You see all the little tax ideas don't get you anywhere close, but we can lie and pretend, right?

Let's do a little more of this. As you start to understand the drivers of what is going on, remember, I told you one of the deep, dark secrets we are not allowed to say, 100 percent of the borrowing that is scheduled for today through the next 30 years, Medicare is 75 percent of it, Social Security is 25 percent. That includes interest, so if you want to throw interest in there, but that is rolled into those, the financing of those programs. The rest of the budget is actually pretty much flat.

When you look at charts like this—and you can find this one everywhere; I think we have even put it up on our website—you start to understand, when you start to see the explosion here, these three lines are net interest, Medicare, and Social Security, and everything else just lays flat or actually falls as a percentage of discretionary. However, we are not allowed to talk about this because it doesn't fit the narrative where the political class has not told the truth.

Let's be honest, those of us on the right, it is waste and fraud, it is foreign aid, and then the Democrats are saying, rich people don't pay enough. I am going to show some more rich people don't pay enough slides and show you complete fraud in math.

Then there is the thing I am fixated on, and I am going to do more on Social Security because I am not comfortable enough with my Medicare numbers yet, but you have got to understand, highway trust fund, that is gone in 3 or 4 more years. Okay. It is big, but it is not ginormous. The Medicare trust fund, we have gone in 7 years. It is big, but it is nothing compared to Social Security, which is gone in 9 years.

Did anyone notice something there? The three big trust funds are gone within this 9-year window. How much discussion have you heard on how we are going to recapitalize these? We have a moral obligation to keep Social Security. We have a moral obligation to keep Medicare functional. Anyone here talking about how to do it?

I have come behind this mic over and over and over walking through how you could revolutionize the cost of healthcare. You have got to be willing to legalize technology. It turns out that upsets people because much of this is all about the money, but there are so many things we can do. There are so many good things happening out there, it is just will we allow the good

things to come to us before we have got ourselves in such a debt crisis that all we are doing is just paddling to survive?

All right, let's do the thing that they train you the day after you get elected, a bunch of really smart consultants sit down with you and say, David, welcome to Congress. There is this thing called a third rail. It has something to do with subways. I am from the desert. We don't have subways. You are not allowed to talk about things like Medicare and Social Security because they will run nasty ads about you, and you will get unelected.

Therefore, let's tell the truth, let's talk about Social Security. In 9 years—it could be 8 years—this chart has a mistake on it; this is 2033, not 2034. In 2033, the Social Security trust fund is empty, and that causes about a 25 percent cut to the average recipients in America. This is 9 years away. That average cut will be \$17,400, as we had testimony in the Ways and Means Committee. That will double senior poverty. Doubling of senior poverty is 9 years away.

I was here on the floor last week already showing you that because of rents and other things and Bidenflation, you are already seeing the number of baby boomers in retirement who are ending up homeless. This is 9 years away, \$616 billion.

When you show this to someone on the left, Well, DAVID, if we would just tax people over \$400,000 a year and not give them any benefits, but we make them pay the entire 12.4 percent FICA tax, we are going to be fine. Then you do the math, and you realize they have never actually put a calculator to that, have they? One more time, in 9 years, \$616 billion is the shortfall. In 9 years, everyone is getting a 25 percent cut.

Let's do the first suggestion given to us by our Democrat colleagues. Just create a doughnut hole. You pay your FICA tax up to \$160,200 today. It will go up with inflation over the next few years. You create a doughnut hole, then people \$400,000 and up, you get to pay the 12.4 percent tax from that to the sky's the limit, whatever you make, but you get no benefits for it. It turns out our best estimate, we have to work at these numbers to do this because for some reason no one wants to actually put these on charts. Our math comes out to about \$86 billion.

You remember the chart before, let's do this again. Sorry, but this is important because almost no one ever wants to talk about this. Do you see the \$616 billion? That is the shortfall in 9 years. Take taxing people the full FICA portion of Social Security at the 12.4 percent produces \$86 billion. Does anyone notice a math problem?

Let's do the hard left suggestion, DAVID, we just need to get rid of that Social Security cap. We will let them have benefits up to that \$160,200, but every dime above that still pays the 12.4 percent tax, but you don't give them any benefits.

All right. So this is lifting the cap. I have had some of the most arrogant leftists over and over say that solves the problem. Does it? One more time. The shortfall in 9 years, our estimate is \$616 billion. Lifting the cap, our best estimate produces about \$164.7 billion. You get about 20 percent of it.

This is what the brain trust around here has as the solution. We are going to force the Republicans to just lift the cap on Social Security taxes, and we will be fine.

Really? Really? You have \$420-some—\$427, \$428 billion, you are still short. That is in the first year. That is in one year. You are still doubling senior poverty at these numbers. This is the left's plan for us?

Come on, people. This shouldn't be Republican or Democrat. We had a President get behind that microphone and say we are not allowed to talk about this.

Please understand, it is absolutely just abysmal that we are going to spend the next couple weeks doing theatrics and fighting, and we will scrape out some savings, but those savings are going to be tiny compared to the scale of this sort of nuclear debt bomb.

This isn't way off in the future. This is no longer about your kids and your grandkids. This is you. This is your retirement.

Let's actually do a couple other pieces of math that really upset people, but it is math. Okay, we are going to do something called expected present values. Why this is important is you have a lot of folks who somehow believe that they have paid in stunning amounts of money into Social Security and Medicare and they are getting cheated. In some ways you actually are, but it may not be what you think.

What we are trying to show is lifetime taxes, lifetime benefits. The blue here, or is that purple, is Social Security, Social Security, Medicare and Medicare. On Social Security, the average couple, you get every dime back plus about \$72,000.

Now, remember, if 25 years ago when George Bush tried—and he was absolutely nuked by the retirement—I have got to come up with a name for the folks that basically want to nationalize retirement and the Democrats. President Bush ran around saying could we just take a sliver of it and allow people to have their own private account? Oh, you are trying to privatize. Too late now. That window is long past.

You are going to put in several hundred thousand dollars into Social Security through your taxes. This is an average couple who works their 40 quarters. You get about a \$72,000 SPIF. It would be several times more than that if over those working years you had been allowed to put that 15 percent or so into a private account, but water under the bridge. This is the left's brilliant economics.

Primary driver of debt, though, turns out this is the lifetime Medicare taxes. It is about \$200,000. We are still work-

ing on updating the number, but our newest number is maybe just shy of \$700,000 per couple on the benefits they are going to get from Medicare.

Does someone see a problem? Average couple—remember, there are 76 million baby boomers—that couple will put in a couple hundred thousand in Medicare, and they are probably getting close to \$700,000 in benefits. That gap right there is the primary driver of U.S. sovereign debt. Almost no one will ever tell you that.

□ 2015

Mr. Speaker, the reason I keep coming behind this microphone is I truly believe there are people out there in the public that want to be talked to like adults. Yes, some like getting the stimuli of having someone say something angry and crazy, but that is not how you save the Republic.

There are ways to stabilize this. There are ways for this to be another "American Century," but that clock is ticking on us. Do you think we are going to recapitalize if the Medicare Trust Fund is how many billion dollars of shortfall starting in 7 years? I just showed you Social Security is 616 in the first year; transportation is also gone in that time. Plus, we are heading into 3 trillion-dollar-year deficits at the end of the decade. We are going to do 2.2 this year.

This is moving away from us very, very, very fast, and I do need people out there to understand the difference between a million, a billion, and a trillion. Play with your calculators to see how many zeros are the difference. Don't let someone trying to get your vote pander to you by making crap up if they are not being serious with you.

I will argue, this is the thing that destroys your Republic. This is what will make you much less free. This is what will take your freedoms from you, destroy your retirement, and heaven knows the misery we are leaving to our kids.

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

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 19, 2023, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-1908. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, OUSD (A&S)(A)/DPC, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Defense Commercial Solutions Opening (DFARS Case 2022-D006)

[Docket DARS-2023-0002] (RIN: 0750-AL57) received August 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1909. A letter from the Chair, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting Board's 33rd annual report to the Congress on the Profitability of Credit Card Operations of Depository Institutions, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1637 note; Public Law 100-583, Sec. 8; (102 Stat. 2969); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-1910. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a statement with respect to exports, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3); July 31, 1945, ch. 341, Sec. 2 (as added by Public Law 102-266, Sec. 102); (106 Stat. 95); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-1911. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a statement with respect to exports, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3); July 31, 1945, ch. 341, Sec. 2 (as added by Public Law 102-266, Sec. 102); (106 Stat. 95); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-1912. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a statement with respect to exports, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3); July 31, 1945, ch. 341, Sec. 2 (as added by Public Law 102-266, Sec. 102); (106 Stat. 95); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-1913. A letter from the Chief, Planning and Regulatory Affairs Office, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Child Nutrition Program Integrity [FNS-2016-0040] (RIN: 0584-AE08) received August 24, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

EC-1914. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Dishwashers [EERE-2023-BT-TP-0007] (RIN: 1904-AF50) received August 30, 2023, 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-1915. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Dehumidifiers [EERE-2019-BT-TP-0026] (RIN: 1904-AE60) received August 30, 2023, 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-1916. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Alternate PCB Extraction Methods and Amendments to PCB Cleanup and Disposal Regulations [EPA-HQ-OLEM-2021-0556; FRL-7122-03-OLEM] (RIN: 2050-AH08) received August 23, 2023, 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-1917. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; South Carolina: New Source Review Updates [EPA-R04-OAR-2022-0397; FRL-10011-02-R4] received August 23, 2023, 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-1918. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; California; San Diego County Air Pollution Control District; Oxides of Nitrogen [EPA-R09-OAR-2022-0682; FRL-10126-02-R9] received August 23, 2023, 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-1919. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Texas; Updates to Public Notice and Procedural Rules and Removal of Obsolete Provisions [EPA-R06-OAR-2022-0307; FRL-10892-02-R6] received August 23, 2023, 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-1920. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — *Aspergillus flavus* strain TC16F, TC35C, TC38B, and TC46G; Amendment to Temporary Exemptions from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0797; FRL-10971-01-OCSPP] received August 23, 2023, 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-1921. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Spinosad; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0386; FRL-11036-01-OCSPP] received August 23, 2023, 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-1922. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pyraclonil; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0004; FRL-11246-01-OCSPP] received August 23, 2023, 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-1923. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Trifluralin; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0502; FRL-11272-01-OCSPP] received August 23, 2023, 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-1924. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Imazapyr; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0577; FRL-11274-01-OCSPP] received August 23, 2023, 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-1925. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Methoxyfenozide; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0139; FRL-11276-01-OCSPP] received August 23, 2023, 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-1926. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guidance — Volcanic Hazards Assessment for Proposed Nuclear Power Reactor Sites [Regulatory Guide 4.26, Revision 1] received August 23, 2023, 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-1927. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guidance — Use of Arcon Methodology for Calculation of Accident-Related Offsite Atmospheric Dispersion Factors [Regulatory Guide 1.249, Revision 0], 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-1928. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order 13566 of February 25, 2011, 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-1929. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report titled, "Resolution of the Cyprus Dispute"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1930. A letter from the Fishery Management Specialist, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Species; Critical Habitat for the Threatened Caribbean Corals [Docket No.: 230726-0177] (RIN: 0648-BG26) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1931. A letter from the Ombudsman for the Energy Employees, Occupational Illness Compensation Program, Department of Labor, transmitting the 2022 Annual Report of the Ombudsman for the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7385s-15(e)(1); Public Law 106-398, Sec. 1 (as amended by Public Law 108-375, Sec. 3161); (118 Stat. 2185); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1932. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Special Local Regulation; St. Mary's River, St. George's Creek, Piney Point, MD [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0418] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1933. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31499; Amdt. No.: 4071] received August 22, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1934. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31500; Amdt. No.: 4072] received August 22, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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. ESCOBAR (for herself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mr. VARGAS):

H.R. 5521. A bill to authorize the President to posthumously award the Medal of Honor to Marcelino Serna for acts of valor as a private in the Army during World War I; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5522. A bill to impose sanctions against certain persons engaged in the proliferation or use of foreign commercial spyware, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 5523. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to include information in the International Narcotics Control Strategy Report on improvements by countries in combating narcotics-related money laundering, to require a report on the consistency of Bank Secrecy Act examinations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas:

H.R. 5524. A bill to amend the start date of the pilot program on sharing with foreign branches, subsidiaries and affiliates; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. PERRY, Mrs. BICE, Mr. ROY, and Mr. ARMSTRONG):

H.R. 5525. A bill making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, 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 Mrs. HARSHBARGER (for herself, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 5526. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to clarify the application of the in-office ancillary services exception to the physician self-referral prohibition for drugs furnished under the Medicare program; 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 Ms. MACE (for herself and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H.R. 5527. A bill to amend section 1078 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 to increase the effectiveness of the Technology Modernization Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself and Mrs. BOEBERT):

H.R. 5528. A bill to evaluate the impact of the lowest price technically acceptable source selection process on national security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. SANTOS:

H.R. 5529. A bill to require a study of the risk of space debris impacting a metropolitan area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 5530. A bill to provide for certain limitations to the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make changes to the Department of Veterans Affairs rate of payment or reimbursement provided for transportation of veterans and other eligible individuals on special modes of transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CLINE:

H.R. 5531. A bill to prohibit the use of United States contributions to the United Nations to support the iVerify tool developed by the United Nations Development Programme, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 5532. A bill to provide for the imposition of sanctions with respect to North Korea's support for Russia's illegal war in Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, Financial Services, and Oversight and Accountability, 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. COURTNEY (for himself and Mrs. BEATTY):

H.R. 5533. A bill to combat toxic indoor mold, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and 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 Ms. ESHOO (for herself and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 5534. A bill to prohibit targeted advertising by advertisers and advertising facilitators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. FLOOD, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER):

H.R. 5535. A bill to prohibit the Federal Insurance Office of the Department of the Treasury and other financial regulators from collecting data directly from an insurance company; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FRY (for himself, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. FINSTAD, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. DONALDS, Mrs. HOUGHIN, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, and Mr. TIMMONS):

H.R. 5536. A bill to require transparency in notices of funding opportunity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. GIMENEZ (for himself and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 5537. A bill to amend the Miccosukee Reserved Area Act to authorize the expansion of the Miccosukee Reserved Area and to carry out activities to protect structures within the Osceola Camp from flooding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 5538. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to provide special overtime pay for certain border patrol agents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. NICKEL):

H.R. 5539. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to expand and clarify the exclusion for orphan drugs under the Drug Price Negotiation Program; 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. LAMBORN (for himself, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. SMUCKER):

H.R. 5540. A bill to provide for the Secretary of Health and Human Services to maintain a national list of licensed private child placement agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LATTI (for himself and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 5541. A bill to provide temporary licensing reciprocity for telehealth and interstate health care treatment; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mr. KIM of New Jersey):

H.R. 5542. A bill to provide for the review and appeal of determinations that personnel of the Department of State should be restricted or precluded from serving in certain assignments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 5543. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 5544. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to eliminate exceptions to the provisions of such title commonly referred to as the Miscellaneous Receipts Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 5545. A bill to authorize an Action Plan for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to increase access to sustainable safe water, sanitation, and hygiene in healthcare facilities, promote stronger health systems and sustainable health infrastructure, build capacity of health workers, and promote the safety of health workers and patients, especially women and girls, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR (for himself, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. FEENSTRA):

H.R. 5546. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit individuals eligible for Indian Health Service assistance to qualify for health savings accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NICKEL (for himself, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina):

H.R. 5547. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to protect access to genetically targeted technologies; 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 Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5548. A bill to provide for interim appropriations for the District of Columbia courts and related agencies with respect to

any fiscal year for which appropriations are not otherwise provided for such courts and agencies; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 5549. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to the Congress completed proposals for the termination of the conservatorships of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. OGLES (for himself and Mr. DAVIDSON):

H.R. 5550. A bill to amend the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 to expand the President's authority to deny any individual's admission to the United States as a representative to the United Nations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 5551. A bill to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to establish minimum interregional transfer capabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. LIEU):

H.R. 5552. A bill to allow mandatory nighttime curfews at certain airports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. SPANBERGER (for herself, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, and Ms. WEXTON):

H.R. 5553. A bill to extend Federal recognition to the Patawomeck Indian Tribe of Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. MENG, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. BARRAGÁN):

H.R. 5554. A bill to prohibit the use of organophosphate pesticides on food; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MACE:

H.J. Res. 90. A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CHU (for herself, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. MENG, and Mr. TRONE):

H. Res. 691. A resolution supporting the designation of the week of September 17 through September 23, 2023, as "Community School Coordinators Appreciation Week"; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. BURGESS, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H. Res. 692. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 2023 as "Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month" in order to educate communities across the United States about sickle cell disease and the need for research, early detection methods, effective treatments, and preventative care programs with respect to complications from sickle cell disease and conditions related to sickle cell disease; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H. Res. 693. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 9 as "National African Immigrant and Refugee HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Awareness (NAIRHHA) Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE (for herself, Mr. BACON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. MACE, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Ms. BROWN, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois):

H. Res. 694. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 2023 as “National Kinship Care Month”; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MACE (for herself and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H. Res. 695. A resolution commemorating the 1-year anniversary of the death of Mahsa Amini and the subsequent protests in Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. NORTON:

H. Res. 696. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 23, 2023, as “Mary Church Terrell Day”, and calling on Congress to recognize Mary Church Terrell’s lasting contributions to the civil rights and women’s rights movements; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself, Mr. GALLAGHER, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY):

H. Res. 697. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives relating to the Communist Party of China’s “Made In China 2025” Plan and publicly-known malign Communist Party of China’s actions supporting the goals of its “Made in China 2025” plan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida (for herself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CARSON, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana):

H. Res. 698. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of September 18 through September 24, 2023, as “Rail Safety Week” in the United States, and supporting the goals and ideals of reducing highway-rail grade crossing-related incidents, fatalities, and injuries; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

ML-61. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 90, to memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to assist in the establishment of a Louisiana pilot program for the recruitment of new United States Army members to address the military recruitment shortage; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ML-62. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 11, to memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to improve the mental health of military veterans by supporting exposure to nature with the designation of “Get Outside Day”; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint

resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. ESCOBAR:

H.R. 5521.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Veterans Affairs

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5522.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would authorize sanctions on individuals and entities who facilitate spyware, including spyware that could enable the targeting of United States Government officials or personnel of the intelligence community.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 5523.

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.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

To improve financial access for nations that appear in the Money Laundering volume of the International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INSCR), issued annually by the Department of State.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas:

H.R. 5524.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

National security

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 5525.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide continuing appropriations for the security of the nation.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 5526.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

healthcare

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 5527.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the Constitution, in that the legislation regulates forms of commerce specified in that clause; and, Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution, in that the legislation “is necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend section 1078 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 to increase the effectiveness of the Technology Modernization Fund.

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 5528.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Federal Procurement

By Mr. SANTOS:

H.R. 5529.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 14 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide for a study on the risk of, and response to, orbital debris impacting a metropolitan area

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 5530.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S.C.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Creates a limitation to the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make certain changes to the rate of payment or reimbursement provided for transportation of veterans on special modes of transportation prior to a review of the impact a change in rates would have on veterans access to care and development of a process for updating those rates.

By Mr. CLINE:

H.R. 5531.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation changes US policy and funding toward the iVerify program within the United Nations Development Programme.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 5532.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill will expand sanctions on any activity related to an agreement between North Korea and Russia to provide material support for Russia’s illegal and unprovoked war in Ukraine.

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 5533.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 (Taxing and Spending Clause)

The single subject of this legislation is:

The subject of this bill is to protect those living in federally-assisted housing from the health and safety risks of mold and other environmental hazards.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 5534.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit targeted advertising

By Mr. FITZGERALD:

H.R. 5535.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Repeal the subpoena and enforcement powers of the Director of the Federal Insurance Office, in addition to subpoena powers of the Director of the Office of Financial Research, and prescribe the treatment of data collected by financial regulators from an insurance company.

By Mr. FRY:

H.R. 5536.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is: federal grants

By Mr. GIMENEZ:
H.R. 5537.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution stating that Congress has 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 Constitution”

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Miccosukee Reserved Area Act to authorize the expansion of the Miccosukee Reserved Area and to carry out activities to protect structures within the Osceola Camp from flooding, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:
H.R. 5538.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, 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.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide special overtime pay for certain U.S. Border Patrol agents.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5539.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof

The single subject of this legislation is: Healthcare

By Mr. LAMBORN:
H.R. 5540.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide for the Secretary of Health and Human Services to maintain a national list of licensed private child placement agencies, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LATTA:
H.R. 5541.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: Congress shall have the power . . . “to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide temporary licensing reciprocity for telehealth and interstate health care treatment.

By Mr. LIEU:
H.R. 5542.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: Foreign Affairs

By Ms. MACE:
H.R. 5543.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill provides continuing appropriations to prevent a government shutdown if any appropriations measure for a fiscal year has not been enacted before the fiscal year

begins and continuing appropriations are not in effect.

By Ms. MACE:
H.R. 5544.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Requires all moneys received by the federal government from any source (like user fees), other than programs where the federal government is holding money for states/localities, are deposited in the Treasury General Fund for appropriation.

By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 5545.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Water

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:
H.R. 5546.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; and

Article I, Section 8, clause 3: To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation would allow individuals receiving hospital care or medical services under the Indian Health Service to qualify for a health savings account.

By Mr. NICKEL:
H.R. 5547.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health care

By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 5548.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would exempt from federal government shutdowns the federal and independent agencies that are exclusively or primarily federally funded but have jurisdiction over local District of Columbia civil and criminal justice matters.

By Mr. OGLES:
H.R. 5549.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Requires the Secretary of the Treasury to submit proposals called for in the letters to amend the Preferred Stockholder Purchase Agreements with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

By Mr. OGLES:
H.R. 5550.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 to expand the Presidents authority to deny any individual's admission to the United States as a representative to the United Nations.

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 5551.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: Electric transmission

By Mr. SCHIFF:
H.R. 5552.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: Transportation

By Ms. SPANBERGER:
H.R. 5553.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which provides Congress with the power to regulate commerce and relations between the United States and Indian Tribes, and to pass all laws necessary and

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide federal recognition to the Patawomeck Indian Tribe of Virginia.

By Ms. VELAZQUEZ:
H.R. 5554.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

The single subject of this legislation is:

Environment

By Mr. MACE:

H.J. Res. 90.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 5 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

An amendment to the Constitution of the United States which will require the total expenditures for a year will not exceed the average annual revenue collected in the three prior years.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 16: Mr. MULLIN, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 27: Mr. EDWARDS.

H.R. 41: Ms. TLAIB, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 357: Mr. CRANE.

H.R. 384: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 494: Mr. BRECHEEN.

H.R. 530: Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 542: Mr. HUIZENGA.

H.R. 544: Ms. BUDZINSKI and Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 569: Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 594: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 595: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 615: Mr. FITZGERALD.

H.R. 620: Mr. HIMES and Mr. TORRES of New York.

H.R. 681: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 700: Mr. ZINKE, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. AMODEL, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. LANGWORTHY, and Ms. SCHOLTEN.

H.R. 760: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 770: Mr. NEGUSE, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 830: Mr. BEAN of Florida, Ms. WILD, and Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 866: Mr. PALLONE.

- H.R. 882: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 894: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 895: Mr. CUELLAR and Mr. EDWARDS.
H.R. 906: Mr. VALADAO and Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 920: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 949: Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 974: Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 977: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 1002: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 1139: Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. CASAR, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. CROW, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 1150: Mr. PETERS and Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 1230: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 1235: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 1263: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 1321: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 1325: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 1359: Ms. BALINT.
H.R. 1365: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 1378: Ms. CARAVEO.
H.R. 1382: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 1413: Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 1459: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 1465: Mrs. LUNA.
H.R. 1477: Mr. NORCROSS and Mr. KUSTOFF.
H.R. 1610: Mr. KUSTOFF and Mr. STRONG.
H.R. 1634: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 1671: Ms. MATSUI and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1685: Ms. BALINT.
H.R. 1689: Mr. FLOOD.
H.R. 1763: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 1764: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 1777: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 1785: Mr. WENSTRUP, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 1831: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
H.R. 2378: Ms. BUDZINSKI.
H.R. 2439: Mr. DOGGETT and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2548: Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 2581: Mrs. LUNA.
H.R. 2604: Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. BROWN, and Ms. CARAVEO.
H.R. 2672: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Ms. LETLOW.
H.R. 2725: Mr. DELUZIO.
H.R. 2742: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 2748: Ms. PEREZ, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, and Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 2755: Mr. VASQUEZ.
H.R. 2766: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 2768: Mr. ROSE.
H.R. 2785: Mr. POCAN and Mr. BOST.
H.R. 2803: Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 2814: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 2891: Mr. LANDSMAN and Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 2923: Ms. MANNING, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, and Ms. PETERSEN.
H.R. 2933: Mr. CRANE.
H.R. 2949: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 2987: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 3005: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 3012: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 3029: Mr. WESTERMAN and Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 3031: Ms. JACOBS, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. BALINT, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 3032: Mr. FINSTAD.
H.R. 3127: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 3165: Mr. WENSTRUP and Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 3199: Mr. GREEN of Texas and Mr. COLE.
H.R. 3202: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 3247: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 3269: Mr. CRANE, Mr. CISCOMANI, and Mr. HUNT.
H.R. 3328: Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 3350: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 3372: Mr. DUARTE.
H.R. 3377: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 3378: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
H.R. 3413: Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mrs. HOUCHIN, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3433: Mr. WALTZ.
H.R. 3448: Mr. WENSTRUP.
H.R. 3475: Ms. STEVENS and Mrs. LUNA.
H.R. 3508: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 3511: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 3520: Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 3530: Ms. TOKUDA and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H.R. 3546: Mrs. LUNA.
H.R. 3561: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H.R. 3569: Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 3601: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 3608: Ms. MATSUI and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 3639: Mr. DELUZIO.
H.R. 3656: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3668: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 3771: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 3783: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 3792: Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. DONALDS, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. SCHOLTEN, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 3838: Mr. LAWLER, Mr. NADLER, and Mrs. HOUCHIN.
H.R. 3850: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 3866: Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 3879: Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 3887: Mr. JACKSON of Texas.
H.R. 3888: Mr. NICKEL and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 3949: Mr. OBERNOLTE and Mr. DUNCAN.
H.R. 3984: Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 3990: Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 4052: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 4064: Mr. MOLINARO.
H.R. 4076: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.
H.R. 4132: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 4153: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 4154: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H.R. 4157: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 4167: Mrs. HOUCHIN.
H.R. 4235: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 4248: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 4262: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 4263: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mrs. BICE.
H.R. 4274: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 4327: Ms. CROCKETT.
H.R. 4328: Ms. BROWN and Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 4333: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 4334: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 4424: Mr. KILDEE and Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 4428: Mr. DONALDS and Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 4438: Mr. LANGWORTHY and Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4498: Mr. MOLINARO.
H.R. 4522: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 4534: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 4541: Ms. CARAVEO.
H.R. 4566: Ms. PETERSEN.
H.R. 4576: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 4577: Mrs. HOUCHIN.
H.R. 4581: Mr. HIMES and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 4583: Ms. BROWN.
H.R. 4619: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. CASE, Mr. ELLZEY, Ms. MACE, and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 4624: Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 4627: Mr. JAMES, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SMUCKER, and Ms. PEREZ.
H.R. 4708: Mr. LUTTRELL.
H.R. 4714: Mr. KILMER and Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 4721: Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. OWENS, Ms. FOX, and Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 4729: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 4771: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 4800: Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 4831: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mr. MOYLAN.
H.R. 4844: Mr. TRONE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 4859: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 4868: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 4968: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 4984: Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. EDWARDS, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. CISCOMANI, Mr. TIMMONS, Ms. MACE, Ms. PORTER, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. FALLON, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mrs. BEATTY, and Ms. FOX.
H.R. 5012: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 5041: Ms. CARAVEO and Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 5049: Mr. CASE, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. MCGARVEY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 5076: Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 5077: Ms. JACOBS.
H.R. 5099: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 5110: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana and Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 5119: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 5141: Ms. PETERSEN.
H.R. 5159: Mr. MORAN, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. PETERSEN, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 5163: Ms. BALINT.
H.R. 5182: Ms. MACE.
H.R. 5239: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 5246: Mr. NICKEL and Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 5249: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 5257: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 5290: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 5291: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 5292: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 5293: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 5294: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 5295: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 5299: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 5308: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 5339: Mrs. HOUCHIN.
H.R. 5342: Mr. FALLON, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. LUTTRELL.
H.R. 5353: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 5359: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 5383: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 5391: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 5399: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. MACE, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 5402: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. OMAR, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. BUDZINSKI.
H.R. 5406: Mr. BURLISON, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. WESTERMAN.
H.R. 5409: Mr. NUNN of Iowa and Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 5415: Mr. GARBARINO and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H.R. 5433: Mr. KILDEE and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 5440: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 5447: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 5456: Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 5457: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 5482: Mr. BABIN, Mr. LANGWORTHY, and Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 5499: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. CRANE, and Ms. HAGEMAN.
H.R. 5507: Mr. GUEST and Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 5512: Mr. HILL and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 5513: Mr. MOOLENAAR and Mrs. HINSON.
H. Con. Res. 61: Mr. ALLRED, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
H. Res. 126: Mr. LAWLER.
H. Res. 214: Mr. LAWLER.
H. Res. 345: Mr. LAWLER.
H. Res. 451: Mr. COSTA.
H. Res. 459: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H. Res. 527: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Ms. BUDZINSKI.

H. Res. 580: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. HUDSON.

H. Res. 585: Mr. LANDSMAN.

H. Res. 588: Ms. SEWELL.

H. Res. 613: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. ALLRED.

H. Res. 616: Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. MCCORMICK, and Mrs. WAGNER.

H. Res. 651: Mr. YAKYM.

H. Res. 665: Mr. GALLAGHER.

H. Res. 674: Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Ms. SALINAS, and Mr. CRAWFORD.

H. Res. 675: Mr. LAWLER.

H. Res. 682: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. PETERS.

H. Res. 683: Mr. SELF, Mr. FALLON, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. LUTTRELL, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H. Res. 684: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. FALLON, Mr. BIGGS, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. YAKYM, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. STEIL, Mr. ROSE, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mrs. LESKO.

H. Res. 685: Ms. MACE.

H. Res. 688: Mr. HARDER of California.