

REMEMBERING GLORIA TANNER'S  
LIFE OF SERVICE

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember the life and legacy of my dear friend and a proud Coloradan, Gloria Tanner, who we lost earlier this week.

In 1985, Gloria became the second ever African-American representative elected to the Colorado House of Representatives, and in 1994 she became the first African-American woman State senator in Colorado history.

Long before her passing, she was inducted into Colorado Women's Hall of Fame. She was an incredibly accomplished leader. We have lost an extraordinary public servant, a remarkable human being, and a loving and devoted friend. Her commitment to advocacy benefited countless communities throughout the country, and she had a profound impact on my own life. I have no doubt that her leadership and dedication will continue to inspire generations for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, we all stand on the shoulders of giants, and Gloria Tanner was one of those giants. We will miss her deeply. My thoughts and prayers go out to her family.

□ 0915

## KEEP TITLE 42 IN PLACE

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the ongoing crisis on our border with Mexico.

Last week, the CDC announced they would officially rescind their title 42 order on May 23. Title 42 is an important tool for DHS to help mitigate the potential spread of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases.

Title 42 health restrictions should be in place until we have border security. Given the number of crossings we are seeing, we are far from having a secure border.

CBP is encountering more than 5,500 migrants daily. Some reports indicate that there could be upward of 18,000 migrants per day encountered when title 42 is lifted next month. To put this in perspective, President Obama's Secretary of Homeland Security, Jeh Johnson, stated in his tenure that 1,000 apprehensions a day would be considered a bad day.

Over a year ago, I introduced my first piece of legislation, the REACT Act, which would require DHS to test all migrants illegally crossing our border for COVID-19.

It is time to work in a bipartisan manner to secure our border; halt illegal drugs and human trafficking; support law enforcement; and ensure the safety of all of our communities.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER  
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3807

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 3807.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is accepted.

RESTAURANT REVITALIZATION  
FUND REPLENISHMENT ACT OF  
2021

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1033, I call up the bill (H.R. 3807) to amend the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to increase appropriations to the Restaurant Revitalization Fund, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1033, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-39, modified by the amendment printed in House Report 117-290, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

## H.R. 3807

*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 "Relief for Restaurants and other Hard Hit Small Businesses Act of 2022".

## SEC. 2. RESTAURANT REVITALIZATION GRANTS.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—Section 5003(b)(2) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (15 U.S.C. 9009c(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking "\$28,600,000,000" and inserting "\$70,600,000,000"; and

(B) by inserting ", of which not more than \$420,000,000 shall be for administrative expenses to carry out this section, and of which \$7,500,000 shall be for the Inspector General of the Small Business Administration, \$7,500,000 for the Department of Justice for investigative and prosecutorial activities related to fraud and abuse, and \$7,500,000 for Pandemic Response Accountability Committee, for audits of grants under this section to investigate fraud and to identify improper payments and ineligible recipients, and for other necessary expenses" before the period at the end; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(i)(II), by striking "\$23,600,000,000" and inserting "any remaining amounts not used for a purpose authorized under subparagraph (A) or clause (i) of this subparagraph".

(b) INSUFFICIENT FUNDING.—Section 5003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (15 U.S.C. 9009c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) INSUFFICIENT FUNDING.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator determines that the amounts made available to carry out this section are insufficient to make grants in the amount provided in subsection (c)(4) to each eligible entity that has submitted an application in accordance with the program guidelines in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this subsection, but has not received an award as of such date, the Administrator shall make grants with the available amounts to each such eligible applicant—

"(A) such that the amount of the grant that each such eligible entity would have otherwise received under this section is reduced by an equal percentage;

"(B) by establishing a maximum amount for a grant made under this subsection to ensure that smaller eligible entities still receive grants in the amounts provided under subsection (c)(4); or

"(C) by providing full awards in the amounts provided under subsection (c)(4) below a certain threshold (as the Administrator may establish) and reducing grants above that threshold by an equal percentage.

"(2) RESERVING FUNDS.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall prevent the Administrator from—

"(A) reserving funding for applicants that may be determined to be eligible for a grant under this section upon reconsideration; or

"(B) making partial awards to eligible entities on a preliminary basis until the amount of funding required to fund grants to all eligible applicants is established, upon the completion of the reconsideration process."

(c) REPORTS; RECONSIDERATION; VERIFICATION OF BUSINESS TYPE.—Section 5003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (15 U.S.C. 9009c), as amended by subsection (b), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) REPORTS.—The Administrator shall—

"(1) on a biweekly basis until the amounts made available to carry out this section are fully expended, publish data that shows, for the period beginning on the date on which the Administrator began making grants under this section and ending on the date on which the information is published—

"(A) with respect to applications for grants under this section, the number of those applications—

"(i) that the Administrator has received;

"(ii) that the Administrator has reviewed or is in the process of reviewing; and

"(iii) with respect to which the Administrator has made a decision; and

"(B) the number and dollar amount of grants under this section—

"(i) that have been awarded; and

"(ii) that have been disbursed;

"(2) on a weekly basis until the amounts made available to carry out this section are fully expended, publish, with respect to the period beginning on the date of enactment of this subsection and ending on the date on which the information is published—

"(A) with respect to each eligible entity to which a grant is made under this section—

"(i) the name of the eligible entity, including the name or names under which the eligible entity does business if that name is different from the name of the eligible entity; and

"(ii) the address of—

"(I) the eligible entity; and

"(II) the physical location or locations for the eligible entity listed on the application, if different from the address of the eligible entity;

"(B) the amount of each grant described in subparagraph (A); and

"(C) the business category listed in subsection (a)(4)(A) to which the eligible entity belongs.

"(f) RECONSIDERATION.—

"(1) EXPLANATION FOR DENIAL.—With respect to an applicant that applies for a grant under this section and is denied by the Administrator, the Administrator shall make available to the applicant a brief explanation identifying the reason why the Administrator denied the application of the applicant, which shall include, where applicable, a citation to the statutory, regulatory, or guidance provision with which the applicant

failed to comply and that was the basis for the denial.

“(2) PROCESS.—The Administrator shall establish a reconsideration process through which the applicant may—

“(A) submit to the Administrator additional information the applicant determines to be relevant to whether the applicant is eligible for the grant; and

“(B) receive a review of the application and such additional information submitted under subparagraph (A).

“(g) VERIFICATION OF BUSINESS TYPE.—If the Administrator verifies that an applicant for a loan under section 7(a)(36) of the Small Business Act is not an eligible business type for a grant under this section using credible information other than information obtained from the application of the applicant for such loan during 2020, the Administrator may reject the application solely on those grounds.”

(d) REQUIREMENT OF CONTINUING OPERATION.—For any application for a grant under section 5003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (15 U.S.C. 9009c) that is pending on the date of enactment of this Act or for which the applicant has received an award notice but the Administrator has not disbursed amounts under the grant, the Administrator may not disburse amounts under the grant unless the applicant submits a statement to the Administrator indicating the applicant is still operating, or intends to reopen within 6 months after the date of the statement is submitted, the place of business for which such applicant is seeking such grant.

(e) OVERSIGHT AND AUDITS.—Section 5003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (15 U.S.C. 9009c), as amended by subsection (c), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) OVERSIGHT AND AUDITS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall institute an oversight and audit plan with respect to eligible entities receiving grants under this section, which shall include—

“(A) documentation requirements that are consistent with the eligibility and other requirements under this section, including by requiring an eligible entity that receives a grant under this section to retain records that demonstrate compliance with those requirements; and

“(B) reviews of the use of grants made under this section by eligible entities.

“(2) SUBMISSION OF PLAN.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives the plan required under paragraph (1), which shall describe—

“(A) the policies and procedures of the Administrator for conducting oversight and audits of grants made under this section; and

“(B) the metrics that the Administrator will use to determine which grants made under this section will be audited under that plan.

“(3) REPORTS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, and once every 30 days thereafter until the date that is 180 days after the date on which all amounts made available to carry out this section have been fully expended, and upon request thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report on the oversight and audit activities of the Administrator under this subsection, which shall include—

“(A) the total number of grants approved and disbursed under this section;

“(B) the total amount of each grant received by each eligible entity;

“(C) the number of active investigations and audits of grants made under this section;

“(D) the number of completed reviews and audits of grants made under this section, including a description of—

“(i) any findings of fraud or other material noncompliance with the requirements of this section; and

“(ii) the total amount recouped from ineligible recipients; and

“(E) a description of any substantial changes made to the plan required under paragraph (1).

“(4) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—This subsection shall apply to grants and decisions made under this section before, on, or after the date of enactment of this subsection.”

### SEC. 3. HARD HIT INDUSTRIES AWARD PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

(2) AFFILIATED BUSINESS.—The term “affiliated business” means a business in which an eligible entity—

(A) has an equity or right to receive not less than 50 percent of the profit distributions of such business; or

(B) has, on or before March 13, 2020, contractual authority to control the business.

(3) AWARD.—The term “award” means a financial assistance payment that an eligible applicant receives directly from the Small Business Administration.

(4) COVERED PERIOD.—The term “covered period” means the period beginning on February 15, 2020, and ending on the later of—

(A) March 31, 2023; or

(B) a date to be determined by the Administrator that is not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section.

(5) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity”—

(A) means a small business concern that—

(i) employs not more than 200 employees; and

(ii) suffered a pandemic-related revenue loss of 40 percent or greater; and

(B) does not include a small business concern that—

(i) is a State or local government-operated business;

(ii) has received a grant under—

(I) section 324 of the Economic Aid to Hard Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (15 U.S.C. 9009a); or

(II) section 5003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2);

(iii) is a publicly-traded company;

(iv) is an entity that is owned or operated by a private equity fund; or

(v) has a wage violation at the time of application.

(6) ELIGIBLE SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL.—The term “eligible self-employed individual” has the meaning given in section 7002(b) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (26 U.S.C. 1401 note).

(7) EXCHANGE; ISSUER; SECURITY.—The terms “exchange”, “issuer”, and “security” have the meanings given those terms, respectively, in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)).

(8) PANDEMIC-RELATED REVENUE LOSS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “pandemic-related revenue loss” means, subject to subparagraph (B) and with respect to an eligible entity—

(i) except as provided in clauses (ii) and (iii), the average annual gross receipts during 2020 and 2021, as established using such verification documentation as the Administrator may require, of the eligible entity subtracted from the gross receipts of the eligible entity in 2019, if such sum is greater than zero;

(ii) if the eligible entity was not in operation for the entirety of 2019—

(I) the difference between—

(aa) the product obtained by multiplying the average monthly gross receipts of the eligible entity in 2019 by 12; and

(bb) the product obtained by multiplying the average monthly gross receipts of the eligible entity in 2020 and 2021 by 12; or

(II) an amount based on a formula determined by the Administrator; or

(iii) if the eligible entity began operations during the period beginning on January 1, 2020, and ending on the day before the date of enactment of this section, an amount based on a formula determined by the Administrator.

(B) REDUCTION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the pandemic-related revenue losses for an eligible entity calculated under subparagraph (A) shall be reduced by the sum of—

(i) any amount received from a covered loan made under paragraph (36) or (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) in 2020 or 2021;

(ii) any amount received as a grant under section 1110 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (15 U.S.C. 9009); and

(iii) any amount received as a grant under section 331 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (15 U.S.C. 9009b).

(C) PERCENTAGE DETERMINATION.—For the purposes of determining the percentage of pandemic-related revenue loss under this subsection, the percentage shall be equal to—

(i) in the case of an eligible entity for which subparagraph (A)(i) applies, the product obtained by multiplying—

(I) the quotient obtained by dividing the pandemic-related revenue losses for such eligible entity by the gross receipts of the eligible entity in 2019; and

(II) 100;

(ii) in the case of an eligible entity for which subparagraph (A)(ii)(I) applies, the product obtained by multiplying—

(I) the quotient obtained by dividing the pandemic-related revenue losses for such eligible entity by the product obtained by multiplying the average monthly gross receipts of the eligible entity in 2019 by 12; and

(II) 100; and

(iii) in the case of an eligible entity for which clauses (ii)(II) or (iii) applies, an amount based on a formula determined by the Administrator.

(9) PAYROLL COSTS.—The term “payroll costs” has the meaning given the term in section 7(a)(36)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)(A)), except that such term shall not include—

(A) qualified wages, as defined in section 2301(c) of the CARES Act (26 U.S.C. 3111 note), taken into account in determining the credit allowed under such section 2301; or

(B) premiums taken into account in determining the credit allowed under section 6432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(10) PRIVATE EQUITY FUND.—The term “private equity fund” has the meaning given the term in section 225.173(a) of title 12, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(11) PUBLICLY-TRADED COMPANY.—The term “publicly-traded company” means an entity that is majority owned or controlled by an entity that is an issuer, the securities of which are listed on a national securities exchange under section 6 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78f).

(12) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term “small business concern” has the meaning given under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632) and includes—

(A) individuals who operate under a sole proprietorship, as an independent contractor, or as an eligible self-employed individual; and

(B) small business concerns described in subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) of section 31(b)(2) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657a(b)(2)).

(13) **SMALL BUSINESS ACT DEFINITIONS.**—The terms “covered mortgage obligation”, “covered operations expenditure”, “covered rent obligation”, “covered supplier cost”, “covered utility payment”, and “covered worker protection expenditure” have the meanings given, respectively, in section 7A of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636m).

(b) **AWARDS TO ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—From amounts made available under this Act, the Administrator shall establish a program to be known as the “Hard Hit Industries Award Program”, under which the Administrator shall make awards to eligible entities that submit an application under paragraph (2).

(2) **APPLICATION.**—

(A) **CERTIFICATION.**—An eligible entity shall submit to the Administrator an application for an award under this subsection. In such application, the eligible entity shall make a good faith certification that—

(i) the uncertainty of current economic conditions makes necessary the award request to support the ongoing operations of the eligible entity; and

(ii) the eligible entity has no pending application for and has not received a grant under—

(I) section 324 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (15 U.S.C. 9009a); or

(II) section 5003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (15 U.S.C. 9009c).

(B) **VERIFICATION.**—The Administrator shall use tax records or other reliable sources, such as certified accounting statements, with respect to an applicant for an award under this section to determine—

(i) the eligibility of the applicant for that award; and

(ii) the amount of that award to the applicant.

(C) **ACCEPTANCE OF APPLICATIONS.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall begin accepting applications for an award under this subsection.

(D) **PRIORITY.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall prioritize eligible entities that have experienced significant pandemic-related revenue loss to receive an award under this section as follows:

(I) First priority to eligible entities that experienced a pandemic-related revenue loss of at least 80 percent.

(II) Second priority to eligible entities that experienced a pandemic-related revenue loss of at least 60 percent.

(ii) **SMALLER ENTITIES.**—Within each category of eligible entities described in subclauses (I) through (III) of clause (i), the Administrator may prioritize awards to eligible entities with 50 employees or fewer.

(iii) **ADDITIONAL PRIORITY.**—Within each category of eligible entities described in subclauses (I) through (III) of clause (i), the Administrator may prioritize awards to eligible entities that did not receive a covered loan made under paragraph (36) or (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) in 2020 or 2021.

(3) **AWARD AMOUNT.**—

(A) **AGGREGATE MAXIMUM AMOUNT.**—The aggregate maximum amount of awards made to an eligible entity and any affiliated businesses of the eligible entity under this subsection may not exceed \$1,000,000.

(B) **DETERMINATION OF AWARD AMOUNT.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in this paragraph, the amount of an award made to an eligible entity under this subsection shall be equal to the pandemic-related revenue loss of the eligible entity.

(ii) **RETURN TO TREASURY.**—Any amount of an award made under this subsection to an eligible entity described in clause (i) or (iii) of subsection (a)(8)(A) that is greater than the average annual gross receipts of the eligible entity in 2020 and 2021 shall be returned to the Treasury.

(C) **INSUFFICIENT FUNDING.**—After selecting award recipients in accordance with paragraph (2)(D) and before disbursing any awards under this section, if the Administrator determines that the amounts made available under this Act for making awards under this section are insufficient to make awards to each eligible entity that submits an application under paragraph (2) in the amount described under subparagraphs (A) and (B), the Administrator may make awards with the available amounts such that the amount of the award that each eligible entity would have otherwise received under those subparagraphs and in accordance with paragraph (2)(D) is reduced by a percentage, except that the Administrator may establish an aggregate maximum amount for awards made under this subparagraph and in accordance with paragraph (2)(D) to ensure that smaller eligible entities receive awards in the amounts provided under those subparagraphs.

(4) **USE OF FUNDS.**—During the covered period, an eligible entity that receives an award under this subsection may use the award for the following expenses incurred as a direct result of, or during, the COVID-19 pandemic:

(A) Payroll costs.

(B) Payments to independent contractors, as reported on Form 1099-MISC, except that each such payment may not exceed \$100,000.

(C) Scheduled payments of interest or principal on any covered mortgage obligation (which may not include any prepayment of principal on a covered mortgage obligation).

(D) Payments on any covered rent obligation and common area maintenance charges under a lease agreement.

(E) Covered utility payments.

(F) Maintenance expenses.

(G) Covered worker protection expenditures.

(H) Supplies, including protective equipment and cleaning materials.

(I) Expenses that were within the scope of the normal business practice of the eligible entity before the covered period.

(J) Covered supplier costs.

(K) Covered operational expenses.

(L) Paid sick leave.

(M) Capital expenditures (or expenses required under any Federal, State, or local law) relating to implementing social distancing measures.

(N) Any other essential expenses of the eligible entity, as determined by the Administrator.

(5) **RETURNING FUNDS.**—If an eligible entity that receives an award under this section fails to use all of the award on or before the last day of the covered period or permanently ceases operations on or before the last day of the covered period, the eligible entity shall return to the Administrator any funds that the eligible entity did not use for the allowable expenses under paragraph (4).

(c) **DATA TRANSPARENCY AND CUSTOMER SERVICE.**—The Administrator shall—

(1) in carrying out this section, maintain regular communication with applicants and representatives of such applicants, including by—

(A) hosting regularly scheduled information sessions with those persons; and

(B) providing opportunities to those persons to submit and receive answers to questions regarding awards made under this section;

(2) on a weekly basis until the amounts made available under this section are fully expended, publish data that shows, for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which the information is published—

(A) with respect to applications for awards under this section, the number of those applications—

(i) that the Administrator has received;

(ii) that the Administrator has reviewed or is in the process of reviewing; and

(iii) with respect to which the Administrator has made a decision; and

(B) the number and dollar amount of payments awarded and disbursed under this section;

(3) on a weekly basis until the amounts made available to carry out this section are fully expended, publish, for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which the information is published—

(A) the name and location of each eligible entity to which an award has been made under this section; and

(B) the amount of such award;

(4) with respect to an applicant that applies for an award under this section and is denied by the Administrator—

(A) make available to the applicant a brief explanation regarding the denial which shall include, where applicable, a citation to the statute, regulation, or guidance with which the applicant failed to comply and that was the basis for the denial; and

(B) establish a reconsideration process through which the applicant may—

(i) submit to the Administrator additional information the applicant determines to be relevant to whether the applicant is eligible for the grant; and

(ii) receive a review of the application and such additional information submitted under clause (i).

(d) **TAX TREATMENT OF AWARDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For the purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986—

(A) no award made under this section shall be included in the gross income of the eligible entity that receives an award;

(B) no deduction shall be denied, no tax attribute shall be reduced, and no basis increase shall be denied, by reason of the exclusion from gross income provided by subparagraph (A); and

(C) in the case of a partnership or S corporation that receives an award under this section—

(i) any amount excluded from income by reason of subparagraph (A) shall be treated as tax exempt for purposes of sections 705 and 1366 of such Code; and

(ii) the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate) shall prescribe rules for determining a partner's distributive share of any amount described in clause (i) for purposes of section 705 of such Code.

(2) **APPLICABILITY.**—Paragraph (1) shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) **SYSTEM FOR AWARD MANAGEMENT.**—The Administrator may not require any eligible entity that applies for an award under this section to use the System for Award Management (or any successor system) with respect to that award.

(f) **APPLICATION PROCESSING.**—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget may, on an emergency basis and in order to expedite the processing and approval of applications for awards under this section, waive the requirements of part 200 of title 2,

Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations) with respect to an award made under this section, if—

(1) the Director finds that such a waiver will prevent eligible entities from failing or suffering undue hardship; and

(2) each eligible entity that receives an award under this section is still required to submit to the Administrator ongoing reports regarding the use by the eligible entity of the award amounts.

(g) OVERSIGHT AND AUDITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In cooperation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Administrator shall establish an oversight and audit plan with respect to eligible entities receiving awards under this section, which shall include—

(A) documentation requirements that are consistent with the eligibility and other requirements under this section, including a requirement that an eligible entity that receives an award under this section retains records that demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this section; and

(B) reviews of the use, by eligible entities, of awards made under this section to ensure compliance with the requirements of this section, which shall include—

(i) a review and audit by the Administrator of awards made under this section; and

(ii) in the case of fraud or other material noncompliance with respect to an award made under this section—

(I) a requirement that the applicable eligible entity repay to the Administrator the amount of the misspent funds; or

(II) legal action by the Administrator to collect the misspent funds.

(2) SUBMISSION OF PLAN.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives the plan required under paragraph (1), which shall describe—

(A) the policies and procedures of the Administrator for conducting oversight and audits of awards made under this section; and

(B) the metrics that the Administrator will use to determine which awards made under this section will be audited under that plan.

(3) REPORTS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, once every 30 days thereafter until the date that is 180 days after the date on which all amounts made available to carry out this section have been fully expended, and upon request thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report on the oversight and audit activities of the Administrator under this subsection, which shall include—

(A) the total number of awards approved and disbursed under this section;

(B) the total amount of each award received by each eligible entity;

(C) the number of active investigations and audits of awards made under this section;

(D) the number of completed reviews and audits of awards made under this section, including a description of any findings of fraud or other material noncompliance with the requirements of this section; and

(E) a description of any substantial changes made to the plan required under paragraph (1).

(h) RULES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue rules to carry out this section, without regard to the notice requirements under section 553(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available,

there is appropriated for fiscal year 2022, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$13,000,000,000, for the Hard Hit Industries Award Program established under this section, to remain available until expended, of which not more than \$380,000,000 shall be for administrative expenses to carry out this section, of which—

(1) \$2,500,000 shall be for the Inspector General of the Small Business Administration to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse with respect to funding made available for the Hard Hit Industries Award Program;

(2) \$2,500,000 shall be for the Department of Justice for investigative and prosecutorial activities related to fraud and abuse, with respect to funding made available for the Hard Hit Industries Award Program; and

(3) \$2,500,000 shall be for the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee with respect to funding made available for the Hard Hit Industries Award Program.

#### SEC. 4. FUNDING FOR THE RESTAURANT REVITALIZATION FUND AND THE HARD HIT INDUSTRIES AWARD PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any unobligated covered funds are hereby transferred to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration for purposes of carrying out section 5003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (15 U.S.C. 9009c) and the Hard Hit Industries Award Program established under section 3 of this Act.

(b) COVERED FUNDS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “covered funds”—

(1) means any and all funds recovered, seized, reclaimed, or otherwise returned to the Federal Government received pursuant to—

(A) paragraph (36) or (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a));

(B) section 7(b)(2) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)), with respect to a loan made under such section in response to COVID-19 during the covered period (as defined in section 1110(a) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9009(a)));

(C) section 1110(e) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9009(e));

(D) section 331 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (15 U.S.C. 9009b);

(E) section 324 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (15 U.S.C. 9009a);

(F) section 5003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (15 U.S.C. 9009c);

(G) section 3 of this Act;

(2) includes any funds that as of December 31, 2022, are unexpended under section 5003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (15 U.S.C. 9009c); and

(3) does not include funds paid by person to the Federal Government for the purposes of tax obligations, servicing of loans, or stand-ard payment of fees.

#### SEC. 5. GRANTS FOR SHUTTERED VENUE OPERATORS.

Section 324(d) of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (15 U.S.C. 9009a(d)) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) TIMING.—

“(A) EXPENSES INCURRED.—Amounts received under a grant under this section may be used for costs incurred during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on March 11, 2023 (or a later date, as determined by the Administrator).

“(B) EXPENDITURE.—An eligible person or entity shall return to the Administrator any amounts received under a grant under this section that are not expended on or before April 15, 2023 (or a later date, as determined by the Administrator), with respect to costs

incurred during the period described in subparagraph (A).”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Small Business or their respective designees.

The gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. 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 H.R. 3807.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3807, the Relief for Restaurants and other Hard Hit Small Businesses Act of 2022.

This bill will provide \$42 billion to replenish the Restaurant Revitalization Fund and allocate \$13 billion to launch a new industry-neutral relief program for the small businesses most impacted by the pandemic.

Last year, Congress created the RRF under the American Rescue Plan to provide targeted relief to struggling small restaurants. The program delivered emergency aid to over 100,000 employers in communities across the country. This grant was a critical lifeline and allowed businesses to keep their lights on and continue to pay their employees.

Despite the program's success, approximately 177,000 small businesses are still awaiting relief. While these companies are dispersed throughout the country, they are united by a common message: Small firms are still hurting, and they are counting on Congress for more support.

That is why we must act to replenish the RRF and deliver long-awaited aid to hundreds of thousands of restaurants across the country.

H.R. 3807 also takes the crucial step of creating a new \$13 billion hard-hit industries award program, which will extend aid to businesses with the greatest revenue losses that were ineligible or unable to access relief through other means. Rather than picking winners and losers, this industry-neutral program makes hard-hit companies the priority.

These programs are offset by utilizing recovered money from fraud cases in the pandemic relief programs. Congress will take the money that was fraudulently obtained and put it in the hands of small businesses that need it the most.

The SBA OIG, the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee, and

the Department of Justice are all working aggressively to investigate and prosecute instances of fraud and abuse, and this bill provides them with much-needed support. By allocating \$30 million to oversight funding, today's legislation ensures these offices have the resources needed to pursue bad actors and reclaim money Congress intended to help small businesses.

Small employers and entrepreneurs are the backbone of our communities and economies, and they cannot be ignored. Without today's legislation, our local communities risk losing these critical job creators. We simply cannot ignore them in their time of need.

Members on both sides of the aisle have come together numerous times throughout the pandemic to pass legislation to support small firms. Today gives us the opportunity to do that once more.

I urge my colleagues to meet this moment and pass this bill so that these businesses can stop treading water and start looking to the future.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3807, as amended. Here we are today to discuss yet another spending bill that will add to our Nation's debt and deficit and continue to spike inflation; another bill that creates a new government program without regard to the effectiveness or management of existing programs; another bill that has been rushed to the floor without a committee markup or a CBO score.

In fact, the latest draft of this legislation was sent out last Friday night and has been amended since. This is not how we should legislate, Mr. Speaker. We must do a better job for our Nation's small businesses that create two out of every three new jobs in America.

I am sure I am not the only one who has experienced déjà vu by my colleagues' agenda to spend now and think later.

This agenda is not working for Main Street America. The Small Business and Entrepreneurship Council conducted a recent poll of small business owners and found that only 5 percent of small business owners report that "Congress' policies are helping the economy and small businesses like mine." Just 5 percent, so that means 95 percent, Mr. Speaker, don't like what is going on.

While we are sitting here in Washington, D.C., deciding whether to spend more money for certain industries, Main Street is experiencing price shocks that have not been felt in over 40 years.

Inflation is burning through our Nation at a rapid pace. From food and shelter to gas and energy, prices in every category of life are increasing exponentially with no end in sight.

The Consumer Price Index stands at 7.9 percent annually, and the producer

price index, which is the wholesale price index, is now at 10 percent. That makes short-term inflation look pretty bleak from the standpoint that if the wholesale price index is 10 and the CPI 7.9, we are going to have some more inflation, some high prices. There is no doubt about it.

American families are feeling the pain, Mr. Speaker. Businesses feel this pain. The Nation's smallest firms are suffering. In fact, small business owners are reporting that their number one problem is inflation.

The second most pressing issue for small business is the price of gas. These price shocks hit them every single day.

Today, we are considering injecting more money into the system, which will simply fuel the fire of inflation.

There is no doubt that small businesses suffered from the COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdowns that shut down Main Street. It has been just over 2 years since the CARES Act was signed into law. Since that time, we have spent approximately \$6 trillion as a Nation to fight COVID-19.

Small businesses alone have received \$1.2 trillion in forgivable loans and other grants. I am proud of the bipartisan relief that Congress provided small businesses throughout this pandemic, including the Paycheck Protection Program, which supported many small businesses, including restaurants, in keeping their businesses afloat and employees on the payroll.

The goal then was to quickly get dollars out the door to support our Nation's job creators during this time of crisis. But now, our Nation as a whole has learned much more about this pandemic. We have learned how to safely go about our lives.

This bill is a disingenuous attempt to posture to small businesses by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. If Democrats were serious about helping restaurants and small businesses, they would have called for an end to the ever-changing mandates and lockdowns that forced so many businesses to close their doors. They would have accepted my amendment during committee to adequately fund this program from the start. They would have considered my bill when it was introduced in July, the ENTREE Act, which responsibly refills the Restaurant Revitalization Program and is fully paid for, which this bill we are here for today is not.

When the government attempts to solve problems without the input of small businesses, they create more problems, Mr. Speaker.

Have my Democrat counterparts on the other side ever asked a small business owner if they are now capable of opening and operating safely?

Have they ever asked them whether they can now unlock their doors, turn on their lights, and protect their workers?

Have they ever asked them if they are able to now welcome customers and community members back into their storefronts carefully?

I have, and the answer from small businesses is a resounding yes.

Small businesses are some of the most innovative and nimble enterprises in America. They can pivot quickly, and most importantly, they can adapt to any situation with speed.

They are the entrepreneurs of our country that drive our country. They can figure out how to slice the bread thinner. They know how to do this. We saw this over the last 2 years.

At this time, small businesses need the freedom to operate independently without Washington watching over them. We must end the COVID economy of government handouts.

Furthermore, this bill creates another new grant program at the SBA. The SBA, in my judgment, is incapable of operating grant programs.

Let's briefly examine how they have performed over the last 2 years, Mr. Speaker. The Economic Injury Disaster Loan program, known as EIDL, is filled with fraud and identity theft issues. This is per the IG, the inspector general, in his report.

The SBA is a black hole when it comes to answering questions for constituent businesses. We have all had businesses in our district struggle with getting information for the grant application.

Frankly, this direct lending and direct grant program in the SBA has been a disaster with a 30 percent fraud rate. That is the IG report number. Yet, the SBA continues to defer EIDL payments.

The second program was the Shuttered Venue Operators Grant program. The SVOG was signed into law in December 2020. Disappointingly, and after long delays, the SBA attempted to launch this program in April, 4 months later.

My colleagues and I sent multiple letters to the SBA regarding this delay. The night before it went live, SBA's inspector general sent out a warning signal. He said: SBA, you are not ready to do this. You are not up and running yet.

But did they listen? Of course not. They went ahead anyway, and within hours, the whole program crashed. The program then took 2 more months to launch.

This is unacceptable, Mr. Speaker. We have to do a better job than this. They have to do a better job than this.

The last program was the Restaurant Revitalization Fund. I would like to remind everyone that this program was woefully underfunded by my Democrat colleagues.

However, more shocking was the fact that congressional Democrats, the Biden administration, and the SBA prioritized certain businesses over others. The RRF program was fundamentally unfair. They picked winners and losers with American taxpayer dollars.

□ 0930

It was so bad, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals declared this program unconstitutional, Mr. Speaker. They declared the whole program unconstitutional.

The Court's majority opinion stated that the SBA injected explicit racial and ethnic preferences into the priorities.

Enough is enough. If you judge the future by the past, as my dad once said, it is clear the SBA is unable to properly and prudently manage grant programs and safeguard American taxpayer dollars.

Not only does the SBA have a disastrous past of administering grant programs, but any new dollars flowing will add fuel to the inflation fire.

I want to be clear; this bill is supposedly paid for by recovered funds. At best, this is an IOU, Mr. Speaker. It is not a real or immediate offset. I agree that we need to track down and hold fraudsters accountable, and I applaud that process. I support it entirely. But this process takes time, and it is not going to get all those dollars back.

For example, according to testimony provided by SBA's inspector general at a hearing in January, the total recoveries by his office in fiscal year 2021 was \$4.2 billion. In the same testimony, and in collaboration with Secret Service, the inspector general reports that they have seized another \$1 billion in the EIDL program. And lastly, and, again, according to the IG, financial institutions returned approximately \$3.1 billion in fraudulent funding. That is not near enough to cover the \$55 billion that this program wants to spend.

Now more than ever, small businesses need to escape the overbearing reach of the Federal Government.

If we want to help small businesses, then we need to stop this out-of-control spending. We should prioritize lowering taxes so small business owners and their workers can keep more of their hard-earned money. We must reduce regulations that bog small businesses down with paperwork and compliance costs.

I would argue that the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act is the reason we have the good economy we have today because we continue to allow the business individuals to keep their hard-earned dollars and invest them as they see fit, whereas, if we tax them to death, those dollars come out of the system, and we limit their ability to drive our economy.

We simply need to move on from this COVID economy.

In my judgment, this is an irresponsible bill. I urge my colleagues to oppose it. This is about economic independence.

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished House majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

And I would respond, this bill is about economic resilience. You can't be independent if you go bankrupt. You can't be independent if you can't operate your business. I have gone into restaurant after restaurant in my district, and the owners of those restaurants have had thanks for me, for the Congress, and, yes, for the administration, including Donald Trump, who signed many of these bills, that at a time of extraordinary stress—through no fault of their own, but a pandemic that attacked all of us—they were able to keep their heads above water, pay their employees, even if they couldn't be open, transfer to carry out, and do so many things that they were able to do to remain viable, which is, by the way, why almost every State has a surplus.

Why? Because revenues did not fall as they were projected to fall. That is true in my State. I think it is true in almost every State.

Why didn't revenues fall? Because we kept people above water.

Now, in this particular program that passed—in many respects with bipartisan support in 2020, December of 2020, as well—there were some 250,000-plus who were eligible under the rules that we drafted and passed but only about 100,000 of them got relief, which means that we left behind 150,000 people who were eligible under the rules that we set.

And now some would say to those that were left behind, You are on your own. That is not what we are going to do today. We are not going to tell them you are on your own. We are going to tell them we understand how important you are to the life of our country, to the economy of our country, to the people of our country.

When we enacted the American Rescue Plan—which I want to make clear did not get any Republican votes—we set aside \$28.6 billion in emergency grants to help restaurants and bars that have experienced significant revenue losses due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Those restrictions were necessary, which is why, hopefully, we are coming out of not only the initial assault but the variants' assault.

The aim was to help them stay open to keep their employees on the payroll. I suggest if we had not done that, it wouldn't be independence that they would have experienced, they would have experienced recession and perhaps depression.

That funding quickly ran out, however, with only a third of restaurants that applied for assistance ultimately receiving it.

The legislation before us today would replenish the Small Business Administration's Restaurant Revitalization Fund with an additional \$42 billion so that the more than 150,000 restaurants still waiting in the cue can finally get the help they need.

Those applicants have been waiting since funding ran out last year. And according to the Independent Restaurant

Coalition, Mr. Speaker, 86 percent of owners indicated that they may close down if they aren't able to access these grants.

More than 90,000 restaurants and bars already have shut down in this pandemic. Think about the impact of that on neighborhoods, communities, and local economies.

Congress should act and act quickly.

I share the view of the gentleman who spoke before me that we need to make sure that we eliminate fraud, we eliminate abuse, and that we claw back money that was received through fraud. All that does is hurt those who really need it. And what this legislation says is we are going to get back that money that was fraudulently received by individuals and give it to people who legitimately need it and qualify, such as restaurants, gyms, health clubs, salons, music venues, and other places where people hope to congregate but couldn't because of necessary pandemic restrictions.

They will get a lifeline as we all hope to get "back to normal." We all want to be back to normal. But we want to be back to normal with businesses that are still alive, still able to serve the public.

Importantly, that lifeline to keep legitimate small businesses afloat is paid for, as I said, by recapturing funds that were earlier disbursed to fraudulent applicants.

We are going after bad actors and rewarding good actors.

While this is an issue important to so many members of our caucus, I thank Representative BLUMENAUER for sponsoring this legislation, as well as Representative PHILLIPS for his championing this cause over the past several months.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and the small businesses that it will help and the millions of employees that it will help.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the majority leader's remarks. I also support trying to help restaurants. That is the reason we are here this morning.

But I do have a bill that is paid for that this one does not do. And I think that the preferences that were allowed that were shown to be unconstitutional is the reason we are here this morning, so we can find a way to fund the rest of those folks, which I think is important for our communities. And I agree, and I appreciate those remarks by the leader.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS), the vice ranking member of the Committee on Small Business and a small business champion in his own right.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it has been more than 2 years since COVID-19 shut down the world and forced businesses to close for months. Since the beginning of the pandemic, Congress has spent—we have already talked about it—\$6.6 trillion to help



American businesses get back on track to financial recovery after enduring months of forced government closures.

At that time, aid was critical for businesses to survive the pandemic, but we must now let the free market work and stop frivolously spending billions more in the name of COVID-19.

This attempt by Democrats to spend billions of taxpayer dollars is irresponsible and will only add fuel to the growing inflation crisis that we have. Americans are currently experiencing tough times right now trying to find out how to beat, frankly, the Federal Government.

Inflation and energy prices are the primary concerns for small businesses. And I am a small business owner for 51 years; I still employ hundreds of people. So those are the concerns they have. And more Federal spending is only going to strain businesses further.

It is simple: to lower costs for hard-working families and businessowners, we need to cut spending. We need to cut it, not spend more money that we don't have. When you spend money you print and you spend money you don't have, it is called inflation.

We should be focusing on getting control of the crisis at the southern border, lowering gas prices, managing supply chain disruptions—I am in the car business, so I can talk about that—that are leaving shelves empty and incentivizing people to get back to work, not not work.

In order to get back to the thriving economy we had prepandemic under the Trump administration, Democrats must end this emergency COVID spending charade. Hey, it is over. We are done with it. Let's move on.

And I always get a kick out of people that say they want to protect Main Street. Well, it is funny because a lot of those people wanting to protect Main Street are bureaucrats that never signed the front of a check. They never met a payroll. They have been up here all their lives. But they want to help Main Street. And the fact of the matter is we need to cut taxes. We need to cut regulations.

So if it is so important to help Main Street, why do Democrats and liberals want to raise taxes all the time? That doesn't help Main Street. I want to help Main Street, but I want to raise taxes. That is the wrong way to go about it.

So the bottom line is this: We have a better bill. I urge all of my colleagues to oppose H.R. 3807 and reject Democrats' false claims that this bill is fully paid for. It is fully paid for on the backs of Main Street America. In God we trust.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), the long-time champion of the Restaurant Revitalization Fund.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman's courtesy, as I appreciate her tireless leadership on this issue. Her committee has performed admirably. I am excited about the wide range of areas that you have enacted to be able to help the re-

covery that we have seen around the country, one of the reasons that we have had the largest increase in employment this last year in American history. I think what we have today is another chapter in that story.

Over 2 years ago, I received countless late-night texts and phone calls from the independent restaurants in my community. Portland, Oregon is known for its restaurant scene. We set to work listening to them to come up with an approach that would meet their needs. The so-called Paycheck Protection Program was not adequate. They didn't even know if they were going to be in business, let alone paying back a loan.

We developed this grant program after consulting with independent restaurants all across the country. The neighborhood bars and restaurants were the hardest hit since the beginning of the pandemic. They were the first to shut down in March of 2020, and they accounted for a quarter of the job losses; 5½ million workers in April 2020 alone. And they have been the slowest to reopen.

Yes, they can pivot and adapt, but frankly, the unemployment in the industry remains stubbornly slow to recover. Approximately 90,000 restaurants have already closed permanently since the start of the pandemic, and there are a number of others that are just hanging on by their fingertips, encouraged, in part, by the hope of the Restaurant Revitalization Fund being replenished.

□ 0945

Restaurants are the cornerstone of a livable community. They have employed nearly 60 percent of Americans at some point in their career, myself included, and I know a number of people in this Chamber identify with that.

They are a major source of employment for people of color. And they support a trillion-dollar supply chain all across America.

The Federal Government has provided some help to them through the Restaurant Revitalization Fund, based on my RESTAURANTS Act that I first introduced in June of 2020.

But the program fell short. It did not have enough money to meet all the applicants. There were 100,000 grants that were life-changing for a number of them, but 177,000 hanging in the balance.

The Relief for Restaurants and other Hard Hit Small Businesses Act finishes the job and completes the promise.

This legislation is simple: It funds restaurants that did not receive awards that they were otherwise entitled to; it helps other battered industries, like live events, travel, hospitality, and fitness; and supports shuttered venues. And it will be paid for with the fraudulent pandemic relief funds yet to be recovered.

Now, while the COVID case numbers are low and the American public is ready to move beyond the pandemic, our small, independent restaurants and other businesses have not fully recovered. This is why the legislation is critical.

It is a response to very real challenges, thinking about what they faced in terms of that brittle supply chain; what they faced in terms of changing regulations; the public being deeply concerned in terms of health. It is time for us to finish the job that we started.

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. It is time to finish the job that we started. We don't want any ruthless, free-market ideology getting in the way of these hard-working, innovative people who have put their lives and careers on the line investing everything, hoping that they could have the promise of the Restaurant Revitalization Fund fulfilled. This legislation does that, and I strongly urge its adoption.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I am not sure what ruthless, idiotic ideology the gentleman was just talking about, but I think capitalism is a pretty good ideology with which to generate the kind of activity it takes to make an economy go. I think we saw the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 has done that job.

Whenever they talk about the largest increase in employment history, it is pretty easy to have a low bar when you start talking about where we were in the pandemic. The bar you should be talking about is where we were prior to the pandemic, and we are still below that number.

Mr. Speaker, it is exciting for me this morning to be able to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER), who is the ranking member of the Small Business Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax, and Capital Access.

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member LUETKEMEYER for the great work that he does for small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, when I speak to small businesses throughout my district, they tell me that they are fraught by skyrocketing inflation, rising energy costs, workforce shortages, burdensome regulations, just regular hassles coming from the type of regulations that have been imposed and the type of tax burdens and such.

The Biden administration continues, however, to push a policy agenda that is absolutely detrimental to small business—there is no question about it—creating additional headwinds such as inflation. Let's talk about inflation.

The excessive and unnecessary spending enacted by Democrats in the last 14 months, exceeding \$2 trillion, well over \$2 trillion just in the rescue plan, almost \$9 trillion over the course of the last couple of years, has obviously contributed to the record levels of inflation; up nearly 8 percent since last

year, just last year alone, the highest level since 1981.

We look back on that as the most historic inflation ever. Well, it is happening now, and yet, we are talking about exacerbating it with higher levels of spending.

Let's talk about energy prices. The Biden administration's blatant and deliberate detrimental policies on domestic energy production has caused prices at the pump to nearly double since last year, making it clearly more difficult for small businesses to get their goods to market; making it more difficult for customers to get to the small businesses.

We must support our domestic energy production and make energy affordable again. It is almost that simple.

Let's talk about the workforce shortages. Disincentives to work, extended by the American Rescue Plan, have made it very difficult for small businesses to recruit and retain workers. We should all know that. Go visit any small business and they will tell you just that.

Sure, it is starting to come back, as it would once those incentives not to work were minimized or eliminated. That is what we need to do, create incentives to work, not discourage work.

Let's talk about tax increases. The persistent threat of increased taxes from Democrats in Congress and the Biden administration send shivers down the spine of small businesses, creates enormous uncertainty, while it makes it difficult for them to plan and invest in their businesses.

Let's talk about regulations. Since taking office 14 months ago, the Biden administration has instituted hundreds of new regulations costing over \$200 billion in real terms, and burdening businesses with what has been estimated as 130 million hours of additional paperwork.

Instead of saddling our small businesses with burdensome and costly regulations, we should be trying to actually create an environment that breeds growth and success and allows owners to invest in their business and employees.

The solution to the difficulties that America's small businesses are facing is not to pump \$55 billion of new, unpaid spending into the economy. This will exacerbate much of what I just went through.

Mr. Speaker, there is no reason just to criticize legislation without a solution. We have a solution, the ENTREE Act, introduced by Ranking Member LUETKEMEYER, is fully paid for and delivers \$60 billion in aid to America's restaurants who were excluded by the previous Democrats' unconstitutional and discriminatory RRF rollout which was proven illegal.

Unlike the bill we are considering today, the ENTREE Act would replenish the Restaurant Revitalization Fund by repurposing unused American Rescue Plan dollars and would not further

contribute to the hyperinflation that all American small businesses—and our deficit—that all businesses are burdened by today and, again, the highest since nearly 50 years.

So, the real solution is a smart, responsible approach that provides targeted relief without exacerbating the many crises small business owners are facing today.

Every idea, Mr. Speaker, in this Congress cannot be solved by spending billions of dollars more of taxpayer money, as stated earlier, over \$10 trillion in excess over the last 2 years. It has got to stop somewhere, sometime.

We need to stop this out-of-control spending, reduce inflation, stop the assault on domestic energy production, lower energy costs, and create a business environment that is friendly to growth, not friendly to a tax, spend, and over-regulatory Big Government.

The solution, again, is not difficult. But it must be definitely not adding another \$55 billion of spending. American job creators need to be the most competitive in the world. We need to do what we can do to create an environment for that.

The policies of the Biden administration and far too many Democrats in this House have made life more difficult for small businesses. This must change.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER), a member of the Small Business Committee.

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent southeast Louisiana in Congress, a region that is rightfully famous for its community, its culture, and its incredible food.

Around 9,000 restaurants in Louisiana applied for the Restaurant Revitalization Act in the American Rescue Plan. Less than 3,000 received funding. It is clear, the need to replenish this legislation is great and must happen.

Today, we will continue to fight for the help of small businesses and families during the pandemic as we pass the Restaurant Revitalization Fund Replenishment Act, providing an additional \$60 million for the Restaurant Revitalization Fund.

Louisiana thrives on tourism and hospitality, and the restaurant sector is critical in the State's economy. I am so grateful that this bill now includes provisions that I proposed in the bipartisan MUSIC Act, which would include members of the entertainment industry, like live event companies who have yet to have access to industry-specific economic relief funding.

I am proud to vote "yes" today and stand with small businesses that strengthen and enrich our local economies.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri has 11 minutes

remaining. The gentlewoman from New York has 20 minutes remaining.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS), one of our newest members on the committee.

Mr. DONALDS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Missouri for giving me such latitude.

\$55 billion that we don't have, folks. 42 billion, goes into this new—the reauthorization of the Restaurant Revitalization Fund. Another \$13 billion going to target business owners who have less than 200 employees.

I know that there are restaurant owners and small business owners in the United States who are looking for relief every single day. They are trying to find a way to make ends meet.

How do I know this? Because in the beginning of my career, a lot of what I did was analyze the very business owners who are struggling in today's economy. And in today's economy, they are struggling for a myriad of reasons.

Number one, our energy prices. When the price of oil shoots up so drastically, it impacts transportation; it impacts how they get the material that they sell in their stores every single day.

Wage inflation, which is completely out of control in the United States. When wages go up, the costs of doing business goes up, no matter what any politician on Capitol Hill says.

So throwing more money at this situation, especially money that has never been appropriated; money that is going to come out of thin air, is not going to make matters better for small business owners; it is going to make them worse.

The ranking member on the Small Business Committee, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER), has a bill, the ENTREE Act, that reauthorizes funds that have already been appropriated to be used to help small business owners who were caught in this lurch; money that they could use. It is paid for.

It will not put more dollars in circulation, which is one of the key issues we are having in our economy with respect to the inflation that is stifling small business. It is stifling working families. It is stifling seniors who are on fixed incomes.

But it is more than just money coming from Capitol Hill. It is the economic policy coming from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

When you have massive amounts of regulations that small business owners must comply with, two things occur: They spend more time devoted to compliance, or they go out of business. Or, I am sorry, there is a third; or they sell to a larger business.

We want small business owners to thrive in the United States. We need them to thrive in the United States. But it is not just money, folks. It is the rules that we force them to comply with.

And the last part—I started with energy; I am going to end with energy.



When energy costs go up in the United States, when they go up recklessly and willfully because of terrible economic and energy policy from the President of the United States, the lifeblood of our economy, which is small business, are the ones who feel it the most. They are the ones who are affected. They are the ones who struggle with it. They are the ones that can't get the materials they need. They are the ones whose workers are struggling to figure out how to get to work because gas is now \$4.20 a gallon versus \$2.20 a gallon.

We have to take a serious look about what we are doing from a complete economic perspective here on Capitol Hill.

And it is not just about new money. New money sounds good. Everybody likes getting new money. But new money rarely is the thing that fixes the problem. What really fixes the problem are sound policies that address our entire business economy, so that everybody can thrive.

What really makes sense is having a sound and sensible energy policy—where you have cheap and affordable, whether it is renewable, or whether it is fossil fuels—that people can rely on. That is the lifeblood of every economy.

And if we could ever get that stuff right, we might have enough sense on Capitol Hill to actually handle our spending problems.

□ 1000

If we can't get basic economics right, it is no wonder that Capitol Hill always spends far more than it possibly takes in.

We have a measure to actually help small business owners right now. It is called the ENTREPRENEUR Act. Small business owners will get the help that they need. It will work. It will actually help us stop being reckless with money we don't have, which we, frankly, are borrowing from the revenues that small business owners have to pay in the future that they haven't even earned yet.

Don't pass this bill. It is not necessary. It is only more of the same. It is more of the problem. It is more inflation. It is the destruction of more purchasing power of the American people.

We must say "no" today. We need to reverse course in the United States.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU), a senior member of the Small Business Committee.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation to fulfill our commitment to the small businesses hardest hit by the pandemic, like the many in my Los Angeles-area district.

The Restaurant Revitalization Fund and the Shuttered Venue Operators Grant program have been crucial interventions to protect the industries most reliant on in-person, indoor crowds. These were some of the first businesses to close and among the last to return to full capacity.

That is why we must pass this legislation to fund \$42 billion in pending restaurant applications, give live venues and theaters more time and flexibility to use their funds, and create a new program for the hardest hit small businesses that still need help to keep their doors open.

This bill would be paid for by going after funds stolen by fraudsters, showing the American public that the U.S. will not tolerate those who use the pandemic to take advantage of small businesses in their most dire time of need.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. VAN DUYNE), who is the ranking member on the Small Business Subcommittee on Oversight, Investigations, and Regulations. In that position, she has been leading the way in protecting small businesses.

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit, and my amendment affirms this Chamber's commitment to being a proper steward of taxpayer dollars and ensuring the integrity of SBA's programs.

Over 2 years ago, Congress enacted and activated numerous relief programs to rescue the American economy from the COVID-19 State and local shutdown orders that devastated small businesses across the country. Speed was of the essence, and Congress focused on getting dollars out quickly before parts of the economy collapsed.

However, criminal behavior took hold as many illegal applicants entered programs and scammed others to take advantage of this relief. According to the SBA inspector general's estimates, over \$80 billion of the Economic Injury Disaster Loan program payments and \$4.6 billion of the Paycheck Protection Program are potentially fraudulent. These are American taxpayer dollars that are on the line, and they are being misused and stolen.

We must do everything in Congress' power to stop this illegal behavior and ensure that the fraudsters are brought to justice. Our oversight capabilities must be reinforced and strengthened.

As the ranking member of the Oversight, Investigations, and Regulations Subcommittee of the Committee on Small Business, I stand ready to ensure that these programs are adequately built to deter this fraudulent behavior.

However, we must also ensure that law enforcement has the tools at their disposal and enough time to complete the job. We must lengthen the statute of limitations for the loans and grants made during this emergency period and give the SBA's inspector general, the Secret Service, and the Department of Justice the necessary time to launch investigations and complete their process.

Five years is simply not enough, especially when the SBA continues to defer payments on EIDL loans. Therefore, my amendment moves the statute of limitations from 5 years to 10 years

to capture, recover, and seize fraudulent dollars within these COVID-19 small business relief programs.

Criminals moved quickly, and they did so at a time when those folks who needed it the most were unable to get these dollars. They took advantage of an unprecedented worldwide epidemic. In due time, our authorities will find them and recover the money that was meant to assist Main Street America during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Our economy is driven by America's small businesses, entrepreneurs, and startups, and protecting those relief dollars dedicated to them should be a top priority for all Members of Congress.

This amendment is a simple, commonsense, and necessary fix. I urge my colleagues to support it. It will give the time necessary for law enforcement to recover our American taxpayer dollars.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS), a member of the Small Business Committee.

Mr. EVANS. Madam Speaker, I am proud to cosponsor this bill, which is led by my Ways and Means Committee colleague from Oregon.

The Restaurant Revitalization Fund has been a lifeline for small businesses in Philadelphia and across the country. We provided \$28 billion to help more than 100,000 restaurants. Unfortunately, the need has been far greater than the initial funding.

This bill would extend the lifeline with another \$42 billion to help our neighborhood restaurants and the people they employ as the pandemic continues.

Restaurants are part of our small business backbone that help to keep our communities together and our neighbors employed.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 3 minutes remaining.

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining on our side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has 18 minutes remaining.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the chairwoman of the House Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, restaurants and small businesses are the heart and soul of our communities, but

the pandemic has cost them over \$280 billion in sales, and approximately 90,000 were forced to close.

That is why we created the Restaurant Revitalization Fund, a historic investment to increase aid to restaurants and bars hit hardest by the pandemic. The funding has run out, and restaurants are still struggling.

In Connecticut, the restaurants have been one of the hardest hit sectors by the pandemic. Due to high demand, I heard from far too many of my constituents who applied on the very first day the RRF funds were available and were still unable to receive them. We must do more to ensure that small businesses receive the funding they need to survive and continue to serve our communities.

The bill before us does just that by providing \$42 billion to replenish the fund and putting \$13 billion toward other businesses impacted by the pandemic. This bill is the center of our efforts to help these small businesses survive and thrive.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to voting in favor of this bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA).

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I also rise in strong support of this measure. This is about economic survival on Main Street. This is about helping our friends and neighbors that have plowed their lifesavings into a small business.

Just a couple of days ago, I got a phone call from Mr. Antonio Cagnolo, who has had a restaurant in my neighborhood for dozens of years. He said: Lou, for 2 years, I have taken every penny that I have to stay in business. I am at the end of my rope. If I don't get help, I am out of business, and I am going to lay off dozens and dozens of workers. Lou, I don't want a handout; I want a hand. I have paid my taxpayer dollars for years and years, and now I want you, the Federal Government, to help me stay alive.

I said: Mr. Cagnolo, we are going to be there for you. We will get you that support.

Folks, today, I ask you to please support this measure. Please help our small businesses on Main Street stay alive.

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL).

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3807, the Relief for Restaurants and other Hard Hit Small Businesses Act.

As you are hearing from my colleagues, the food service industry has been one of the hardest hit throughout this pandemic, with many restaurants temporarily closing their doors or dramatically limiting their capacity during the worst surges but still feeding

their community. Far too many are never opening again.

Right now, many more are looking to close their doors permanently if we don't give them help and live up to our commitment to support them through this unprecedented time. We have all heard stories from our districts of small businesses seeking assistance, many of which have been eligible but just can't get the funds.

Like my colleagues, the Coney Island that I have gone to for 35 years is looking at closing. The waitress who worked there for 35 years was in total tears last week because she doesn't know what she is going to do. There are other restaurants throughout my district just needing help.

This legislation provides critical funding that we need to grant to these restaurants in our communities. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

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

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. And still I rise to be grateful to the Honorable NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ and EARL BLUMENAUER for what they have done to bring this bill to the floor.

And still I rise for this job protections bill. This bill will not only protect jobs for restaurants; it also protects jobs in the \$1 trillion supply chain. It will protect jobs for those distributors to restaurants. It will protect the jobs for those who transport to the distributors. It protects jobs for the farmers who produce the produce that we have in the restaurants.

There is a right time for all things. This is the right time. This is the right place. We are the right people to do the right thing and protect small businesses and, more importantly, protect the jobs that fuel America, the engines of opportunity.

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I am glad to be able to speak on behalf of H.R. 3807, which will deliver more funding to restaurants and small businesses, which really deserve their Representatives to speak up, stand up, and work for them because they desperately need our help. We must deliver on their behalf.

Madam Speaker, I thank Speaker PELOSI, Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ, and Congressman BLUMENAUER for their tremendous leadership in working so diligently in bringing this bill to the floor.

H.R. 3807 continues Democrats' effort to help our small businesses and restaurants recover from the economic costs of COVID-19. These small businesses are the economic and cultural lifeblood of our communities, so we es-

tablished the Restaurant Revitalization Fund, and other support programs, in the American Rescue Plan.

The ARP delivered billions of dollars to help people in businesses make it through this crisis. Almost 600 restaurants and bars in my district alone received more than \$212 million to keep their doors open and to support their employees and families.

□ 1015

However, we know that this crisis is still not over, and we must deliver more assistance. We must pass this bill today, and I strongly urge my colleagues to vote "aye."

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. TRAHAN).

Mrs. TRAHAN. Madam Speaker, every Member of this Chamber has had the privilege of meeting with hard-working small business owners in their districts who overcame incredible challenges to stay open during the pandemic.

The stories that stick with me the most are the ones from family-owned establishments—community staples like Simply Khmer in Lowell and Terra Luna in Lawrence. These businesses accessed relief through the Restaurant Revitalization Fund, and it helped them keep their doors open and their employees on staff.

But for every Simply Khmer and Terra Luna, there are three or four other restaurants who applied but didn't get the relief they needed because the fund ran out of money. And that has left many businesses hanging on by a thread pleading for help. Passing the Relief for Restaurants and other Hard Hit Small Businesses Act will answer those calls for aid.

Madam Speaker, we owe these restaurants and small businesses this legislation. There is simply no reason anyone in Congress should oppose it.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join us in passing this bill.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, the COVID-19 pandemic has hammered every section of our economy. Small businesses have been hit the hardest; and among small businesses, restaurants have been crushed. An estimated 90,000 restaurants have permanently closed.

These are cornerstones of our communities and the linchpin of our economy. If more restaurants close, then more workers will be out of work, and transitioning to a new job will be a challenge for many of those workers. Now is not the time to abandon small businesses.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE).

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3807.

Last month I held a roundtable in my district of small businesses, and their message was loud and clear: the restaurant industry is in a crisis. Small businesses need us to understand and send relief.

We know that this pandemic has disproportionately affected small businesses owned by women and people of color. Our small businesses are the backbone of our communities and local economy. If we are going to come back as a country, we must pass this much-needed legislation. Now is the time to take action.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I would inquire through the Chair if my colleague has any remaining speakers on his side.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close.

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, we discussed this bill thoroughly this morning, and I think everybody understands that we have a \$42 billion section of it that is wanting to help restaurants. I thoroughly support trying to get restaurants back on their feet.

In fact, it has been mentioned a number of times, we have an alternative bill called the ENTREE Act that actually fixed the constitutional problem that existed because the bill as originally structured, the Restaurant Revitalization Fund, was incorrectly structured. It prioritized groups over something else and was quite unconstitutional.

It was underfunded. I told everybody at the time that the bill came through committee that was the case. I offered an amendment to try to fix it, and it was defeated. Today, here we are trying to fix a bill that I said wasn't structured right, it was underfunded, and we tried to fix it.

I have a bill to do that. It is paid for. This bill suddenly has no chance because it has never even been in committee yet. We can't get a hearing on it.

Why? Who knows?

We have known for a long time we had this problem. Suddenly, last Friday this particular bill shows up, and now, all of a sudden, we recognize we have a problem. We have said this for a long, long time, 6 months or more already.

Number two, we have a second part of this which hasn't been discussed very much this morning, which are the hardest-hit industries. We have \$13 billion there. I can guarantee you, Madam Speaker, this isn't going to come close to fixing that problem. If you open this up to every single business that has been hard hit, we are going to wind up being back here—which is fine—but I am just telling you right now this is not going to fix it.

I think one of the comments made earlier was that this bill is about economic resilience. I think our businesses are resilient. That is why our economy has continued to bounce back. But it is not going to be resilient if we strangle it with higher inflation, pouring more money into this, higher energy prices, and more regulation.

This is about freeing up the entrepreneurial spirit of our people and our small businesses that drive this country, taking those burdens off, lowering inflation, quit spending money we don't have, and give them the support they need instead of choking them off with all these other sorts of things.

We have a bill before us that can fix this if we allow it to come up. But we are not doing it this morning. Instead, we have a bill that is poorly structured again. I guarantee you, Madam Speaker, it is not funded correctly either. We are trying to find a way to claw back money which we don't even know for sure if we can. We have got some so far, but we don't have enough.

So where is the rest of it going to come from?

It is going to be printed. That is not how we should operate as a Congress. That is not what the American people expect of us. They deserve better than this.

Madam Speaker, let me just close by saying that enough is enough.

Whenever we don't let alternatives be heard, to be able to hear the voice of the minority and to be able to be heard, then we don't have a bipartisan atmosphere that this body should be operating under.

When you have one-party rule and you throw bills on the floor without going through proper order, this is what you get—another bill that is poorly structured, that is not going to have a chance in the Senate because nobody has worked together to find a way to solve a problem which we all recognize exists.

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

By the way, to my friend across the aisle, I concur. I am eager for a return to regular order, and I hope we work towards that.

I want to thank Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ, the extraordinary staff of the Small Business Committee, my staff, and so many in the Capitol complex who have brought us to this day; Representatives BLUMENAUER and

QUIGLEY; my good friend, BRIAN FITZPATRICK, from across the aisle, and so many others. In fact, 300 Democrats and Republicans are on bills right now to replenish the RRF, and I want to thank them all for getting us here today.

I am a small business owner myself. I have been listening to this debate with open ears and open eyes, a long business career, now I own a couple coffee shops. I used to have three, but we had to close one during the pandemic.

I know how hard it is, how hard it has been, and how hard it will be. But we didn't take PPP. We didn't take an IDA loan. We didn't take any of the government support programs. That is why I am here to advocate for the 177,000—177,000—small restaurants and cafes and millions of owners, operators, and employees all around the country in my district and yours who were approved for RRF funds and have been waiting for almost a full year for us to make good on a very simple promise.

I want to thank the thousands of other small entrepreneurs and enterprises in the fitness, live events, hospitality, and other hard-hit sectors who have been waiting so patiently—but desperately—for support.

A singular principle has guided me in this 8-month journey to get to today to see this bill become law, and it is the universal and core American principle of fairness.

We promised American entrepreneurs during the worst of COVID that we would be there for them. We promised that those who required financial support to survive that we would distribute it on a level playing field. We promised that there would be no program just for the wealthy or the well-connected, and we promised them that their government, the United States of America, would not pick winners and losers. It is a theme I hear constantly from my friends across the aisle, and I agree with it.

But lo and behold, what did we do?

We did just that. We picked winners and losers by woefully underfunding the RRF and all but ignoring other small businesses dependent on public gathering that were ravaged by the pandemic. Most of the 100,000 restaurants and cafes that received support weathered the storm because of that support. They kept their lights on and their people paid, and they are now returning to viability. I think we can all agree on that. But 177,000 restaurants and cafes, often next door to or across the street from those who received RRF support, got nothing. One restaurant on one side of the street got full support, and the other one applied, was approved, and got nothing. This is patently and grossly unfair.

Actually, let me correct myself. I shouldn't say they got nothing.

Do you know what they got?

They got nonforgivable bank loans. They took on credit card debt. They mortgaged their homes. Many lost

hope and closed their doors. And, yes, a number took their own lives. They lost hope and took their own lives. I have sat around tables with tears hearing those stories about how their debts mounted and their dreams slipped away.

So to my friends across the aisle who plan to vote against this measure, particularly those whose own businesses were recipients of COVID aid that was passed in this Chamber, I ask a very simple question: How would you feel if you and your business were among the 177,000 that got nothing?

How would you feel?

And was it not wasteful spending or inflationary spending when you took the money?

My goodness. Today, we have got one last opportunity. I do believe it is the last opportunity to make good on a very simple promise that we made at the outset of this pandemic. Best of all, we are going to convert the moneys recovered from the prosecution of fraud into fairness. That is right, from fraud to fairness. The money that was fraudulently obtained is rightfully supposed to go to those whom we hope to benefit if we pass this bill today.

Now, we may not always agree on policy. But, my goodness, I would like to think that Democrats and Republicans in the United States Congress can agree on the basic principle of fairness.

That is why I will not urge; rather, I will ask, that my colleagues vote “yes” on H.R. 3807, to vote “yes” for American small businesses, and to vote “yes” for fairness.

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

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, in my hometown of San Francisco, and in so many places across the country, small businesses are the heart of our communities.

They are the engines of our economy: creating good-paying jobs, delivering crucial goods and services, and helping power our historic economic recovery from the pandemic.

But tragically, when the virus struck two years ago, our small businesses—and especially our restaurants—were among the hardest hit.

Many were forced to scale back hours. Others had to lay off workers. And some even closed their doors for good.

That is why Democrats fought for and won billions in economic relief for our small businesses in COVID relief bills. In our historic American Rescue Plan, we established the Restaurant Revitalization Fund: a vital lifeline helping more than 100,000 restaurants reopen and rehire.

And today, the Democratic Congress will take another strong step to help our small businesses not only survive—but thrive.

With our Relief for Restaurants and Other Hard Hit Small Businesses Act, we deliver urgently needed relief to tens of thousands of businesses struggling in the wake of the latest COVID wave.

We salute Chairwoman NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ of the House Small Business Committee for her leadership and legislative mastery for the benefit of small businesses.

And let us thank Congressmen EARL BLUMENAUER and DEAN PHILLIPS for their tireless, committed leadership on behalf of our nations’ restaurants and small businesses.

While small businesses have been on the path to recovery from the COVID crisis, the omicron variant sadly interrupted this progress. Now, many hard-hit businesses are in need of additional support.

Our bill delivers \$42 billion to replenish the Restaurant Revitalization Fund: offering a beacon of hope for the more than 170,000 eligible restaurants that applied for RRF funding last year but could not access this relief due to oversubscription.

We will also secure \$13 billion to support many of our nation’s smallest businesses who saw major revenue losses due to the pandemic.

And we will continue to support the live entertainment venues that bring rich vibrancy, culture and diversity to our communities: ensuring they have more flexibility to best make use of their relief funding.

Delivering desperately needed relief for America’s small businesses—the heart and soul of our nation—is an urgent economic imperative.

In doing so, we:

- protect good-paying American jobs;
- secure the livelihoods of hard-working small business owners; and
- ensure families get goods they need, without added costs of delays.

I urge a strong, bipartisan “aye” vote for this relief package—so that our small businesses can continue to flourish and to serve our communities for generations to come.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3807, the “Relief for Restaurants and Other Hard Hit Small Businesses Act of 2022,” which provides \$70.6 billion in FY2022 for the Restaurant Revitalization Fund.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased that this Congress is reconsidering this critical piece of legislation for America’s restaurant owners. The American Rescue Plan made great progress in providing the funding in an equitable manner, prioritizing women, veteran, and economically and socially disadvantaged restaurant owners. In addition, the majority of funds were reserved for restaurants whose gross receipts were no more than \$1,500,000 dollars.

It is essential to promote equity through the Restaurant Revitalization Fund, Madam Speaker, considering that only 8 percent of restaurants are owned by blacks and 23.8 percent Asian owned businesses are restaurants. As legislators we must do everything we can to ensure their survival.

Unfortunately, the funds appropriated from last year’s lifeline did not reach enough of those businesses the Administration prioritized. Due to the efforts of Republican motivated court challenges, the prioritization program was ended just three weeks after it was enacted.

Records reviewed by The New York Times show that hundreds of the 24,000 grants made after the rule change went to applicants who were supposed to have been bumped to the end of the line. During that same period, the agency canceled at least 3,000 already-approved awards.

Additionally, more than 1,000 successful applicants filed their claims on or after May 19,

the day after the agency said the fund had effectively run dry.

Countless black owned, veteran owned, and women owned restaurants were shuttered because of this heartless rule change, so it is essential we approve this new appropriation.

To further underscore the personal importance this funding holds to me, I would like to mention a widely loved black owned, and historic Third Ward restaurant: Cream Burger.

Cream Burger sits on the corner of Elgin and Scott and has been in operation for 60 years. It is a cash only restaurant that has only had two additions to the menu across the entirety of its existence: chili cheese fries and bacon.

The Greenwood family has been serving the residents of the Third Ward their delicious burgers and homemade ice cream for decades and has no plans of closing any time soon.

The original owners of the restaurant, Verna and Willie Greenwood, opened the restaurant to generate their own income and create generational wealth, which they certainly have done. Ever since their tragic passing, the business is now owned and operated by their daughters, Beverly and Sandra.

Beverly and Sandra hope to pass the business onto the next generation of children so they can, “see it through. Maybe 100 years,” Beverly said.

The restaurant sees a range of Third Ward customers every day, from the students at the University of Houston to the cashiers working at the historic Houston Food Mart just down the street.

Cream Burger is iconic in the city of Houston, and I hold it in the highest reverence. It, and so many restaurants like it, is one of those restaurants that would receive funds from this legislation.

It is for that reason Madam Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 3807, the “Relief for Restaurants and other Hard Hit Small Businesses Act of 2022.” It will help save so many businesses like the beloved Cream Burger, so I urge my colleagues to support this critical piece of legislation as well.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 1033, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

#### MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Van Dyne moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3807 to the Committee on Small Business.

The material previously referred to by Ms. VAN DUYNE is as follows:

Add at the end the following new section:  
**SEC. 6. EXTENSION OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR CERTAIN COVID-19 PROGRAMS.**

(a) PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM.—Section 7(a)(36) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(W) STATUTE OF LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any criminal charge or civil enforcement action alleging that a borrower engaged in fraud with respect to a covered loan guaranteed under this paragraph shall be filed not later than 10 years after the offense was committed.”.

(b) PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM SECOND DRAW LOANS.—Section 7(a)(37) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(37)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(P) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any criminal charge or civil enforcement action alleging that a borrower engaged in fraud with respect to a covered loan guaranteed under this paragraph shall be filed not later than 10 years after the offense was committed.”.

(c) CERTAIN ECONOMIC INJURY DISASTER LOANS.—Section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (15) the following new paragraph:

“(16) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any criminal charge or civil enforcement action alleging that a borrower engaged in fraud with respect to a loan made under this subsection in response to COVID-19 during the covered period (as defined in section 1110(a) of the CARES Act) shall be filed not later than 10 years after the offense was committed.”.

(d) EIDL ADVANCES.—Section 1110(e) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9009(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(9) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any criminal charge or civil enforcement action alleging that a borrower engaged in fraud with respect to the use of an advance received under this subsection shall be filed not later than 10 years after the offense was committed.”.

(e) TARGETED EIDL ADVANCES.—Section 331 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (15 U.S.C. 9009b) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any criminal charge or civil enforcement action alleging that a borrower engaged in fraud with respect to the use of any amount received pursuant to this section shall be filed not later than 10 years after the offense was committed.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of H.R. 3807, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 205, nays 219, not voting 5, as follows:

Aderholt  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bentz  
Bergman  
Bice (OK)  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (NC)  
Boebert  
Bost  
Brady  
Brooks  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Carey  
Carl  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyde  
Cole  
Comer  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Curtis  
Davidson  
Davis, Rodney  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Donalds  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ellzey  
Emmer  
Estes  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Ferguson  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Foxy  
Franklin, C.  
Scott  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Garbarino  
Garcia (CA)  
Gibbs

Adams  
Agullar  
Allred  
Auchincloss  
Axne  
Barragan  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bourdeaux  
Bowman  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brown (MD)  
Brown (OH)  
Brownley  
Bush  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Carbajal

[Roll No. 122]

YEAS—205

Gimenez  
Gohmert  
Gonzales, Tony  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Good (VA)  
Gooden (TX)  
Gosar  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Greene (GA)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guthrie  
Harris  
Harshbarger  
Hartzler  
Hern  
Herrell  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
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  
McCaull  
McClain  
McClintock  
Gaetz  
McHenry  
McKinley  
Meijer  
Meuser  
Miller (IL)

NAYS—219

Cárdenas  
Carson  
Carter (LA)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cherfilus-  
McCormick  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clever  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crist  
Crow

Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Golden  
Gomez  
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  
Kahale  
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

Allen  
Guest

Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Manning  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Mfume  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Murphy (FL)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newman  
Norcross  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarelli  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Rice (NY)  
Ross  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger

NOT VOTING—5

Sherrill  
Walberg  
Wittman

□ 1119

Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Messrs. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, MCEACHIN, Mses. PINGREE, UNDERWOOD, SCANLON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mses. BROWN of Ohio, DEGETTE, Messrs. RUSH, SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Messrs. PAPPAS, ESPAILLAT, BEYER, and O'HALLERAN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. MOOLENAAR, BIGGS, RESCHENTHALER, WILLIAMS of Texas, PERRY, DESJARLAIS, PALMER, JACOBS of New York, and LAMBORN changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to attend the first vote in the series on April 7, 2022. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 122.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bass (Beyer)	Clark (MA)	Crenshaw
Bilirakis	(Blunt)	(Ellzey)
(Fleischmann)	Rochester)	Crist (Soto)
Bowman (Evans)	Cleaver (Blunt)	Cuellar (Correa)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Rochester)	Doyle, Michael
Castro (TX)	Cooper (Correa)	F. (Evans)
(Correa)	Crawford	Dunn (Salazar)
Cawthorn (Gaetz)	(Fleischmann)	



Frankel, Lois (Wexton)	Khanna (Correa) Kilmer (Larsen (WA))	Peters (Jeffries) Porter (Wexton) Price (NC)	Escobar Eshoo Espaillat Evans	Leger Fernandez Levin (CA) Levin (MI)	Ruiz Ruppersberger Rush	McCarthy McCaul McClain McClintock	Pfluger Posey Reschenthaler Rice (NY)	Stefanik Steil Steube
Gohmert (Weber (TX))	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	(Butterfield) Roybal-Allard (Pallone)	Fitzpatrick Fletcher Foster	Lieu Lofgren Lowenthal	Ryan Sánchez Sarbanes	McHenry McKinley Meijer	Rice (SC) Rodgers (WA) Rogers (AL)	Stewart Taylor Tenney
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)	Krishnamoorthi (Beyer)	Ryan (Beyer) Schiff (Beyer) Scott, David (Jeffries)	Frankel, Lois Gallego Garamendi Garcia (IL)	Luria Lynch Malinowski Maloney, Carolyn B.	Scanlon Schakowsky Schiff Schneider Schrader	Rogers (KY) Rose Rosendale Rouzer	Thompson (PA) Tiffany Timmons Turner	
Gosar (Gaetz) Gottheimer (Pallone)	Levin (MI) (Garcia (IL))	Sires (Pallone) Steube (Donalds) Suoizzi (Beyer) Swalwell	Garcia (TX) Gomez Gonzalez, Vicente	Maloney, Sean Manning Matsui McBath	Scott (VA) Scott, David Sewell	Miller (IL) Miller (WV) Miller-Meeks Moolenaar	Rose Rosendale Rouzer Roy	Tiffany Timmons Turner Upton
Harder (CA) (Correa)	Long (Fleischmann)	Taylor (Jackson) Wasserman Schultz (Soto)	Garcia (TX) Gomez Gonzalez, Vicente	Maloney, Sean Manning Matsui McBath	Scott (VA) Scott, David Sewell	Miller (IL) Miller (WV) Miller-Meeks Moolenaar	Rose Rosendale Rouzer Roy	Tiffany Timmons Turner Upton
Harshbarger (Kustoff)	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Jeffries)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)	Garcia (TX) Gomez Gonzalez, Vicente	Maloney, Sean Manning Matsui McBath	Scott (VA) Scott, David Sewell	Miller (IL) Miller (WV) Miller-Meeks Moolenaar	Rose Rosendale Rouzer Roy	Tiffany Timmons Turner Upton
Huffman (Stanton)	McCaul (Ellzey) Meeks (Jeffries)	Taylor (Jackson) Wasserman Schultz (Soto)	Garcia (TX) Gomez Gonzalez, Vicente	Maloney, Sean Manning Matsui McBath	Scott (VA) Scott, David Sewell	Miller (IL) Miller (WV) Miller-Meeks Moolenaar	Rose Rosendale Rouzer Roy	Tiffany Timmons Turner Upton
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	McCaul (Ellzey) Meeks (Jeffries)	Taylor (Jackson) Wasserman Schultz (Soto)	Garcia (TX) Gomez Gonzalez, Vicente	Maloney, Sean Manning Matsui McBath	Scott (VA) Scott, David Sewell	Miller (IL) Miller (WV) Miller-Meeks Moolenaar	Rose Rosendale Rouzer Roy	Tiffany Timmons Turner Upton
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)	Mfume (Evans) Newman (Garcia (IL))	Watson Coleman (Pallone)	Garcia (TX) Gomez Gonzalez, Vicente	Maloney, Sean Manning Matsui McBath	Scott (VA) Scott, David Sewell	Miller (IL) Miller (WV) Miller-Meeks Moolenaar	Rose Rosendale Rouzer Roy	Tiffany Timmons Turner Upton
Kahele (Mrvan) Katko (Moore (UT))	Owens (Tenney) Payne (Pallone)	Wilson (SC) (Nor- man)	Garcia (TX) Gomez Gonzalez, Vicente	Maloney, Sean Manning Matsui McBath	Scott (VA) Scott, David Sewell	Miller (IL) Miller (WV) Miller-Meeks Moolenaar	Rose Rosendale Rouzer Roy	Tiffany Timmons Turner Upton

(By unanimous consent, Mr. HOYER was allowed to speak out of order.)

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the Senate has passed, and we have just had read, the passage of H.R. 7108, which is the Suspending Normal Trading Relations with Russia and Belarus Act. That passed 100 to zero in the United States Senate.

We expect at the end of this series of votes for that bill to be on the floor on suspension. So there will be no break. We will continue to that.

Thereafter, we expect the Suspending Energy Imports From Russia Act, which we voted on overwhelmingly, to be sent to us. That is currently 79 to zero in the United States Senate.

We are going to pass both of those bills in this House as soon as we get them, and it is my expectation that will complete the business for this week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TONKO). The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. 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.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 223, nays 203, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 123]

YEAS—223

Adams	Bustos	Correa
Aguilar	Butterfield	Costa
Allred	Carbajal	Courtney
Auchincloss	Cárdenas	Craig
Axne	Carson	Crist
Barragán	Carter (LA)	Crow
Bass	Cartwright	Cuellar
Beatty	Case	Davis (KS)
Bera	Casten	Davis, Danny K.
Beyer	Castor (FL)	Dean
Bishop (GA)	Castro (TX)	DeFazio
Blumenauer	Cherfilus-	DeGette
Blunt Rochester	McCormick	DeLauro
Bonamici	Chu	DeBene
Bourdeaux	Cicilline	Delgado
Bowman	Clark (MA)	Demings
Boyle, Brendan	Clarke (NY)	DeSaulnier
F.	Cleaver	Deutch
Brown (MD)	Clyburn	Dingell
Brown (OH)	Cohen	Doggett
Brownley	Connolly	Doyle, Michael
Bush	Cooper	F.

#### NAYS—203

Aderholt	Davidson	Harshbarger
Amodei	Davis, Rodney	Hartzler
Armstrong	DesJarlais	Hern
Arrington	Diaz-Balart	Herrell
Babin	Donalds	Hice (GA)
Bacon	Duncan	Higgins (LA)
Balderson	Dunn	Hill
Banks	Ellzey	Himes
Barr	Emmer	Hinson
Bentz	Estes	Hollingsworth
Bergman	Fallon	Hudson
Bice (OK)	Feenstra	Huizenga
Biggs	Ferguson	Issa
Bilirakis	Fischbach	Jackson
Bishop (NC)	Fitzgerald	Jacobs (NY)
Boebert	Fleischmann	Johnson (LA)
Bost	Fox	Johnson (OH)
Brady	Franklin, C.	Johnson (SD)
Brooks	Scott	Jordan
Buchanan	Fulcher	Joyce (OH)
Buck	Gaetz	Joyce (PA)
Bucshon	Gallagher	Keller
Budd	Garbarino	Kelly (MS)
Burchett	Garcia (CA)	Kelly (PA)
Burgess	Gibbs	Kim (CA)
Calvert	Gimenez	Kustoff
Cammack	Gohmert	LaHood
Carey	Golden	LaMalfa
Carl	Gonzales, Tony	Lamborn
Carter (GA)	Gonzalez (OH)	Latta
Carter (TX)	Good (VA)	LaTurner
Cawthorn	Gooden (TX)	Lesko
Chabot	Gosar	Letlow
Cheney	Granger	Long
Cline	Graves (LA)	Loudermilk
Cloud	Graves (MO)	Lucas
Clyde	Green (TN)	Luetkemeyer
Cole	Greene (GA)	Mace
Comer	Griffith	Malliotakis
Crawford	Grothman	Mann
Crenshaw	Guthrie	Massie
Curtis	Harris	Mast

#### NOT VOTING—4

Allen	Guest
Baird	Wittman

□ 1201

Mr. RICE of South Carolina and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, on April 7, 2022, I missed the vote on H.R. 3807 due to a scheduling conflict. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on H.R. 3807, rollcall No. 123.

#### MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bass (Beyer)	Gottheimer (Pallone)	Meeks (Jeffries)
Bilirakis (Fleischmann)	Harder (CA) (Correa)	Mfume (Evans)
Bowman (Evans)	Harshbarger (Kustoff)	Newman (Garcia (IL))
Cárdenas (Soto)	Huffman (Stanton)	Owens (Tenney)
Castro (TX) (Correa)	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Payne (Pallone)
Cawthorn (Gaetz)	Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)	Pelosi (Velázquez)
Clark (MA) (Blunt)	Kahele (Mrvan)	Peters (Jeffries)
Rochester)	Katko (Moore (UT))	Porter (Wexton) Price (NC)
Cleaver (Blunt)	Khanna (Correa)	(Butterfield)
Rochester)	Kilmer (Larsen (WA))	Roybal-Allard (Pallone)
Cooper (Correa)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Ryan (Beyer)
Crawford (Fleischmann)	Krishnamoorthi (Beyer)	Schiff (Beyer)
Crenshaw (Ellzey)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Scott, David (Jeffries)
Crist (Soto)	Levin (MI) (Garcia (IL))	Sherrill (Pallone)
Cuellar (Correa)	Long (Fleischmann)	Sires (Pallone)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Jeffries)	Steube (Donalds)
Dunn (Salazar)	McCaul (Ellzey)	Suoizzi (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wexton)		Swalwell (Correa)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))		Taylor (Jackson) Wasserman
Gomez (Soto)		Schultz (Soto)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)		Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Gosar (Gaetz)		Wilson (SC) (Norman)

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3113. An act to require the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for