

In short, we must defend, not defund, the police.

INVEST IN AMERICA ACT

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, in a moment, we are going to hear the rule coming forward to support the INVEST in America Act.

I applaud my friend and colleague, PETER DEFAZIO, for his tireless efforts to bring Federal transportation policy into the 21st century.

Unlike past reauthorization bills, this legislation is centered around climate and equity. It makes historic investments in public transit and returns parity to the Federal share for transit and highways, while integrating bike-share and share micro-mobility into transit projects. It invests in Amtrak and high-speed rail, as well as biking and walking.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially encouraged by the newly created Reconnecting Neighborhoods Program, which will provide Federal funding for projects like Albina Vision in my community to rebuild underserved communities that have been negatively impacted by past transportation decisions.

Mr. Speaker, by passing this legislation, my community and communities across the country will be made safer with the incorporation of my Vision Zero legislation.

This is an unprecedented opportunity to deliver for our country, and we are ready to get this job done.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 18, NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION ACT

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, right now, in Texas today, a little girl is being trafficked in human trafficking and sex trafficking. That is occurring. She is going to be put into the sex trafficking trade and be abused, and she is going to be done so because we have allowed cartels to have operational control of our border. That is true. These are the facts. We know these are the facts. It is happening every single day. We see it on the ground.

Yet the Vice President of the United States only found her way to go to El Paso as a pit stop on the way to Los Angeles, rather than actually meet with people in Texas to see what is actually going on in Texas.

We have no funding at all for the border, for ICE, for Border Patrol.

But you know what we have plenty of funding for?

Abortion. Taxpayer funding for abortion.

It is absolutely despicable the values that are being presented in the United

States House of Representatives and the people's House.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18, No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

PTSD AWARENESS 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, I rise today to recognize this past Sunday, June 27, as National Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Awareness Day; and June as National PTSD Awareness Month.

We must do more to defy the stigmas surrounding mental health. National Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Awareness Month is intended to raise public awareness about issues related to PTSD, reduce the stigma associated, and to help ensure those suffering receive proper treatment.

Currently, about eight million people in the United States are struggling with PTSD. PTSD treatment is a crucial tool that helps many individuals, particularly our Nation's veterans, process, cope, and treat emotional and mental trauma.

While PTSD can develop among any individual who faces a traumatic experience, it is often common in our servicemen and -women. Many of our servicemembers return home with injuries and scars, but in some cases it is the invisible scars that hurt the most.

The Department of Veterans Affairs offers a variety of resources to help those suffering with PTSD. There are a wide variety of options, group meetings, individual meetings, meetings via telemedicine. This ensures our veterans can receive timely assistance wherever they may live.

Mr. Speaker, I thank our Nation's veterans for their service, and I encourage those struggling with post-traumatic stress disorder to pursue treatment.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2662, IG INDEPENDENCE AND EMPOWERMENT ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3005, REPLACEMENT OF BUST OF ROGER BROOKE TANEY WITH BUST OF THURGOOD MARSHALL; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3684, INVESTING IN A NEW VISION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND SURFACE TRANSPORTATION IN AMERICA ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 503, ESTABLISHING THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE JANUARY 6TH ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 504 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 504

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2662) to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Oversight and Reform now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 2 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to commit.

SEC. 2. After debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 4. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 5. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 3005) to direct the Joint Committee on the Library to replace the bust of Roger Brooke Taney in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the United States Capitol with a bust of Thurgood Marshall to be obtained by the Joint Committee on the Library and to remove certain statues from areas of the United States Capitol which are accessible to the public, to remove all statues of individuals who voluntarily served the Confederate States of America from display in the United States Capitol, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 6. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 3684) to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-8, modified by Rules Committee Print 117-9 and the amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) 90 minutes of debate, with 60 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure or their respective designees and 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; (2) any further amendments and amendments en bloc provided by subsequent order of the House; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 7. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the resolution (H. Res. 503) Establishing the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules or their respective designees.

SEC. 8. (a) At any time through the legislative day of Thursday, July 1, 2021, the Speaker may entertain motions offered by the Majority Leader or a designee that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV with respect to multiple measures described in subsection (b), and the Chair

shall put the question on any such motion without debate or intervening motion.

(b) A measure referred to in subsection (a) includes any measure that was the object of a motion to suspend the rules on the legislative day of June 28, 2021, or June 29, 2021, in the form as so offered, on which the yeas and nays were ordered and further proceedings postponed pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX.

(c) Upon the offering of a motion pursuant to subsection (a) concerning multiple measures, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

□ 1230

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 504, providing for consideration of H.R. 2662, the IG Independence and Empowerment Act, under a structured rule. The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform, makes in order six amendments, provides for en bloc authority, and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 3005 under a closed rule. The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule further provides for consideration of H.R. 3684, the INVEST in America Act. The rule provides 90 minutes of general debate with 60 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. It combines the Rules Committee prints for the surface transportation and clean water provisions of the bill, self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman DEFAZIO, and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule additionally provides for consideration of H. Res. 503, Estab-

lishing the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol, under a closed rule. The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules.

Finally, the rule provides the majority leader or his designee the ability to en bloc requested rollcall votes on suspension bills considered on June 28 or 29, and this authority lasts through July 1.

Mr. Speaker, we are here today to consider a rule for four measures that address some of the most fundamental issues upon which Congress may act as we continually strive to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for all of us and our descendants.

In passing these three bills and in creating a select committee to investigate the January 6 attack on the U.S. Capitol, the U.S. House of Representatives is putting forward real solutions to repair our physical infrastructure, protect our systems of accountability, acknowledge our relationship with the past, and establish a shared understanding and plan to address the deep wounds inflicted upon this building, those who serve and protect here, our government, and our democratic Republic by the attack on the Capitol on January 6.

Mr. Speaker, I want to first thank the Members and committees that worked on the bills we consider here today, in particular, the Herculean efforts by the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the Oversight and Reform Committee, and Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, Majority Whip CLYBURN, and Majority Leader HOYER for their leadership to remove symbols of hate from the Capitol Building.

Mr. Speaker, no one can deny that our Nation's infrastructure is in a shameful state of disrepair. For decades, we have heard a lot of talk about infrastructure while efforts to build and maintain the networks and systems on which we all rely have been grossly underfunded. Whether it be roads and bridges or ports and rail lines, year after year, we fail to muster the political will to properly fund infrastructure, and the consequences are increasingly dire.

My district, Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District, is home to Philadelphia's airport, port, rail yard, and, as a key part of the Northeast Corridor, dozens of miles of interstate highways and passenger rail lines, as well as regional commuter and light rail lines that link Philadelphia and its suburbs.

True to its position, PA-05 sits as a transportation keystone to a vast interstate and international economic network. The problems facing my district's transportation infrastructure are not that different from those of other regions. Our infrastructure is

aging and, in some cases, beyond usable lifespan. It is heavily used, and State and local authorities don't have enough money to meet maintenance needs, much less to make investments in modernization, expansion, or other improvements. Anyone who travels our roadways knows that axle-bending, tire-rattling potholes are the norm.

Nationwide, the situation is no better: aging and inadequate electrical grids, shamefully deficient water infrastructure, 47,000 structurally deficient bridges. You can go to any congressional district and find a litany of projects in desperate need of funding.

We have heard lip service about infrastructure week for so long that it has become a sick national joke. We must act now.

While the U.S. has sat on its hands, our allies and adversaries around the world have forged ahead with advancements in transportation networks, from high-speed rail that puts ours to shame to building up broadband and 5G networks.

China spends 8 percent of its GDP on infrastructure. Our European partners spend 5 percent of their GDP on infrastructure. Here in the United States, we spend a meager 2.4 percent.

We are falling behind the rest of the world and, in doing so, failing to promote the general welfare of our citizens.

That is why I am proud to support this rule to pass the INVEST in America Act. This bill will provide over \$715 billion over the next 5 years to repair and improve our Nation's infrastructure. It will create good-paying jobs and lay the foundation for robust economic growth in the 21st century.

It will make record investments in roads, transit, and rails, allowing State departments of transportation to address maintenance backlogs and make forward-thinking investments in road safety, climate mitigation and resiliency, and low-income and underserved communities in our cities, suburbs, and rural areas.

It will help build out our Nation's EV infrastructure and help Americans shift to the next generation of clean energy vehicles. It will assist transit agencies in expanding service areas and adopting zero-emission vehicles, and it gives States funding to help prepare for the impacts of climate change and extreme weather.

This package also includes over \$160 billion for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure. Right now in the United States, there are millions of Americans who don't have access to clean drinking water or who aren't connected to a wastewater network. There is no excuse for that. The water provisions include much-needed funding to fully replace lead pipes throughout the country and strengthen water standards so the EPA can better address PFAS contamination.

These issues are vitally important to my district and others in southeastern Pennsylvania and across the country. I

commend the Energy and Commerce Committee for crafting this comprehensive water infrastructure package.

Lastly, I want to state my strong support for the Member designated projects included in the INVEST in America Act. I thank Chairman DEFAZIO for giving my colleagues and I, on both sides of the aisle, the opportunity to secure dedicated funding for important local projects in our districts and for instituting strong safeguards in this funding to prevent fraud and abuse.

The Member designated projects process allowed us to work with our State and local transit agencies and local governments to highlight high-impact transportation projects in need of funding.

I am proud that \$20 million for seven great projects in my district have been included in this bill, including redesign of dangerous rail crossings and upgrades to commuter stations, and perhaps most significantly, this bill includes a project I submitted with my Pennsylvania colleague (Mr. EVANS), to redesign Cobbs Creek Parkway, one of the most dangerous corridors in our region and the site of hundreds of crashes and multiple fatalities year after year. The redesign will make Cobbs Creek Parkway safer for pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists.

Voting against this bill to invest in America is voting against jobs; it is voting against economic growth; it is voting against safety; and it is voting against making sure people have clean drinking water. Now is the time to tackle these issues, and so I urge all my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. Speaker, also included in this bill is the IG Independence and Empowerment Act, a bill from the House Oversight and Reform Committee to overhaul and reform the legal powers and protections of our inspectors general.

Inspectors general are a vital part of our Federal institutions, ensuring that taxpayers and officials have an independent source of oversight and information to ensure government employees, from the interns to the President, are following the law and properly administering their duties.

For our government to function and be free of waste and corruption, to protect against fraud and impropriety, we need inspectors general who are empowered to act and who are protected from arbitrary, capricious, or personal attacks. But we saw, over the past 4 years, that there were critical flaws in the law that govern our inspector general programs. We saw that it was possible for an administration to undermine the independence of the inspectors general through unprecedented firings and denial of access to information.

A little over a year ago, the former President fired five Cabinet inspectors general over 6 weeks, with the announcements often coming on Friday nights when the Nation's attention was elsewhere.

The inspector general for Health and Human Services was fired for reporting accurately on the Nation's dire shortage of lifesaving PPE during the beginning of the pandemic. The State Department inspector general was fired for investigating then-Secretary Pompeo's use of government staff to run personal errands. And the Department of Transportation inspector general was fired for investigating suspicious grant awards to Kentucky, the State represented by the former Secretary's husband and the then-Senate majority leader. In other words, these inspectors general were fired for doing their jobs.

The IG Independence and Empowerment Act will enact needed reforms to protect IGs from political firings, give them increased powers and resources to investigate waste and corruption, and increase accountability and transparency for the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. I strongly support the IG Independence and Empowerment Act and call on my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, the last bill in today's rule is long overdue. The bill would replace the bust of Roger Brooke Taney in the Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol with a bust of Thurgood Marshall and would remove the statues of individuals who voluntarily served in the Confederate States of America from display in the Capitol.

□ 1245

In Philadelphia, we have a street named after Chief Justice Taney and we have a Little League World Series Champion baseball team named after that street.

In 2020, following conversations about race and inclusiveness in America, the Taney Dragons Little League team decided to rename itself the Philadelphia Dragons saying that they cannot ignore the very real feelings that the name "Taney" engenders among members of our community, and that the new name will be inclusive, nondivisive, and also speak to our league's geography.

I say we follow the lead of our children on this issue. If they can do it, so can we. As we seek to form that more perfect Union and secure the blessings of liberty for all, we cannot accept the presence in this Capitol Building of Confederate icons, including the bust of the author of the Dred Scott decision or those who fought to protect slavery and wage war against the United States. Symbols of the Confederacy deserve to be in textbooks and museums, not venerated in the Capitol.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this rule provides for the creation of a select committee to investigate the January 6 attack on the United States Capitol Building where we stand. I am, and I think most of the public is, disappointed that the Senate failed to join in the establishment of a bipartisan commission to establish once and for all the facts about what happened on that day.

We had a bipartisan bill. Chairman THOMPSON and Ranking Member KATKO of Homeland Security, through good-faith negotiations, were able to craft bipartisan legislation to create a commission to investigate the January 6 insurrection. Our Republican colleagues got everything they wanted in that bill, and yet, their leadership withdrew its support at the last moment and couldn't take yes for an answer.

Since our colleagues refused to approve a bipartisan commission, the House must move ahead with an investigation of the January 6 events and a select committee is our final avenue. We must investigate the causes and events that led to that attack. It is my sincere hope that the committee can dive into the facts and produce a cohesive narrative around January 6 and the events that preceded it and make recommendations that will prevent such horrors from ever being repeated again.

The January 6 attack on our Capitol was a crime, a crime against our government and a crime against the men and women who serve here, whether it was elected officials, congressional staff, or law enforcement. Period. It was an ugly, violent crime and crimes need to be investigated. Thousands participated and over 800 illegally entered the building.

Roughly 500 so far have been criminally charged by law enforcement. Some have pled guilty. But the fact-finding is not yet done. We need to know how organized they were and what their level of coordination was.

Despite the claims of some in this Chamber, we now know that many of these rioters were armed, which means that every single one of us and all of our staffs were in very real danger. Some of the rioters came to abduct the Vice President and the Speaker of the House and put them on trial. Some planned to take this building over and hold it until January 20 in an attempt to stave off President Biden's inauguration. Some just wanted to destroy things, and they did.

That, too, the intention of the rioters, needs to be probed. Some think Donald Trump incited this riot; some think he did not. New and wild claims have surfaced about who instigated the violence. Let's investigate that, too. Let's investigate everything connected to this horrible event honestly, unflinchingly, objectively, and without passion or prejudice, but let us not leave this crime unexamined.

If we are to come together as a Nation to unite behind our shared constitutional values, to ensure domestic tranquility and secure the blessings of democracy and liberty, we must do so from a shared understanding of reality.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that every member of this Chamber can find it in themselves to vote for this rule when it is considered on the floor. Our country cannot afford to wait longer on infrastructure. If we continue with business

as usual, our infrastructure deficit will continue to grow. Our roads and bridges will continue to deteriorate, and our national economy will be less vibrant and competitive as a result.

We need to pass the INVEST in America Act. Full stop. We also need to pass the IG Independence and Empowerment Act, and we need to remove racist icons from the Capitol. These repairs and reforms cannot wait, and so I hope that Congress can find the political will to expeditiously pass the bills considered under the rule today.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Pennsylvania for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the rule before us today provides for consideration of four pieces of legislation: H.R. 2662, the inspector general reform bill; H.R. 3005, which requires the removal of certain Capitol statues; H.R. 3684, the Democrats' surface transportation reauthorization bill; and then H. Res. 503 which establishes a select committee to investigate January 6.

The first bill, H.R. 2662, reforms appointment requirements, authorities, and oversight of Federal inspectors general.

Republicans agree that reforms are necessary. We agree it is necessary to ensure that IGs have the tools they need to conduct robust investigation and oversight. In fact, there are several provisions in this bill that we introduced with Republicans as coauthors.

But unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, rather than working toward a bipartisan solution, the majority once again chooses a partisan approach and rejected good-faith efforts from Republicans to craft a proposal that both sides agreed on. The bill before us today includes problematic language limiting a President's authority to remove an IG even when that IG has committed dereliction of duty of an important act.

Further, H.R. 2662 requires the President to name the first assistant as acting IG without any exceptions, even when that assistant may be implicated in the very same misconduct that led to the removal of the previous IG.

Lastly, the bill grants the authority to issue subpoenas for former Federal officials without providing the necessary protections to prevent abuses of this authority.

Mr. Speaker, without these problematic provisions, the IG reform bill could come to the floor with broad, bipartisan support. It is just an absolute shame though, I must say, it is not surprising that my colleagues across the aisle once again threw away an opportunity for bipartisanship simply to score cheap political points with their radical liberal base.

In keeping with that theme, the rule makes in order H.R. 3684, the Demo-

crats' retread of last year's Green New Deal. Only this time it is now disguised as infrastructure. Instead of working with Republicans to provide desperately needed infrastructure investment, House Democrats doubled down on the same mandates, the same restrictive policies, and the same social justice warrior priorities that failed to go anywhere last year.

This partisan package spends nearly \$548 billion on progressive priorities and programs while actually restricting new road and bridge construction. That is right. It actually restricts new construction of roads and bridges. When we talk about the money, like I said, it is about \$550 billion. That is an 11 percent funding increase over last year's bill and a whopping 79 percent increase over the bipartisan FAST Act, the last surface transportation reauthorization bill that was passed by this Chamber.

Alarming, but not surprisingly, this bill is not paid for. So then where does the money come from? Well, the answer is simple, deficit spending. Deficit spending which further fuels inflation and increases the cost of things like gas and food that all American families need. Simply put, every American will pay more for everything to meet the demands of the Democrat's far-left radical base.

You would hope that with a price tag like this, with an impact on American families like this, that the bill would actually provide for massive investment to fix our Nation's crumbling roads and bridges. But you would be wrong. H.R. 3684, puts climate and the Green New Deal above real infrastructure needs. In fact, up to \$1 out of every \$2 spent in this bill is tied up in Green New Deal mandates. This bill puts up roadblocks for transportation and also puts up roadblocks for transporting clean-burning, affordable LNG—obviously, liquefied natural gas—which is another blow to blue-collar workers already devastated by Joe Biden's war on American energy and his war on blue-collar workers.

In focusing on this radical far-left priority, the majority has failed to include the regulatory reforms necessary to address money-wasting permitting delays that currently plague critical infrastructure projects. Think about it. Right now, it takes 6 years on average just to break ground on major public projects; 6 years. An average of 20 to 30 percent of infrastructure project costs are lost to red tape. These costs are real money. This means that about \$164 billion in this bill would actually just be wasted on red tape and project delays.

But that is not even the most egregious example of wasteful spending in this legislation. This bill lifts a bipartisan ban and allows the Federal Transit Administration to spend money on art. That is right. According to liberals across the aisle, art is now infrastructure. America's taxpayer dollars are

hard at work in—clearly, newspeak liberal, or really newspeak on display—calling art infrastructure.

Finally, the bill favors big urban areas to the detriment of smaller rural communities like the ones I represent in southwestern Pennsylvania. H.R. 3684 prioritizes funding for urban transportation modes like transit and rail over roads and bridges that everyday Americans use. In fact, more money is given to electric vehicle charging stations than to the entire Rebuild Rural grant program.

I would also be remiss if I failed to point out that those very same electric vehicles cannot be built without critical minerals from China. China is, of course, the world's number one polluter. So where are the climate priorities? Where are the environmental priorities that my colleagues on the liberal side of the aisle claim they care about?

At the end of the day, the Democrats are prioritizing their fantasy of the Green New Deal over traditional concepts of actual infrastructure. My colleagues across the aisle, the Liberal Party, have chosen to bow down to the woke mob that they are terrified of. They have chosen to prioritize woke liberal yuppies over rural America and blue-collar workers that actually work for a living.

Mr. Speaker, for this reason, I urge my colleagues to oppose this rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill is really straightforward. It increases money for surface transportation. It focuses on hard infrastructure. We need to fix the basics and then we can improve and expand them. This bill does include money specifically directed to our rural areas, and the crack about urban yuppies is kind of crazy.

We know that in Pennsylvania, which both the gentleman and I represent, we know that we have businesses in western Pennsylvania that are losing money because of the state of our roadways. If you build a turbine in western Pennsylvania, in order to get it to the port in eastern Pennsylvania right now, those companies have to take an 800-mile detour because our roadways cannot support that turbine. So it is impacting their businesses.

It is increasing energy costs. It is wasting time. But these kinds of things affect businesses across our entire Commonwealth and across our entire country. So these are much-needed, overdue by decades, bipartisan neglect. This bill addresses some of those issues.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind my colleagues across the aisle of some important facts.

For one, you can't make solar panels without mining, because you have to

mine critical minerals. You also can't make windmills without steel, and you can't make steel without mining coal. So that is just something to keep in mind.

Mr. Speaker, last month, CBP encountered more than 180,000 illegal immigrants at our southern border. That is a new 21-year high. Think about it. Last month, in 1 month, almost 200,000 illegal immigrants were at our southern border.

Many of these illegal immigrants are traveling from and through high-risk South and Central American countries where COVID-19 infection rates are skyrocketing. South America, in particular, has become a major COVID-19 hot spot with death rates eight times above the global average.

And yet, the Biden administration is considering ending Title 42, the public health authority that allows Customs and Border Patrol to quickly turn back migrants due to the dangers posed by highly contagious diseases. CBP heavily relies on Title 42 authority to expel adults and family units that illegally cross the border. In May of 2021, CBP expelled more than 100,000 individuals under Title 42.

□ 1300

Mr. Speaker, thanks to the draconian shutdown measures from far-left Governors, including Pennsylvania's Tom Wolf, many States are still recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic. Ending Title 42 puts that fragile recovery at risk, especially at a time when powerful variants continue to pop up across the globe.

That is why, if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider my good friend's, Congresswoman YVETTE HERRELL, PAUSE Act. The PAUSE Act would provide for stringent enforcement of Title 42, and would prohibit HHS and DHS from weakening Title 42's implementation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with any extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RESCENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, here to explain the amendment is the bill's author, my good friend, Congresswoman HERRELL. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL).

Ms. HERRELL. Mr. Speaker, if the previous question is defeated, we will amend the rule to immediately consider my bill, H.R. 471, the PAUSE Act, which will preserve and protect Title 42 health restrictions at the border.

The border is in flames, and this crisis is cruel, it is costly, and it is cowardice.

Biden's border crisis is harming my constituents and all Americans. The ranchers and the people who live in and

around the border cannot let their children play outside for fear of cartel gunmen. In the past, people along the border, on the American side, in my district, have been held at gunpoint. They have had vehicles stolen. Some have even been kidnapped.

The first duty of our Nation is to defend its border and its people. President Biden has been derelict in this duty, whether it be from the pandemic that continues or the violent criminals that cross our border in the dark of night.

Sheriffs are reaching out to me. Just like the Border Patrol, they, too, are overwhelmed. They are seizing record amounts of drugs, guns, smuggled people, and untold numbers of other illicit materials are getting past them, all because President Biden has put politics over the American people.

President Obama's Secretary of Homeland Security, Jeh Johnson, stated that 1,000 migrants a day was a crisis. Just in May, U.S. Customs and Border Protection encountered 180,034 illegal immigrants along the southwest border, a 20-year monthly high. That amounts to 5,807 illegal immigrants per day in May. This is a crisis nearly six times greater than the threshold established by President Obama's Secretary of Homeland Security.

Title 42 is the only major Trump-era border policy left in place under the administration. It allows the Border Patrol to quickly expel illegal immigrants, sending them back across the border, instead of placing them in congregate facilities where outbreaks of COVID-19 and other variants are all but guaranteed.

Ending Title 42 would turn what is already a crisis into an unmitigated, uncontrollable, and undeniable catastrophe.

The pandemic continues to rage in Latin America. And Guatemala and Brazil are both currently around 90 percent of their peak weekly infection rates. And in the past months, CBP has encountered more than 170,000 migrants from those two countries alone.

Ending Title 42 now, while fewer than half of the American citizens are fully vaccinated, sends the message that all illegal immigration is more important than protecting Americans.

Despite the fact that Biden wants to let a flood of illegal immigrants into our country, he clearly believes a public health emergency still exists. President Biden has placed several COVID-19 travel bans on dozens of countries. And these bans remain in place, indicating he thinks the public health emergency is ongoing.

Speaker PELOSI has extended proxy voting in the House, stating there is an ongoing public health emergency due to COVID.

Mr. Speaker, if Vice President HARRIS had taken the time to listen to my constituents last week, instead of just talking to immigration activists at the El Paso airport, this administration would learn the effects of their failed

policies on our border communities. That is why I invited her twice to visit my district.

If she had cared to respond, she could have heard from the farmers, ranchers, community leaders, and residents of our border communities. She could have heard how the crisis is different between the gaps in the border wall than it is in major cities like El Paso. And she could have heard from the five county sheriffs in my district who wrote to me in support of keeping Title 42 in place.

This crisis is a double threat and places the security of our Nation and the safety of the American people at risk.

At minimum, however, we need to keep the last administration's appropriate use of Title 42 in place. That is what we could do today, if the previous question is defeated.

We must preserve Title 42 border restrictions until all local, State, and Federal Government restrictions end; until all State and Federal public health emergencies end; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—CDC—COVID-19 travel risk levels for Canada and Mexico have been reduced to Level 1.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the previous question. Please don't make the American people pay for the mistakes made at our border because of the failed policies of this administration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman from Pennsylvania have further speakers?

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Yes, I do.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, just another fact of life now. We cannot make an electronic vehicle without critical minerals. Unfortunately, due to the red tape that is put upon the mining industry by liberals across the aisle, we are now dependent on China for roughly 80 percent of our critical minerals. Simply put, we now cannot make an electric car without China.

Here to talk about another predicament that liberals across the aisle put us in is my good friend from Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Pennsylvania, and I thank the gentlewoman from New Mexico for articulating so well the state of our southern border, which is the direct result and the consequence of the rote incompetence of the current administration and my Democratic colleagues on the other side of the aisle. That is the best I can put it.

Or, frankly, it is the purposeful use of the border for political purposes. Because there is nothing else that can explain what is actually happening at the

state of our border. That a political party would say that having cartels having operational control of our border, to the detriment of the well-being of the United States and its citizens; or the migrants who seek to come here, getting put into the human and sex trafficking trade, that somehow that should be seen as a compassionate position by my colleagues on the other side.

But I will tell you that it is a policy that is in the false name of compassion.

I note that Vice President HARRIS finally found her way to the border, although it was in a pit stop on her way to Los Angeles, taking 4 hours to stop in El Paso for a photo-op to go say hi to some Border Patrol en route to Los Angeles.

That is not the kind of visit that we have been talking about that is required of the President of the United States or his appointee, the Vice President, who is supposedly in charge of securing the border of the United States.

And I would note that this is real. That for those of us who go and spend time on the border and talk to ranchers getting overrun; talk to people getting harmed, getting broken into; high-speed chases in communities in south Texas; the massive amounts of opioids flowing into Texas and throughout the rest of our country; the number of migrants being abused in the human and sex trafficking trade, it is very real.

To the little girls who I have spoken to on the border and visited with, coming across the river at midnight, 1:00, 2:00 in the morning, and the dangers that they have been put into, I would ask my Democratic colleagues: Why don't they care?

Why don't my Democratic colleagues care about these migrants being abused and exploited by cartels?

Today, right now, as we speak, a child is on an interstate in Texas, heading to be put into child pornography and into the sex trafficking trade. As we speak in the people's House, it is happening, literally, at this moment.

Some amount of opioids is going into I-10, flowing over through Houston, throughout the rest of the southeast to be distributed throughout our country, heading west on I-10 to go out to the West Coast.

Why did Governor DeSantis send resources to Texas?

Because his State is getting overrun by opioid abuse that is coming through the southwest border.

We have a massively wide open border that is being exploited, and the reality of the situation is it is my Democratic colleagues who refuse to enforce the law. It is that simple.

Think, from October to December of 2020, in the previous administration, there were 185,000 expulsions made under Title 42, which the gentlewoman from New Mexico just discussed. That was 85 percent of all encounters. Think about that: 85 percent of the encoun-

ters we were able to expel under Title 42.

Compared to the Biden administration, since relaxing Title 42—not yet eliminating it, although that is allegedly coming—relaxing it, only 64 percent of encounters were enforced between February to April of 2021, leaving 289,000 expulsions under Title 42.

So what will happen when that additional 60 percent of people are taken in?

Border Patrol can't do their job, y'all. They can't. Border Patrol is overrun.

Our border is wide open between the ports of entry because the Border Patrol is processing people at processing centers in McAllen. The Vice President would know that if she hadn't missed the mark by 750 miles, landing her plane in El Paso instead of McAllen.

Tomorrow, 30 to 40 of my colleagues on this side of the aisle—to the best of my knowledge, zero, unfortunately, on the other side of the aisle—are going to the border to meet with Governor Abbott and former President Trump to talk about what is happening in McAllen, where the actual crisis exists.

My friend from Pennsylvania rightly noted that COVID still remains a major public health issue at the border, a risk for Americans and migrants. Latin America and the Caribbean have the world's highest death toll from COVID in proportion to its population, with 33 million reported infections and 1 million reported deaths.

Brazil leads the region. It leads the world in the daily average number of new infections reported. Colombia is reporting the highest rate of infections in South America. Guatemala is at peak. Honduras is at 86 percent of peak.

Border Patrol had 9,000 CBP employees test positive, and 32 CBP employees have died. As of March, 7.4 percent of tests given to UACs in the past year turned out to be positive, and multiple facilities have had positivity rates of 10 percent or higher. That is the reality of what is going on at the border.

Yet Title 42, the health code provisions that allow us to secure the border during a pandemic, during the spread of communicable diseases, is about to be jettisoned by the Biden administration, endangering the American people and endangering our Border Patrol.

We need to enforce the full Title 42 authority, and it is imperative for border and public health security. That is why we should defeat the previous question. We will amend the rule to immediate consideration of my friend from New Mexico's bill, H.R. 471, as amended, that will preserve existing border health protection measures intended to safeguard the citizens of our country.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, if my Democrat colleagues vote for the previous

question, which I expect that they will do, they are choosing to pursue a radical leftist environmental agenda that will harm Americans, that will harm Americans, rather than secure our border, which we are presenting as an option, for us to do our job in the people's House, to actually do our duty as the people's House to secure the border of a sovereign nation to the benefit of our people, of the State of Texas, our entire Nation as a whole, and the migrants who seek to come here.

That is the choice right now, ladies and gentlemen. It is a choice for this body. Choose to secure the border of the United States and make our country stronger, or secure a political agenda which has no hope of uniting this country and benefiting the American people.

The small businesses that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was talking about, let's talk about the small businesses that got crushed under COVID, crushed by the policies of this body and others, that were shutting businesses down to the tune of 100,000 businesses, forcing them to close.

Let's talk about the impact of our kids and schools and the masks being worn, and the mental health issues, and the cancer screenings that didn't occur because we had locked down and shut down our economy.

And, right now, let's talk about the damage being done to this country because of wide open borders with empowered cartels.

We should, right now, defeat the previous question so that we can amend it to do the work of the American people.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman have additional speakers?

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I think I have one more speaker.

I am finding the argument a little bit hard to follow for my colleagues across the aisle because, as I understand it, it was a bad thing to shut down businesses in the U.S. to protect people when there was a virus rampant here. But we have to shut down the border because there is a virus rampant here. It is just a little hard to follow the logic sometimes.

If the gentleman is prepared to close, then I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1315

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, once again, this Chamber is considering legislation that could easily have passed with bipartisan support. If Democrats would stop appeasing their radical, progressive base and they would stop worrying about what whiny, spoiled millennials are saying on Twitter, if they decided they would finally try to approach their work here in some kind of bipartisan manner, then we could work for real solutions for real Americans that would help the country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the previous question and "no" on the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for the lively debate today. I understand that there are some who have concerns with the rule and its underlying legislation, but these bills are vitally important to our country, and I am confident they would greatly benefit all of us.

We should be able to support robust infrastructure spending that meets our Nation's current needs. We should all support a vigorous corps of inspectors general who can weed out fraud, waste, and corruption in the Federal Government. We should all support removing symbols of hate from the Capitol. These should be easy bills for us all to get behind.

Lastly, I strongly support the creation of a select committee to investigate the January 6 insurrection and debunk the absurd theories and falsehoods that have infected our collective understanding of that day. While some of our colleagues may continue their denial, those of us in this Chamber who are committed to transparency and accountability and the well-being of the Nation can no longer afford to be held back by the sensitivities of those who put their fealty to the former President over their duty or obligation to the country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for the rule and the previous question.

The material previously referred to by Mr. RESCHENTHALER is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 504

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 9 Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 471) to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from lessening the stringency of, and to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from ceasing or lessening implementation of, the COVID-19 border health provisions through the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce; and (2) one motion to recommend.

SEC. 10. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 471.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 214, nays 195, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 189]

YEAS—214

Adams	Gonzalez	Omar
Aguilar	Vicente	Pallone
Allred	Gottheimer	Panetta
Auchincloss	Green, Al (TX)	Pappas
Axne	Grijalva	Pascarell
Barragán	Harder (CA)	Payne
Bass	Hayes	Perlmutter
Beatty	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Bera	Himes	Phillips
Beyer	Horsford	Pingree
Blumenauer	Houlihan	Pocan
Blunt Rochester	Hoyer	Porter
Bonamici	Huffman	Pressley
Bourdeaux	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Bowman	Jacobs (CA)	Quigley
Boyle, Brendan	Jayapal	Raskin
F.	Jeffries	Rice (NY)
Brownley	Johnson (TX)	Ross
Bush	Jones	Roybal-Allard
Bustos	Kahele	Ruiz
Butterfield	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Carbajal	Keating	Rush
Cárdenas	Kelly (IL)	Ryan
Carson	Khanna	Sánchez
Carter (LA)	Kildee	Sarbanes
Cartwright	Kilmer	Scanlon
Case	Kim (NJ)	Schakowsky
Casten	Kind	Schiff
Castor (FL)	Kirkpatrick	Schneider
Castro (TX)	Krishnamoorthi	Schrader
Chu	Kuster	Schrier
Ciulline	Lamb	Scott (VA)
Clark (MA)	Langevin	Scott, David
Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Cleaver	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Clyburn	Lawrence	Sherrill
Cohen	Lawson (FL)	Sires
Connolly	Lee (CA)	Slotkin
Correa	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Costa	Leger Fernandez	Soto
Courtney	Levin (CA)	Spanberger
Craig	Levin (MI)	Speier
Crist	Lieu	Stensbury
Crow	Lofgren	Stanton
Cuellar	Lowenthal	Stevens
Davids (KS)	Luria	Strickland
Davis, Danny K.	Lynch	Suozi
Dean	Malinowski	Swalwell
DeFazio	Maloney	Takano
DeGette	Carolyn B.	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (MS)
DelBene	Manning	Titus
Delgado	Matsui	Tlaib
Demings	McBath	Tonko
DeSaulnier	McCollum	Torres (CA)
Deutch	McEachin	Torres (NY)
Dingell	McGovern	Trahan
Doggett	McNerney	Trone
Doyle, Michael	Meeks	Underwood
F.	Meng	Vargas
Escobar	Moore (WI)	Veasey
Eshoo	Morelle	Vela
Españat	Moulton	Velázquez
Evans	Mtran	Wasserman
Fletcher	Murphy (FL)	Schultz
Foster	Nadler	Waters
Frankel, Lois	Napolitano	Watson Coleman
Gallego	Neal	Welch
Garamendi	Neguse	Wexton
Garcia (IL)	Newman	Wild
Garcia (TX)	Norcross	Williams (GA)
Golden	O'Halleran	Wilson (FL)
Gomez	Ocasio-Cortez	Yarmuth

NAYS—195

Aderholt	Bergman	Burchett
Allen	Bice (OK)	Burgess
Amodei	Biggs	Calvert
Armstrong	Bilirakis	Cammack
Arrington	Bishop (NC)	Carl
Babin	Bost	Carter (TX)
Bacon	Brooks	Cawthorn
Baird	Buchanan	Chabot
Balderson	Buck	Cheney
Barr	Bucshon	Cline
Bentz	Budd	Clyde

Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa

Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Nunes
Oberholte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence

Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—21

Banks
Bishop (GA)
Boebert
Brady
Brown
Carter (GA)
Cloud

Cooper
Fulcher
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Guest
Hartzler
Hice (GA)

□ 1346

Mrs. STEEL changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin (Nehls)
Bourdeaux
(Kuster)
Cárdenas
(Gomez)
Carl (Joyce (PA))
Cawthorn (Nehls)
Clark (MA)
(Kuster)
Cohen (Beyer)
DesJarlais
(Fleischmann)
Fallon (Nehls)
Gallego (Gomez)
Garcia (IL)
(Gomez)
Garcia (TX)
(Jeffries)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
(Carbajal)
Grijalva
(Stanton)

Horsford
(Jeffries)
Hoyer (Trone)
Jackson Lee
(Butterfield)
Jacobs (NY)
(Garbarino)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Kind (Connolly)
Kirkpatrick
(Stanton)
Lawson (FL)
(Evans)
Leger Fernandez
(Jacobs (CA))
Lieu (Beyer)
Lowenthal
(Beyer)
McClain
(Bergman)
Meng (Jeffries)
Mullin (Lucas)

Napolitano
(Correa)
Owens (Curtis)
Payne (Pallone)
Rice (NY)
(Peters)
Ruiz (Aguilar)
Rush
(Underwood)
Sewell (DelBene)
Steube
(Franklin, C.
Scott)
Strickland
(DelBene)
Timmons
(Wilson (SC))
Torres (NY)
(Jeffries)
Wilson (FL)
(Hayes)
Young (Joyce
(OH))

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

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

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 197, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 190]

YEAS—218

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutsch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Españat
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez

Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez

Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—197

Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar

Mooney
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Nunes
Oberholte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—15

Aderholt
Banks
Carter (GA)
Cloud
Cooper

Fulcher
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Guest
Hartzler

Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Moore (AL)
Norman
Rose

□ 1409

Ms. CHU changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin (Nehls)
Boebert (Gosar)
Bourdeaux
(Kuster)
Cárdenas
(Gomez)
Carl (Joyce (PA))
Cawthorn (Nehls)
Clark (MA)
(Kuster)

Cohen (Beyer)
DesJarlais
(Fleischmann)
Fallon (Nehls)
Gallego (Gomez)
Garcia (IL)
(Gomez)
Garcia (TX)
(Jeffries)

Gonzalez,
Vicente
(Carbajal)
Grijalva
(Stanton)
Horsford
(Jeffries)
Hoyer (Trone)
Jackson Lee
(Butterfield)

Jacobs (NY)	McClain	Sewell (DelBene)
(Garbarino)	(Bergman)	Steube
Johnson (TX)	Meng (Jeffries)	(Franklin, C.
(Jeffries)	Mfume (Evans)	Scott)
Kind (Connolly)	Mullin (Lucas)	Strickland
Kirkpatrick	Napolitano	(DelBene)
(Stanton)	(Correa)	Timmons
Lawson (FL)	Owens (Curtis)	(Wilson (SC))
(Evans)	Payne (Pallone)	Torres (NY)
Leger Fernandez	Rice (NY)	(Jeffries)
(Jacobs (CA))	(Peters)	Wilson (FL)
Lieu (Beyer)	Ruiz (Aguilar)	(Hayes)
Lowenthal	Rush	Young (Joyce
(Beyer)	(Underwood)	(OH))

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES AND PASS CERTAIN BILLS AND AGREE TO RESOLUTIONS

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 8 of House Resolution 504, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bills: H.R. 1500, H.R. 2471, H.R. 3261, H.R. 3283, and H.R. 3385, and agree to H. Res. 186 and H. Res. 402.

The Clerk read the title of the bills and the resolutions.

The text of the bills and the resolutions are as follows:

GLOBAL LEARNING LOSS ASSESSMENT ACT OF 2021

H.R. 1500

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 “Global Learning Loss Assessment Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Before the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (commonly referred to as “COVID-19”) pandemic began, 258,000,000 children were out of school globally, including 130,000,000 girls.

(2) Students already at a disadvantage before COVID-19 will experience greater learning loss, thereby worsening inequity and inequality.

(3) Approximately 90 percent of the world’s student population—over 1,600,000,000 children and youth—have had their education disrupted by school closure due to COVID-19.

(4) School closures lead to interrupted learning, poor nutrition, gaps in childcare, increased dropout rates, exposure to violence, and social isolation.

(5) Up to 24,000,000 children are at risk of dropping out of school permanently due to rising levels of child poverty associated with the pandemic.

(6) School closure and remote learning is especially burdensome on girls, who are frequently expected to shoulder more household chores and responsibilities and are more vulnerable to gender-based violence.

(7) During the Ebola epidemic, nationwide school closures in Sierra Leone in 2014 led to increased instances of sexual- and gender-based violence, teenage pregnancy, school dropout, and child labor for girls.

(8) More than 60 percent of national distance learning alternatives rely exclusively on online platforms but two-thirds of the world’s school aged children, or 1,300,000,000 children aged 3 through 17, do not have internet connection in their homes, and schools and local learning centers also frequently have inadequate internet connectivity. Eighty percent of students in sub-Saharan Africa lack such access, with an even higher rate for girls.

(9) Children and youth with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to the health, education, and socioeconomic consequences of the pandemic. As a further challenge, distance learning tools are not always acces-

sible to learners with disabilities or those with complex learning needs, especially in poorer and rural households.

(10) Before the COVID-19 pandemic, refugee children were twice as likely to be out of school as other youth, and school closures and a lack of access to distance learning tools threaten to make the education gap among refugee children even more severe.

(11) The economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic could lead to an education financing gap of \$77,000,000,000 in low- and middle-income countries over the next 2 years.

(12) The economic cost of school closures could be up to \$1,337 per student, which on a global scale equates to approximately \$10,000,000,000 in lost economic output over the coming generation.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States that United States-funded basic education programs operating in low- and middle-income countries should seek to—

(1) provide inclusive learning opportunities for students and teachers, especially for the most marginalized, including girls, children with disabilities, and previously out of school children;

(2) build local capacity and help countries strengthen their education systems, including opportunities for early childhood development;

(3) improve the availability, delivery, and quality of education services from early childhood through secondary education;

(4) improve equity and safety in education services; and

(5) support the return of children to school who have experienced interruptions in their education due to the COVID-19 pandemic and work to enroll previously out-of-school children and youth, particularly the most marginalized.

SEC. 4. REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, acting through the Senior Coordinator for International Basic Education Assistance and in consultation with the Senior Coordinator for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on United States Agency for International Development basic education programs.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

(1) An assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on such basic education programs, including the magnitude of learning loss that will result from protracted school closures and the specific effects of school and learning space closures on marginalized children and youth, including girls, minority populations, displaced children, and those with disabilities.

(2) An assessment comparing academic outcomes of beneficiaries of United States Agency for International Development basic education programs, as practical and appropriate, between those that attend schools that remain closed or continue to operate remotely since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and schools that have resumed in-person instruction.

(3) A description of the effectiveness, cost, accessibility, and reach of the most commonly used forms of distance learning in low- and middle-income countries and low-resource contexts.

(4) A description of efforts to pivot and adapt such basic education programs during the COVID-19 pandemic, including an over-

view of existing data on funding and programmatic focus disaggregated by gender, country, education level, and disability.

(5) An identification and description of any gaps in, or barriers to, reaching and educating marginalized populations, such as girls, children with disabilities, displaced children, or other children adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic with distance learning interventions.

(6) A description of the United States Agency for International Development’s plan and needed authorities and resources to prevent degradation of such basic education programs and to support, as necessary and appropriate, continued distance learning interventions, safe school reopenings, assessments of student learning levels, remedial and accelerated learning, re-enrollment campaigns for out-of-school children and youth, and education system strengthening and resilience-building efforts.

(7) An analysis of the coordination between the United States Agency for International Development and other actors in global basic education policy and programming to provide education during the COVID-19 pandemic, including partner organizations, faith based organizations, donors, and multilateral organizations.

(8) A description of opportunities to partner and support efforts to expand access to digital infrastructure, internet connectivity, and learning resources in areas that lack access to digital and remote learning infrastructure and resources, including rural and remote communities.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be made available to the public.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

HAITI DEVELOPMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE ACT H.R. 2471

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 “Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On January 12, 2010, a massive earthquake struck near the Haitian capital city of Port-au-Prince, leaving at least 220,000 people dead, including 103 United States citizens, 101 United Nations personnel, and nearly 18 percent of Haiti’s civil service, as well as 300,000 injured, 115,000 homes destroyed, and 1,500,000 Haitians displaced.

(2) The international community, led by the United States and the United Nations, mounted an unprecedented humanitarian response to the earthquake in Haiti. Through 2018, more than \$8,000,000,000 has been disbursed by donors. Since the 2010 earthquake, the United States Government has disbursed more than \$4,000,000,000 in recovery and development funding.

(3) On October 4, 2016, Hurricane Matthew struck southwestern Haiti on the Tiburon Peninsula, causing widespread damage and flooding and leaving 1.4 million people in need of immediate assistance. Recovery efforts continue more than four years later.

(4) Prior to both the 2010 earthquake and 2016 hurricane, Haiti registered among the